Report on

Comprehensive Socio-Economic Impact Assessment

for

2 x 300 MW Unit Nos. 1 and 2
LANCO Amarkantak Thermal Power Station
Near Korba, Chhattisgarh

Prepared by

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Executive Summary

LANCO Group has been active in setting up and operating power generation units in India. It is currently implementing a coal based power station, called Lanco Amarkantak Thermal Power Station, near Korba in Chhattisgarh State comprising two Units each of 300 MW capacity. Total outlay of the Amarkantak Project is Indian Rupees (INR) 26,320 Million (approximately US Dollars 660 Million). The project company implementing this project is LANCO Amarkantak Power Private Limited (LAPPL) with its registered office at Hyderabad.

In the first phase of land acquisition, four villages are affected (the project affected villages or PAV) - Pahanda, Patadi, Saragbundia and Khoddle. This part of Korba district, which is a rural area, depicts a society where different caste groups such as the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Castes (OBC) and General Category (GC) pursue same type of occupation, and have similar social customs and status and rights.

There is no physical relocation barring one household. The number of Project Affected Titleholders (PATs) is 302. Of these, 98 PATs have been rendered landless and another 10 PATs are left with unviable parcels post Land Acquisition (LA), 15 PATs have lost structures like open wells and bore wells and one PAT required to be resettled as a house structure was on the land acquired. 36 PATs are ST households of which 8 are women headed.

Maximum number (110) of Project Affected Households (PAHs) is from the Village Khoddle. On the other hand, the maximum extent of land acquired for the Project from a single village (73% of total village land) is from Saragbundia.

The average family size of the respondent PAHs is 7 in Pahanda and Saragbundia while it is 9 in the other two PAVs. Patadi and Pahanda have slightly more than 40% ST population whereas Khoddle with maximum number of PAHs, has only 2.5% ST population, and the ST population in Saragbundia is about 29%. Out of the 298 PAHs, only 36 belong to ST. Scheduled Tribes in this region are mainstreamed into the community.

People in Khoddle are most literate (76.3%) followed by Patadi (66.1%), Saragbundia (61.2%) and Pahanda (57.7%), respectively. Female literacy follows similar trend and ranges from 37% in Pahanda to 63.7% in Khoddle. Education of girls seems to take a back seat - especially above the primary level (middle school and above). Primary reasons for this are stated to be the distance from school, lack of awareness with regard to importance of education and the feeling that as women, their main job is to run the house. Women did not show much interest in literacy classes but were very keen on participation in some Income Generation Programmes (IGP) and take training for the IGP.

In addition to the public disclosure and consultation undertaken by the public authorities, in order to meet regulatory requirements for land acquisition and for obtaining environmental clearance, LAPPL officials met with the villagers from time to time to discuss the land acquisition processes, future development potential of the area and other benefits that the community would accrue. However, these were not documented during the initial days prior to the commencement of LA Process by the Revenue authorities. LAPPL has since facilitated quick access for the community members to the office of the Social Development Officer (SDO) of LAPPL. The Company has developed a comprehensive public consultation and disclosure plan for continuing community engagement, which has been detailed in this document.

Prior to finalizing the resettlement action plan (RAP) and community development plan (CDP), community consultations (including focus group discussions) were conducted by the Consultants together with representatives of LAPPL (senior personnel from the corporate office, project office and the SDO have also taken part in these). In some villages like Patadi, elderly women participated along with men and they were vocal in voicing their opinions during these meetings.

LAPPL has made and disclosed to the PAHs two key commitments – (i) providing permanent employment to one family member of each PAT family or alternative means of income ensuring that the monthly income is equal or more than the statutory 'Minimum Wage' in the

state, as per the policy of the state government and (ii) Community Development Plan (CDP) which have been developed based on the public consultations and needs assessment carried out with the help of the independent Consultant for each of the four villages.

Some of the CDP activities have already been implemented in consultation with the villagers. Village Level Committees (VLCs) will be formed to facilitate implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and future CDP activities. This will ensure participatory responsibility of communities and LAPPL. SDO has been profiled as the contact person and he has a thorough knowledge of the R&R issues, Performance Standards and LAPPL's policies. Further, one senior level executive of LAPPL has been put in charge of the RAP and CDP activities of each village who supports and guides the SDO and provides requisite link with the corporate office.

Impact of LA: Agriculture is mostly rain-fed (non-irrigated) and mono-cropped. Agricultural land loss has affected the people at the subsistence level since what they produced was hardly used for commercial purposes. Increase in household assets like TV, cycles and two-wheelers post LA, indicates that the money received from compensation was used for such purposes. Some of the respondents (PAH) invested the compensation amount on tractors. In some cases, compensation received helped them to repay loans, reducing indebtedness. Post LA, indebtedness is not noted from any village. Some of the PAHs have also saved the compensation amount in banks.

The number of PATs with income deficit, post-LA, as per the respondents' information given during the survey conducted by the consultants, ranges from 33% in Pahanda to 53% in Saragbundia, 67% in Patadi and 70% in Khoddle. Income in terms of interest on the compensation received for land and other assets or returns from investing the compensation has, however, been not accounted for in this analysis. PATs with post-LA increase in income ranged from 29% to 39% in the four PAVs. This can be attributed to the increase in wage labour opportunity in the area. Due to loss of land, more members per PAT families have taken up work as wage labour. Analysis reveals that wage labour which was a secondary source of income for many PAT households, has now become the primary source in the absence of income from the farm land. People who are not dependent on a secondary source of income are those who are involved in some skilled activities, such as driving, work in organized sectors or are big farmers with irrigation facility. LAPPL's project has contributed towards –

- Decrease in distance to avail work opportunities
- Increase in readily available work opportunity as wage labour has resulted in increased number of working days available for people in this area
- Increase in variety of work opportunities
- Increase in opportunities for people with skills like drivers, masons, plumbers, etc.
- Increase in new avenues like running telephone booths- Public Call Offices (PCOs), and petty shops

Key grievances of the PAHs as expressed during the village visits, informal interactions as well as formal meetings are related to:

- Rate of compensation (some PATs complain that the compensation is inadequate)
- Land demarcation (some PATs have claims that the extent of land considered is less than the 'actual' extent and such cases are being taken up with the local revenue department officials)
- Employment in LAPPL (though the Plant has not commenced operations, some people demand recruitment and jobs in advance)
- Access to farming land (in some cases, the distance to reach their farm land has increased)
- Access to school (to address this, LAPPL has provided bus facility for girl students of two villages)

A Grievance Redressal Cell has been formed at the project level (site office) and LAPPL plans to expand this cell by co-opting representatives from VLCs. Routine grievances and those which can be resolved amicably will be settled at the village level within 2 or 3 days. Issues involving legal aspects and/or intervention or interface with the local or State government regulations, schemes and so on, will also be discussed with the aim to resolve in one or two weeks or refer to courts if required. LAPPL has informed the villagers that SDO is the contact point identified for receiving grievances and communicating the action taken to the people. The SDO is assisted by two more persons in LAPPL's Grievance Cell and guided by senior level officials of LAPPL also.

Meetings and consultations already conducted have covered the disclosure of Community Development Plans. However, the disclosure of rehabilitation assistance plan (RAP) will be undertaken by LAPPL in the meetings / consultations in the near future.

The objective of the RAP is to ensure that the socio-economic status of PAHs is maintained or improved. The desired improvement in income levels is especially relevant in case of below poverty line (BPL) PATs. However, it is also important that the level of assistance is equitable and does not cause resentment among the PAHs due to perceived discrimination even if the rationale is correct according to the consultant's analysis and adoptable by LAPPL. Similarly, in the context of certain welfare and developmental schemes under implementation by the Government bodies, it is necessary to discuss the RAP with the relevant Government agencies and seek their consent and support.

Type of assistance depends on the extent and type of loss and economic and social vulnerability of the PATs. Entitlement Matrix for the PATs has been prepared by the consultants by identifying the applicable category of losses, estimating their quantum and assessing the potential socio-economic impact due to loss. The level and mechanism of assistance is so proposed as to ensure that the income restoration/ enhancement objectives of RAP are achieved.

Employment in the project after imparting necessary training will provide adequate income restoration to PATs / PAHs. Further, skill building training for income generating programmes (IGP) and extended support is envisaged during the beginning of the IGP to those with larger income deficit figures so that they can stabilise with the scheme over a period of 6 months. Seed money and monthly assistance are a part of the IGP and RAP schemes to be adopted by LAPPL. Vulnerable PATs / PAHs like ST families, women headed families and old and disabled persons will be provided additional assistance compared to the other categories.

Old people who cannot take up work with the project or nominate any one since they live alone, will be provided regular income through fixed deposits in banks. PATs left with unviable land will be assisted by purchasing the unviable portion of land.

Institutional arrangement: There is a Social Development Cell comprising senior executives of LAPPL at the Project location itself, which is playing an active role in implementing the resettlement and community development activities and guide and monitor the activities of the SDC. The implementation of CDP under the current plans will be a two year program, which has already begun in mid 2006. The RAP and CDP programs will also be overseen by senior management personnel at the Corporate Office of LAPPL.

Lanco Institute of General Humanitarian Trust (LIGHT) is a NGO serving the communities near the projects of Lanco Group in different states in India. They are active in Korba area and carrying out a number of community development works in the villages near the Amarkantak Project. LIGHT will expand its scope to take up the RAP and CDP developed by LAPPL with the help of external consultants.

Budget: The approximate budget towards economic resettlement – RAP – is Indian Rupees (INR) 10 Million (appx. USD 250,000). Budget allocated towards implementation of CDP activities up to March 2008 is about INR 5 Million (appx. USD 125,000).

Abbreviations

BALCO	:	Bharat Aluminum Company Ltd.
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CDP	:	Community Development Plan
CEA	:	Central Electricity Authority
CSEB	:	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board
CSIDC (Mahaprabandhak Udyog Bibhag):	:	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Corporation
CSR	:	Chhattisgarh Scheduled Rates
ESRS	:	Environmental and Social Review Summary
GoI	:	Government of India
GRC	:	Grievances Redressal Committee
HH	:	Household
IFC	:	International Finance Corporation
IP	:	Indigenous People
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LAA	:	Land Acquisition Act
LAPPL	:	LANCO Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd. LTD
LIGHT	:	LANCO Institute of General Institute of General Humanitarian Trust
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NOC	:	No Objection Certificate
NTPC	:	National Thermal Power Corporation
O&M	:	Operations and Maintenance
PAT	:	Project Affected Titleholders
PAV	:	Project Affected Village
PS	:	Performance Standard
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
SA	:	Social Assessment
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe

Key Definitions

Assistance:	This refers to the support provided to APs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, training and skills development, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the Investment Program.
Affected Persons (APs):	They are persons who have economic interests or residence within the Investment Program impact area and who may be adversely affected directly by the Investment Program. Affected Persons include those displaced, those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homesteads in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action, or having losses as described in the Entitlement Matrix. APs include both titled and non-titled persons experiencing resettlement impacts due to the Investment Program.
Below Poverty Line (BPL) households:	These are households whose monthly income is less than a designated sum as determined by the Government of Chhattisgarh (Rs. 400/- per month; Source: Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Plan for DPRP 2002)
Compensation/ Award	Amount paid under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended 1984), for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the Investment Program. In this context, compensation refers to payments made by the Government when title of a property is transferred from a private entity to the government.
Cut-off Date:	The date of notification under Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act will be considered as cut-off date for APs who have legal title to the land/property, proposed for acquisition. In the case of Squatters, Encroachers and unauthorized occupants, the date of census/socio-economic survey conducted by LAPPL will be considered as the cut-off date for entitlements.
District Collector:	Administrative head of a District
Gram Panchayat (GP):	The local self government
Gram Sabha:	Instructions signed by Secretary Rural Development in 1998, Government of India, promulgates that any land acquisition in Schedule V areas has to be done in consultation with the local populace (Gram Sabhas) or with the Panchayats where more than one Gram Sabha is involved. For instance, it provided that the company requiring land must produce a letter of consent from each of the concerned Gram Panchayat, in favour of the proposed acquisition of land.
Indigenous People /Scheduled Tribe (IP/ST):	IP/STs may be defined, as per Indian legislation, as Scheduled Tribes resident in the Project Affected Villages or Scheduled Tribes who have customary/traditional rights and/or dependence on the land and resources acquired under the Project.
Khasra number:	Khasra No. is basically a survey no. of the particular land and this is a unique identification no. for the land.
Misal:	Misal is the British Lagaan based methodology of land tax.
Most vulnerable impacted groups:	This includes (for the purpose of this report only) all indigenous people from whom land has been acquired (either whole or part of their land holding); landless indigenous people living in the impacted villages who had (or have) land based livelihood but now do not have any land; non IP project affected households (PAHs) that have lost all of their land, as well as elderly, single and women headed households and physically challenged from whom land has been acquired.

Project Affected Villages (PAVs):	These include the four villages Patadi; Saragbundia; Pahanda and Khoddle, from whose jurisdiction land has been acquired for the Project. While land is being acquired or right of use is being sought in smaller parcels from other villages for the plant, water line, railway spur and transmission line, for the purpose of this report, these have not been considered PAVs. PAVs are not expected to be seriously impacted, will not lose access to all their lands and technically should be allowed to use their land for farming once construction has taken place (with the exception of the railway spur). These will be included as PAVs/PAH in the full fledged SIA to be completed in the second phase of the social impact assessment.
Panchnama:	A document where five people act as witness and sign a document
Panchayat:	Same as Gram Panchayat
Project Affected Household (PAH):	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project
Patwari:	He works under Tehsildar in the Block, several exist for different GPs.
Panch:	He/she is one of the five members of the Gram Panchayat
Private Property Owners:	They are those who have legal title to land, structures and other assets
Poverty Line:	This is based on the poverty indicators identified by Government of Chhattisgarh. (incomes of less than Rs. 400/- p.m. Source: **Chhattisgarh** Tribal Development Plan for **DPRP** 2002)
Revenue Inspector:	He works under Tehsildar in the Block
Replacement Value:	This is the value of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the Affected Household to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market
Sarpanch:	He/she is the head of a Gram Panchayat
SDO	Social Development Officer
Sarpanch	Head of Gram Panchayat
Solatium :	Amount paid in recognition of hardship encountered by affected persons
Tehsil:	Block administrative unit
Tehsildar:	He is the head of land records in a Block under Sub Divisional Magistrate
Tenants and Sharecroppers:	They are persons having bona fide written or unwritten tenancy agreements, with a private property owner having clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for agricultural use, residence and business
Vulnerable Households:	Investment Program compensation entitlement purposes, are households headed by women, physically challenged, indigenous persons, and Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
Village Kotwar:	A government servant who is recruited by the Panchayat. His Responsibility is to keep all the basic and necessary information regarding the village i.e. births, deaths, govt. camps, etc. and he is one of the medium of communication to convey any information in the village.
Tangar:	Land 'maidan' like soil, can be made cultivable after irrigation
Gabhar:	Land considered to be next in quality after Bahara
Bahara:	Land considered to be the best kind in terms of its agricultural yield
Tikra:	Land with 'maidan' like soil; considered to be worst for agriculture
Urkaha:	Land with yellow coloured soil; next best after Gabhar
Quintal:	100 kilo-grams (kg)

1. Introduction, Project Description and Background

1.1 Introduction

Power supply in India has been lagging behind the growing demand. Statistics over the recent years show energy and peak power shortages at 8% and 12%, respectively on All-India basis. During the two quarters from April to September 2007, energy shortage in the country was about 7% amounting to 24,984 Million Units (MU) while the peak power shortage during the same period was about 12.1%, equivalent to 12, 409 Mega Watts (MW).

Government of India (GoI)'s National Electricity Policy has targeted to provide 'Power for All' by 2011-12. Accordingly, 68,500 MW of capacity addition is planned during the XI Plan period (2007-12). Contribution of private power generation is not only necessary in this context but also crucial from the point of ensuring efficiency and affordable cost to the end users.

Ever since the GoI has opened power generation for private sector participation, Lanco Group has been active in development and setting up of power generating units. In keeping with the Group's initiatives and outlook in this sector, Lanco is currently implementing a coal based power station with 600 MW Capacity comprising 2 x 300 MW Units near Korba in Chhattisgarh State with an estimated outlay of about Rs.2,630 Crores (Indian Rupees 26,300 Million). The Project Company implementing this Project is Lanco Amarkantak Power Private Limited (LAPPL) with its registered office at Hyderabad. The Project is called Lanco Amarkantak Thermal Power Station.

1.2 Project Location and Salient Site Features

The Project site is adjacent to the State Highway connecting Korba and Champa and about 57 km from the National Highway connecting Bilaspur and Raigarh. There is no forest within 10 km radius of the plant site. Shakti Reserve Forest is at a distance of 11.2 km to the south-east with respect to the plant site. Major industries around the area are the power stations of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB)'s Korba (East) and Korba (West) power stations and Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)'s Aluminium factory and captive power plant (all located beyond 14 km from the project site).

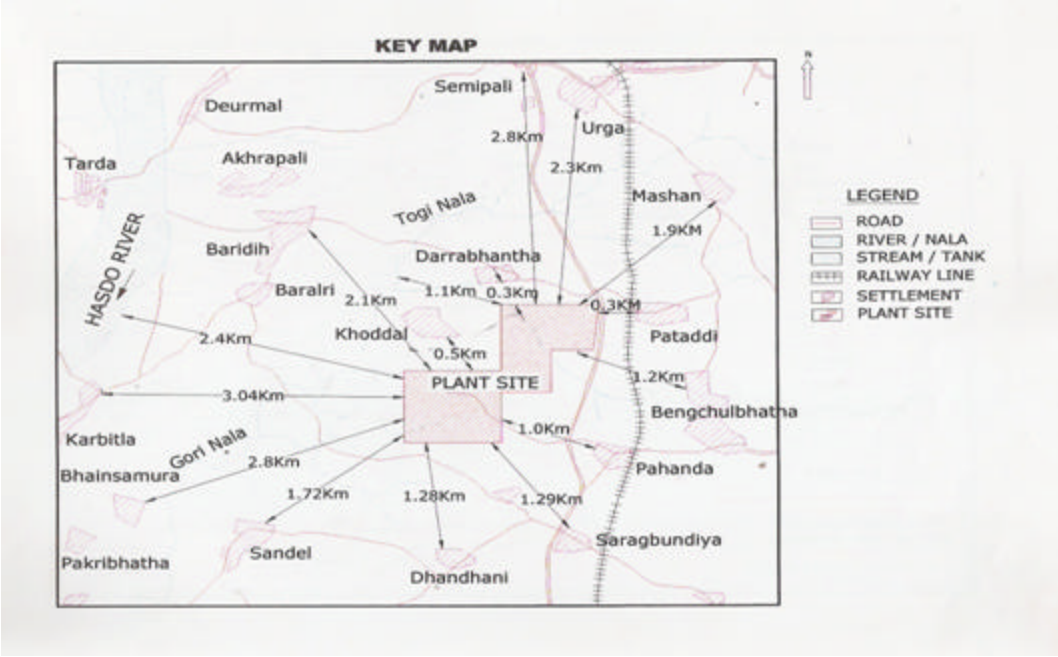


Figure 1: Location map of the power plant and villages

Matrix 1.1: Salient features of the project site

Feature	Details
Altitude	285 m above MSL
Longitude	82°43'40" E
Latitude	22°14' 30" N
Villages/Tehsil/District/State	Patadi, Pahanda, Saragbundia, Khoddle villages/ Korba Tehsil/ Korba District/State of Chhattisgarh.
Temperature	Max.: 46 °C Min.: 7 °C
Relative Humidity	55%
Annual Rainfall	1200 mm
Land identified for the Project	730 acres (505.97 acres acquired so far)
Topography	Plain
Soil Type	Predominantly clayey
Nearest River	Hasdeo River – 1.7 km
Nearest Highway	National Highway connecting Bilaspur & Raigarh is 57 km from the Project site. The Project site is adjacent to State Highway connecting Korba and Champa.
Nearest Railway Station	Urga – 3 km
Nearest Railway Junction	Korba – 13 km
Nearest Industries	Power Plants: NTPC - Korba, CSEB - Korba (East) and Korba (West), BALCO's captive power plant Industries: BALCO's Aluminium Factory Coal Mines: Coal mines of South Eastern Coalfields (SECL) (Note: All industries located beyond 14 km from Project site)
Nearest Village	Patadi – 0.30 km & Darrabhanta – 0.3 km
Nearest City	Korba – 13 km
Nearest Airport	Raipur – 237 km
Nearest Forest	None within 10 km radius
Historical Places	None within 10 km radius

Note: All the distances mentioned above are aerial distances from the Project site.

1.3 Brief Description of the Project

The Lanco Amarkantak Thermal Power Station (the 'Project) has been in construction since November 2005. It is being implemented through a turn-key, Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contract under execution by M/s. Zelan Projects Private Limited (ZPPL), Malaysia. The primary fuel for the Project is coal which will be supplied by the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) from their mines located about 35 km from the Project site. The coal linkage is based on a basket of mines of SECL.

Table 1.1 Major Technical Features of the Project

	Details		
	300 MW UNIT 1	300 MW UNIT 2	TOTAL
Location	Near Patadi Village on the Champa - Korba State highway in the State of Chhattisgarh, India.		
Capacity (MW)	300	300	600
Cost of the Project (Indian Rupees)	12919 Million	13400 Million	26319 Million
Total Land (Acres)	--	--	730 (685+45*) * for railway siding, river water intake pumphouse, colony

Table 1.1 Major Technical Features of the Project (contd.)

Steam Generators Capacity (TPH)	975	975	--
Steam Turbine Capacity (MW)	300	300	--
Fuel	Indian Coal		
Fuel Consumption (t/day)	4512	4512	9024
Calorific Value of Coal, (kCal/kg)	3500-4200		
Ash Content in Coal (%)	40-45		
Sulphur Content in coal (%)	0.3 - 0.5		
Fuel Supply - Source	Korba Coal Fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)		
Height of Chimney (m)	220	220	--
Source of Water	Hasdeo River		
Water Consumption (m^3/day)	23924	23924	47848
Type of cooling	Closed circuit cooling		
Ash Pond (acres)	125	125	250

Coal will be transported by rail from the mines and a 1.75 km long railway siding – taking off near Urga Railway Station – will be laid as part of the Project for coal receipt to the power station. Water required for the Project will be drawn from River Hasdeo and construction of a river water intake system comprising intake tunnels, pump house on the river bank, and laying of about 5 km long buried pipeline is a part of the Project. The Project also includes construction of a 400 kV switchyard and about 32 km long 400 kV transmission line through which power will be evacuated from the Project through a Loop-In-Loop-Out ("LILO") arrangement with the 400 kV Korba-Sipat line of the regional grid maintained by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL).

A detailed description of the project elements has been provided in Chapter 3 of the Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (CEIA). The Plant Layout Plan is shown in Appendix 1. Major plant technical features, operation philosophy, manpower information, etc. are covered in Section 4 of this report.

In Phase I, only the land required for the Main Plant (boiler, turbine-generator, etc.) and the Balance of Plant (BOP) facilities such as coal storage and handling system, ash handling plant, fuel oil, water storage and treatment systems, Unit 1 ash pond, etc. has been acquired. The land acquired also includes about 25 acres for the operators colony. Majority of the land requirement for developing a green belt is also a part of Phase I acquisition.

Phase II land acquisition covers ash pond of Unit 2, railway siding, balance green belt, etc. The acquisition process for these is in progress. The Chhattisgarh Government provided the right of way / right of use for the corridor of land through which the pipeline bringing river water to the Plant and transmission line evacuating power from the power plant are routed. In these cases, no land acquisition is involved.

Since the Phase II private land acquisition is under processing by the State Government, the impact assessment for this phase of land acquisition will be carried out in a supplementary study.

1.4 Social and Environmental Aspects

The key social and environmental aspects associated with the Project relate to LAPPL's environment and social impact assessment, environmental, health and safety (EHS) management systems and their implementation. The issues include land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, emissions to soil, air, water and impacts on ambient conditions, employee and community environment, health, safety and security during construction and plant operation.

Land acquisition process for the Project has been carried out strictly in compliance with the Chhattisgarh State Government's policies and procedures[1]. Land required for industrial and power projects in the state is allocated by the Government acting through the Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC). In case of Lanco Amarkantak Project, the CSIDC acquired the land required and transferred it to LAPPL on a 99-year lease. During the initial identification, detailed survey, notification and acquisition processes, therefore, the involvement of LAPPL was limited and indirect. However, LAPPL's representatives interacted with the people belonging to the villages whose lands were being acquired and also participated in the public consultations through the 'Gram Sabha' (Village Council) meetings as per the Revenue laws and procedures of the State Government. In about 506 acres (or 205 hectare) of land acquired so far, there is no physical resettlement of the Project Affected People since their houses are not within the Project land.

Since Korba has several coal based power projects already in operation, the impacts are not unprecedented. The Amarkantak Project is more than 14 km away from any other power plants / industries and does not have any impact on environmentally sensitive areas. The plant design features, implementation methodology and plant operation philosophy adopted by LAPPL are such as to mitigate any adverse impacts during the construction as well as operational stages. The Company has also taken all the steps necessary to ensure health and safety of the employees, labour and neighbouring community during construction and plant operations.

As part of the Project's statutory compliances, LAPPL had carried out a Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (REIA), conducted a public hearing for the Project in August 2004, and obtained the No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB) in October 2004. The Environment Clearance (EC) for the Project was obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GoI) in November 2004. LAPPL also completed a Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (CEIA) covering the one-year (all seasons) period from March 2004 to February 2005 and has developed an Environment Management Plan (EMP). The Project received the Consent to Establish (CTE) from CECB in March 2005.

LAPPL is in the process of implementing an EHS Management System and intends to get the system certified for conformity with ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 standards, within 18 months of commissioning of the power plant. In the interim, LAPPL is adhering to good ESHS practices and an Environment and Safety Management Plan (ESMP), through appropriate contractual provisions with EPC Contractor and sub-contractors. In ensuring appropriate incorporation of EHS aspects in project design, construction and operation, the Amarkantak Project can draw upon the experience and expertise available within Lanco Group companies. It may be noted that Lanco Kondapally Power Plant is certified to ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 standards.

Section 4.6 provides some details of EHS guidelines adopted by LAPPL

1.5 Background to the Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment

The land acquisition process started during the last quarter of year 2004, after Project land identification and initial surveys were done by the Revenue Department officials who are empowered to do the survey and provide the report to the Government acting through the District Collector (DC). In December 2004, the No Objections Certificates from 'Gram Panchayats' (village level - local – self government) and the first notifications under Section 4.1 of Land Acquisition Act were issued. Subsequently, other notifications (under Sections 17 and 6) were issued, and the land was awarded on lease by the Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC) to LAPPL in August 2005 (private land) and December 2005 (Government land).

[1] A summary discussion on GoI and Chhattisgarh state policies is provided in Section 2 of this Report

During October - November 2006, International Finance Corporation (IFC) undertook appraisal of the Lanco Amarkantak Project in the context of proposed equity participation by IFC in the Project. IFC's review covered the technical, environmental and social information submitted by LAPPL including the CEIA, various regulatory approvals, proceedings of public hearing, Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), etc. The IFC appraisal team also interviewed LAPPL's corporate and project management, plant construction, environment, occupational health, safety, human resources and community relations professionals. IFC's appraisal also included a visit to the plant site and interactions with representatives of affected communities, members of the project affected households (PAHs).

The first phase land acquisition process was complete by the time IFC conducted the appraisal of the Amarkantak Project. However, in keeping with LANCO Group's corporate philosophy on stakeholder value creation and IFC's Performance Standards (PS) 1, 5 and 7 requirements, LAPPL commissioned an independent, third party consultant, M/s. Development Management Consultants, Kolkata (DMC), to undertake a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (CSIA) in accordance with IFC Performance Standards. Before embarking on the full-fledged CSIA study, DMC carried out a rapid socio-economic impact assessment (RSIA) during the period December 06 to February 07, to identify key project impacts on project affected persons (PAPs) and develop interim mitigation measures, pending a comprehensive mitigation plan to be developed under the CSIA.

This RSIA involved collection of adequate baseline information (as at the time of commencement of the study) for analysis of potential impacts and their management / mitigation plans. During the RSIA period, focus group discussions[2] were also held by the consultants (DMC) along with representatives of LAPPL which have helped identify some of the key issues and concerns of the PAHs and community in general.

The Environment and Social Review Summary (ESRS) of IFC together with the CEIA and RSIA Reports of the Amarkantak Project were disclosed through IFC's website, newspaper notifications in India by LAPPL, and made available at the LAPPL Corporate Office at Hyderabad as well as locally near the Project (at Village Panchayat, Patadi) from 16 March 07.

During the period April – June 2007, the consultants (DMC) continued the work on social impact assessment in full measure and certain follow-up actions have been taken by LAPPL with regard to interactions with the Project Affected Title-holders (PATs), other members of the Project Affected Households (PAHs), and communities in the Project Affected Villages (PAVs) in relation to their nominations for employment with the Project, community development activities, etc. The complete demographic details, impact assessment and consultation process, and action plans are all covered in this CSIA Report.

Since the land acquisition process for the ash pond for Unit 2 and railway siding have begun but are currently pending with the Industries Department, Government of Chhattisgarh, the CSIA does not cover these areas but would eventually be supplemented to cover the impacts due to the acquisition of the additional land of about 200 acres. While a substantial part of this land is government land, any acquisition from private land owners would be carried out in compliance with the LA Act provisions and State Government policies and guidelines and procedures. Applicable provisions of IFC's Performance Standards would be complied with.

1.6 Scope, Objectives and Limitations of CSIA

As mentioned above, the LA process was already completed and the project was underway before IFCs involvement. In order to assess the land acquisition and the compensation process and the impacts on project affected people, baseline socio-economic data had to be collected. Hence, a critical assessment of vulnerable groups was done immediately to identify if any of these groups are negatively impacted by the project as a result of their loss of farmland and other assets.

[2] Summary discussion on outcomes of FGDs and other meetings with PAHs in PAVs are provided in Section 5 of this Report

An assessment of the land acquisition and compensation in the context of IFC's PS5 and PS7 (concerning IPs) was also necessary to document and assess the adequacy of compensation payments, economic displacement and livelihood restoration of all households from which land has been acquired for the establishment of the power project and determine if land acquisition and compensation are in accordance with IFC's Performance Standard 5 for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and that PS7 provisions are adhered to.

In line with the above, a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (CSIA) has been carried out through detailed surveys, collection of complete socio-economic data, conducting FGDs and PRAs which continued in the second phase of work by the consultants during April through June 2007, thereby gaining more insights and recording the community needs as well.

The CSIA covers various components such as the existing social and economic conditions, Public Consultation and Disclosure Process (PCDP), evaluation of pre- and post- land acquisition incomes and livelihood options, identification and analysis of various impacts on the Project Affected People, mitigation measures comprising economic Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) and Community Development Plan (CDP), institutional mechanisms, action plans of the Company, and plans for evaluation of implementation of RAP and CDP. The main objectives of the study are identifying and mitigating potential social impacts and risks, meeting IFC's Performance Standards and disclosure requirements, enhancing positive socio-economic outcomes of the Project, and strengthening community consultations and relations.

Conducting a socio-economic baseline survey is the first step in determining socio-economic status of affected persons and its objective is to monitor a PAP's socio-economic conditions at different stages of resettlement. In case of LAPPL, the host government has acquired the land and this acquisition process followed all the prevailing policy guidelines, norms and statutes both in regard to notifying the communities in advance, enumeration of assets, fixing of compensation and disbursing the compensation amounts to the affected households/persons. As per the National Policy on R&R (NPRR) 2003, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is required only when 500 or more households are physically displaced. Since this project did not involve physical displacement for acquisition of land, CSIDC did not undertake a SIA. In this background, a separate census or socio-economic baseline survey was not carried out for PAPs and, as a result, the baseline information is not available. The date of issuance of Notice by the District Collector was taken as the cut-off date. The present survey therefore attempted to cover all available PAPs in the four villages – Pahanda, Patadi, Saragbundia and Khoddle and an attempt has been made to understand and record the pre-land acquisition and post-land acquisition socio-economic status of the PATs / PAHs. However, in view of the fact that the survey was undertaken nearly 18 months after the cut-off date, information pertaining to baseline conditions prior to the land acquisition may not be very robust.

Limitations

Since the entire land acquisition process has been carried out by the State Government and the payment of compensation was completed much before LAPPL took up the work on social impact assessment in line with IFC Performance Standards, only a retrofit study could be carried out whereby the following limitations arose:

- The Government data considered each Project Affected Title-Holder (PAT) as a separate entity but some PATs belong to the same household. Hence the number of PAHs is less than number of PATs. Again, the Government list included some PATs more than once since he/she has lost land in separate parcels of land, covering more than one 'khata' (survey) number. As a result, the Government data shows 330 PATs whereas, the correct number of PAHs is 298 and correct number of PATs is 302.

- Local educated unemployed persons were recruited specifically from PAHs who are not used to organizational systems and discipline. As a result, the data collection, entry and

analysis got delayed. The questionnaires were subjected to back checks and scrutiny for authentication as far as possible thus further delaying the process

- Non-availability of sufficiently robust recorded data on: (a) actual yields per hectare for ascertaining agricultural income, (b) real wages for agricultural labour, (c) number of days of employment of agricultural and non-farm labo ur, (d) household income, etc. would also mean that a substantial part of information provided here is based on what was mentioned orally by the members of PAHs during consultations

- Non-availability of documented records of consultations / one-on-one meetings / objections and the manner in which these objections were addressed by (a) Government authorities as part of the land acquisition process and (b) early stage engagement and consultations undertaken by LAPPL's development team.

2. Regulatory Requirements

2.1 Policy and Legal Framework

The Resettlement Framework proposed for LAPPL is formulated by keeping in background, (i) the Union Government's National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Persons, issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, 2003 and (ii) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), which addresses land acquisition and resettlement issues and State Government's Land Acquisition Guidelines. These together with IFC's Performance Standards 5 and 7, though not regulatory requirement, have been reviewed and summarized below in the context of the Project.

A. Government Policies

(i) *National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Persons (NPRR), (Ministry of Rural Development), 2003:* The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives
- To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including special needs of tribal and vulnerable sections;
- To provide improved standard of living to PAPs; and
- To facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and PAPs

This policy is applicable for projects where over 500 families are displaced and is, therefore, not applicable in the case of Lanco Amarkantak Project. Detailed policy text is available at http://rural.nic.in/Rrpolicy.Doc on the internet.

(ii) *Land Acquisition Act, 1894 – amended in 1984 (LA Act):* The LA Act provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition within the Country. This Act enables the State to acquire private lands for public purposes. The Act ensures that no person is deprived of land except under the Act and entitles PAPs to a hearing before acquisition. Complete text of the LA Act is available at http://dolr.nic.in/hyperlink/acq.htm. The main elements of the LA Act are:

- Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LA Act. This constitutes a Section 4 notification which is published in a Gazette. Objections must be made within 30 days to the District Commissioner or District Collector (DC) who is the highest administrative officer of the concerned district. Based on the objections received, DC decides whether or not to proceed with the LA.
- The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LA Act. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC shall make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the courts of law to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.

- Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sales or transfers are allowed. However, since the time lag between Sections 4 notification and the others following it could sometimes be about three years, land transfers are not uncommon.
- Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid by the project authorities to the State government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, actual payment by the State taking between 6 months up to 2 or 3 years at times. An additional 30 percent is added to the award (called 'solatium) as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

B. IFC's Performance Standards

Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (PS 5)

1. Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition. The PS directs to avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs

2. When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced persons and communities compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the client will carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. In the absence of host government procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. The client will document all transactions to acquire land rights, as well as compensation measures and relocation activities. The client will also establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective action as necessary. A resettlement will be considered complete when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the objectives stated in the resettlement plan or framework as well as the objectives of this Performance Standard.

3. To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

4. Consult with and facilitate the informed participation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, in decision making processes related to resettlement. Consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of the Performance Standard.

5. The client will establish a grievance mechanism (consistent with PS 1) to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

6. Where communities of Indigenous Peoples are to be physically displaced from their communally held traditional or customary lands under use, the client will meet the applicable requirements of this Performance Standard, as well as those of Performance Standard 7 for Indigenous People.

7. If land acquisition for the project causes loss of income or livelihood, regardless of whether or not the affected people are physically displaced, the client will meet the following requirements: Claims could be derived from adverse possession or from customary or traditional law such as opportunistic squatters and recently arrived economic migrants who occupy land prior to the cut-off date.

Indigenous Peoples (PS 7)

Performance Standard 7 recognizes that Indigenous Peoples as social groups with identities that are distinct from dominant groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests in, and rights to, lands and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development. They are particularly vulnerable if their lands and resources are transformed, encroached upon by outsiders, or significantly degraded. Their languages, cultures, religions, spiritual beliefs, and institutions may also be under threat. These characteristics expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and severity of impacts, including loss of identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods, as well as exposure to impoverishment and disease. Private sector projects may create opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from project-related activities that may help them fulfil their aspiration for economic and social development. In addition, this Performance Standard recognizes that Indigenous Peoples may play a role in sustainable development by promoting and managing activities and enterprises as partners in development.

The PS 7 objectives are –

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, aspirations, cultures and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples

- To avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not feasible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such impacts , and to provide opportunities for development benefits, in a culturally appropriate manner

- To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the life of the project

- To foster good faith negotiation with and informed participation of Indigenous Peoples when projects are to be located on traditional or customary lands under use by the Indigenous Peoples

- To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples

Ascertaining whether a particular group is considered as Indigenous Peoples for the purpose of this Performance Standard may require technical judgment.

[There is no universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples”. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as “Indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations,” or “tribal groups.”]

In this Performance Standard, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others

- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories

- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture

- An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region]

The client's proposed action will be developed with the informed participation of affected Indigenous Peoples and contained in a time-bound plan, such as an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP), or a broader community development plan with separate components for Indigenous Peoples consistent with the requirements of the PS. The client will establish an ongoing relationship with the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples from as early as possible in the project planning and throughout the life of the project. The process of community engagement will be culturally appropriate and commensurate with the risks and potential impacts to the Indigenous Peoples. In particular, the process will include the following steps:

- Involve Indigenous Peoples' representative bodies (for example, councils of elders or village councils, among others)

- Be inclusive of both women and men and of various age groups in a culturally appropriate manner. Additional client requirements on protection of cultural heritage are set out in Performance Standard 8. **The determination of the appropriate plan will require technical judgment. A Community Development Plan may be appropriate when Indigenous Peoples are integrated into larger affected communities, and this is the case for the Lanco Amarkantak Project.**

- Provide sufficient time for Indigenous Peoples' collective decision-making processes

- Facilitate the Indigenous Peoples' expression of their views, concerns, and proposals in the language of their choice, without external manipulation, interference, or coercion, and without intimidation

- Ensure that the grievance mechanism established for the project is culturally appropriate and accessible for Indigenous Peoples

Special Requirements

Because Indigenous Peoples may be particularly vulnerable to the project circumstances described below, the following requirements will also apply, in the circumstances indicated, in addition to the General Requirements above. When any of these Special Requirements apply, the client will retain qualified and experienced external experts to assist in conducting the assessment.

Indigenous Peoples are often closely tied to their traditional or customary lands and natural resources on these lands. While these lands may not be under legal ownership pursuant to national law, use of these lands, including seasonal or cyclical use, by communities of Indigenous Peoples for their livelihoods, or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual purposes that define their identity and community, can often be substantiated and documented.

If the client proposes to locate the project on, or commercially develop natural resources located within, traditional or customary lands under use, and adverse impacts can be expected on the livelihoods, or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of the Indigenous Peoples, the client will respect their use by taking the following steps:

- The client will document its efforts to avoid or at least minimize the size of land proposed for the project.

- Such adverse impacts may include impacts from loss of access to assets or resources, or restrictions on land use, resulting from project activities.

- The Indigenous Peoples' land use will be documented by experts in collaboration with the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples without prejudicing any Indigenous Peoples' land claim.

- The affected communities of Indigenous People will be informed of their rights with respect to these lands under national laws, including any national law recognizing customary rights or use.

- The client will offer affected communities of Indigenous Peoples at least compensation and due process available to those with full legal title to land in the case of commercial development of their land under national laws, together with culturally appropriate development opportunities; land-based compensation or compensation-in-kind will be offered in lieu of cash compensation where feasible.

- The client will enter into good faith negotiation with the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples, and document their informed participation and the successful outcome of the negotiation.

- Negotiations for land acquisition can be carried out by the private sector company acquiring the land or by an agent of the company. In the case of private sector projects in which land rights are acquired by the government, the negotiations may be carried out by the government or an agent of the government. In the context of LAPPL, Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC) played the role of an agent of the State Government in land procurement. **The land procured for the project by the district administration was handed over to CSIDC, which in turn leased the land to the Project i.e., to LAPPL and directed LAPPL to provide one job per affected family of land titleholder in lieu of land acquired, in addition to the compensation for land and other assets.**

The client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid the relocation of Indigenous Peoples from their communally held traditional or customary lands under use. If such relocation is unavoidable, the client will not proceed with the project unless it enters into a good faith negotiation with the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples, and documents their informed participation and the successful outcome of the negotiation. Any relocation of Indigenous Peoples will be consistent with the Resettlement Planning and Implementation requirements of Performance Standard 5. Where feasible, the relocated Indigenous Peoples should be able to return to their traditional or customary lands, should the reason for their relocation cease to exist.

C. Comparison of Policies

The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LA Act, 1894 (amended in 1984) however gives directives for acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to title-holders. Matrix 2.1 below presents key features of IFC's IR Policy (PS 5), LA Act and NPRR. It also indicates areas where compliance was necessary from LAPPL. Sections 6 and 7 of this Report take cognizance of these issues and present the steps already taken and planned further by LAPPL to address these issues and provide economic rehabilitation / assistance to the PATs / PAHs over and above the compensations already paid as per the LA Act and State Government's policies.

No.	Requirements	Act			Resettlement Policy with IFC's PS
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible	×	✔	LA Act is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for a public purpose	This is addressed during selection of sites and only one person has been relocated. However, this PAT is covered by LAPPL in the RP through provision of alternative land in line with the applicable government policy / guidelines
2	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options	×	✔	-	This is mentioned in the Resettlement Principles and Entitlement Assistance of LAPPL (refer Section 7 of the Report)
3	People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project	×	×	Broad categories of APs and compensation for each are predefined in the NPRR. It indicates provisions for better living standard for APs, but does not provide scope for dealing with finer issues of resettlement because of predefined categories and compensation packages. Compensating APs without formal title to land is also not clearly mentioned. In NPRR, "project affected family" means a family / person whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substan-tially affected by land acquisition for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less then three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone / practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone.	This is addressed in the Resettlement Plan (RP) and Entitlement Assistance. The Entitlement Matrix in the RAP provides for compensation for all PATs since there are no squatters or non titleholders residing in the area. The Entitlement Matrix provides for various categories of PATs / PAHs. (Refer Section 7) All affected persons will be resettled and rehabilitated. Detailed executive instructions have been issued by Government of India signed by Secretary-Rural Development in 1998 for acquisition of land describing the modalities of consultation with the 'Gram Sabhas' in Schedule V areas which states that the company requiring land must produce a 'No Objection Certificate' from each of

				areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Program (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. The NPRR's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NPRR does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	**LAPPL has gone through this process and obtained the consents from Gram Sabhas of all the villages concerned.** In LAPPL, PATs have been compensated with the replacement cost of the land/property, mandated to provide a job for each PAT family and additional compensation has been planned through other livelihood support programs (RAP) and CDP.
4	People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options	✗	✔	LA Act recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	This is reflected in the Resettlement Principles of LAPPL and Entitlement Assistance
5	Existing social and cultural institutions of re-settlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and re-settlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities	✗	✔	-	This is reflected in the Resettlement Principles and Entitlements Assistance
6	The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation,	✗	✗	LA Act provides compensation to only those affected people having legal title to the land. Under NPRR, APs get compensation only if s/he is occupying the land / property, proposed for acquisition for more than three years.	Such persons were not found and not addressed in the Entitlement Matrix (EM). The EM has special provisions for vulnerable PATs in all categories. A CDP has been developed to address the impacts on communities.
7.	Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance	✗	✗		In case of Amarkantak Project, though there are a few 'Scheduled Tribe' (ST) category PATs, they are fully integrated into the mainstream. They are not tied to any traditional or customary lands, and land usage has no distinct

2.2 Resettlement Principles and Entitlements

Since compensation and rehabilitation based on the Land Acquisition Act and NPRR does not fully meet the objectives and requirements of the IFC's Performance Standards as given in PS 5 and 7 and other social safeguard guidelines , the following Project policies and principles will be applied. Some actions have already been taken towards payment of compensation and on CDP.

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided

    a. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it would be minimized by exploring all viable project options

    b. People unavoidably displaced would be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project

    c. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options

    d. The project affected titleholders (PATs) were defined as those who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income and other immovable assets as a consequence of the project

    e. Existing social and cultural institutions of re-settlers (and their hosts) would be supported and used to the greatest extent possible (and re-settlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities).

2. Particular attention will be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minoriti es, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status. It may be however noted that in the case of Lanco Amarkantak Project, even though there are a few 'Scheduled Tribe' PATs, they do not live in any distinct setting, either in geographical terms or even social and cultural terms since they have been integrated for generations into the main stream in the area surrounding the Project location. Neither are the STs tied to traditional or customary lands and natural resources on these lands. Usage of land owned by them has no linkage with their distinct cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual identity.

3. All PATs will receive a combination of compensation at full replacement cost for all types of losses and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership/rights of lost assets, scope of impact and social and economic vulnerability

4. All PATs and various stakeholders will be informed and consulted in respect of the entitlement and CDP

5. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, those below poverty line (BPL), elderly, disabled, orphans. It may be noted that in case of the Amarkantak Project, the STs are mainstreamed

6. There will be appropriate grievance redressal, monitoring and evaluation of the Project

7. The Project will maintain or improve the previous level of community services and access to resources

Based on the adopted principles, the PATs will be eligible for the following compensation and assistance:

1. For land acquisition, landowners or owners who have traditional land rights will be eligible for compensation equivalent to replacement/market value

2. Each project affected titleholder's family will get a job with LAPPL. Temporary jobs will be provided on preference to PATs during construc tion work.

3. Compensation for structures and other immovable assets will be paid at full replacement cost (without deduction for depreciation/salvageable materials)

4. Compensation for crops and trees will be equivalent to market/replacement value

5. PATs will receive resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, cash grant for loss of income/workdays, if applicable

6. Additional cash assistance will be given to vulnerable groups (WHH, SC, ST, BPL, elderly, disabled, orphans)

7. Affected community structures / common property resources will be restored by the Project or be compensated in cash equivalent to replacement cost

3. Socio-Economic Profile

3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Chhattisgarh and Korba[3]

Korba district came into existence on 25 May 1998. The state government of undivided Madhya Pradesh state, vide the Gazette Notification no. 1008-F-20-8-92-VII-S-8 dated 22 May 1998, modified the jurisdiction of Bilaspur district by taking out four Tehsils namely Katghora, Kartala, Pali and Korba to form the new district. Korba has 66 Gram Panchayats with 154 revenue villages. There are 15 urban villages and one Nagar Palika Nigam (Corporation). The new state of Chhattisgarh was formed (separated from Madhya Pradesh) in November 2000, and Korba is a part of Chhattisgarh state.

Korba has many power generating units set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board. It also houses an aluminium unit with captive power generating units run by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), and other mineral based industries.

i. Demography

Demographic data for Town and neighbourhood areas of Korba shows that the total population in the area is 111, 520 of which 62% belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST)[4]. Major tribes among the STs are Gond and Kawar. Other tribes are Dhanwar and Bhinjwar. Scheduled Castes (SC) are 10% and others are 28% which include General Caste (GC) Hindus, Christians and Muslims. The data reveals that 44% of the ST population is below poverty line (BPL)[5] while the BPL amongthe SCs constitutes 58.6 %.

Table 3.1: Type of Population in Korba

Category	Population	%
Schedule Caste	10,767	10
Schedule Tribe	69,389	62
Others	31,364	28
Total	**111,520**	**100**

Source: 2001 Census

ii. Land Use Pattern

Total geographical area of Korba is 714,544 hectares. Overall land use pattern in the area according to government sources show that nearly 40% of the area is under forest cover. Gross cropped area is only 142, 503 hectares, i.e . 20% of the total land area of Korba.

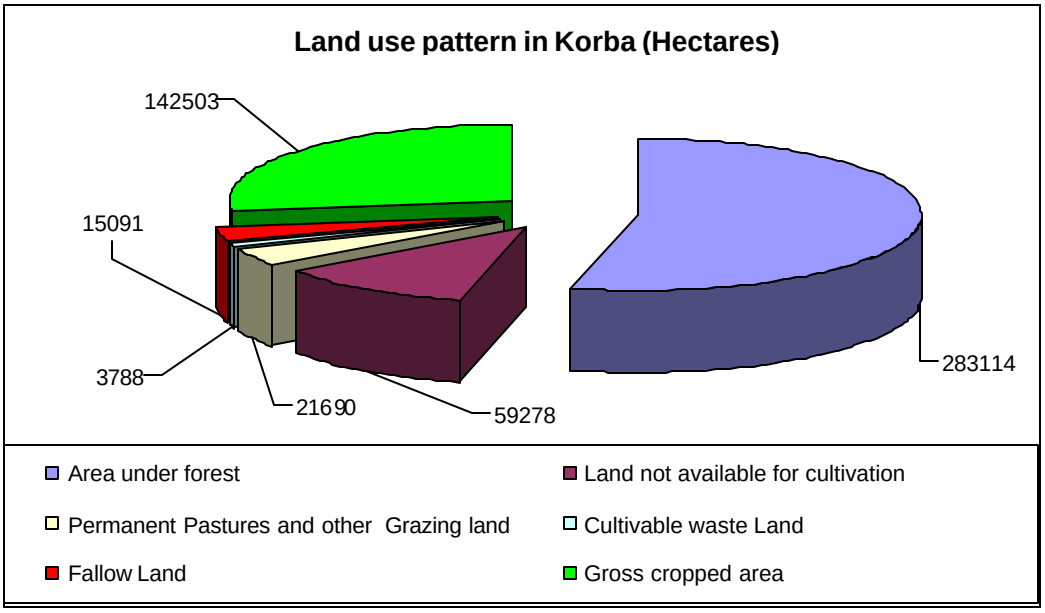
[3] Source: agricoop.nic.in/Statatglance2004/EcoIndicator.pdf

[4] Scheduled Tribes (ST) would qualify to be considered Indigenous People as per IFC's Performance Standard 7 definition. However, the STs in this case are all mainstreamed and do not have any differential status except that they belong to and recognized as a distinct social group, and are given certain special benefits and protections under the Government policies and schemes

[5] As per the Government of India, the threshold for Poverty Line is a per capita calorie norm of 2400 calories per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per day for the urban areas. Therefore, the per capita income that is required to buy food equivalent to these calorie norms determines if a person is above or below Poverty Line. This income figure is updated from time to time based on the inflation levels. In this Report, families with annual income less than Rs 24,000 per annum are taken as 'Below Poverty Line'.

Table 3.2: Land Use Pattern

Land Use Pattern in Korba	In Hectares
Area under forest	283114
Land not available for cultivation	59278
Permanent Pastures and other Grazing land	21690
Cultivable waste Land	3788
Fallow Land	15091
Gross cropped area	142503



Only 9643 hectares (7.2%) of the net sown area can be cultivated more than once a year and only 3332 hectares (2.5%) is irrigated from all sources. Therefore most of the agriculture practised is subsistence agriculture

Table 3.3: Cropping

Cropping pattern	Hectares
Net Area Sown	132860
Area Sown more than once	9643
Gross cropped area	142503
Irrigated land from all sources	3332

iii. Employment

In Chhattisgarh (and also in Korba), land is the main source of livelihood in rural areas, with agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and allied activities being their source of earning. The status of agriculture and allied activities is basically low technology, low input and subsistence economy based. Most farmers grow one annual rain-fed subsistence crop of rice, often supplemented by agro forestry products. In most cases, the quality of land held and tilled is the least productive due to lack of assured protective irrigation, declining soil fertility, untimely and inadequate availability of inputs such as seeds, power, and fertilizers, and a generally low level of technological adoption.

Goat rearing, pig rearing and small-scale poultry are common among the rural populace. These usually remain outside the scope of commercial marketing.

The quest for wage labour has guided the rural poor to urban centres and regions of high agricultural production where employment is usually available in areas of agriculture, public works and construction. Forestry, mining and quarrying, and construction work are the other important employment sectors for them. Active participation by women in manual labour is a feature of rural societies everywhere. This is even more in tribal communities, which is unhindered by caste taboos that place restrictions on women's mobility for wage labour. In Korba, young women also migrate (though in lesser numbers) alongside adults leaving behind the elderly and children in homesteads.

In many cases payments are governed by traditional exchange relations (barter and non-monetised) dominated by the upper caste landholding elite and the merchant classes which are highly exploitative. Labourers have to depend on their employers for basic needs such as shelter and food. Tribal children also enter the workforce early. Children work as construction labour and in quarries and also provide critical labour at home and in agriculture.[6]

Gender, SC/ST and district disaggregated data for Korba is not available. Over all data for Chhattisgarh reveals that there are more than 1.6 lakhs(1 lakh = 0.1 million) in the main work force, of which one third are women. Government is the main employer, employing more than one third of this workforce followed by manufacturing and repairs sector. About 100,000 persons are employed in mining and quarrying sector. Employment in agriculture and allied sector is quite low where a little more than 1.2 lakhs are employed. The table below gives work force participation in Chhattisgarh.

In Chhattisgarh, agriculture offers major employment opportunities in rural areas, offering employment to 63.38% of the work force. Female work participation is 33%. About 30.9% are agricultural wage earners, earning between Rs. 40 -50/- per day during sowing and harvesting.

Table 3.4: Employment

Employment	
Work force participation in rural areas	50.60%
Total employment in agriculture	63.38%
Agricultural labour	30.9%
Total female work participation rate	33%

3.2 Demographic Profile of Korba District and PAVs (existing conditions)

The total population of Korba district according to the 2001 Census is 1,012,121 persons comprising 515,467 males and 496,654 females. The rural population of the district is 645,115 and urban population is 367,006 persons. Hindi is the main language spoken in the district. 'Chhattisgarhi' dialect is commonly used by the people in rural areas.

Korba has a sex ratio of 989 females per 1000 males which is better than all India sex ratio of 933. Overall, nearly 60% villages are electrified, but that does not necessarily indicate that all the HHs are connected, as that is dependant on willingness and ability of the HHs to pay for the connection.

Table 3.5: Population in Korba Town

Gender	Numbers
Male	55841
Female	55679
Total	111,520

[6] Supplementary Appendix N: PRELIMINARY INDIGENOUS PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, ADB, www.adb.org/Documents/IndigenousPeoples/ind/ind-chhattisgarh-state. In the Lanco Amarkantak Project, LAPPL has adopted necessary steps to ensure that no child labour is deployed on its premises by any contractor / sub-contractor.

3.2.1 Population distribution of Project Affected Villages

Population is highest in Saragbundia with 403 families followed by Patadi and Pahanda with 340 and 269 families, respectively. Khoddle has the lowest population with 163 families. Tribal population is more in Patadi (42.6%) and Pahanda (41.9%) while Khoddle has majority of Scheduled Caste (SC) population (93.9%). A few OBCs[7] also live in these areas. This part of Korba depicts a relatively more homogeneous community where ST, SC, OBC and GC pursue same/similar occupation and have similar social customs, status and rights.

Table 3.6: Population Distribution

Villages	Total population				ST[8]	SC[9]	GC[10]
	HHs	Persons	Male	Female			
1. Pahanda	269	1328	697	631	41.9%	30%	28.1%
2. Patadi	340,	1675	849	826	42.6%	30.2%	27.2%
3. Khoddle	163	749	371	378	2.5%	93.9%	2.6%
4. Saragbundia	403	1813	932	881	29.1%	30%	40.9%

3.2.2 Tribal Presence and their Social and Economic Status

As stated earlier, 62% of the population in Korba is tribals. In three of the PAVs, tribal presence ranges from 29% to 43% but is less than the district average. In one of the villages (Khoddle), only 2.5% of the people belong to ST. There are 36 ST households among the total project affected households (PAHs) of 298, constituting only 12%. Kanwar, Gondhs, Korva, Oraon, Binjhwar, are some of the common tribes found in this area. However, the consultants' study showed that these groups live with the other mixed social groups as a village community. There is no demarcation of hamlets or colonies within the village settlement specifically for the tribals. Access to work opportunities, skill sets developed, etc. are the same as the others. Language too is common as they speak Chhattisgarhi, and not their own dialect, and use Hindi as the official language. Further, they have been integrated for generations into the mainstream in the areas surrounding the Project location. Neither are these STs tied to traditional or customary lands and natural resources on these lands nor is the usage of land owned by them has any linkage with their distinct cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual identity. In terms of economic status also, they are not very different compared to the other economically backward sections of Scheduled Caste (SC) members in the villages they are living.

Given these indicators, it can be said that the tribals (STs) in these villages do not retain any specific identity of their own vis-à-vis the other social groups in the village other than being said to be of a particular tribal group. Hence, they can be considered to have become mainstreamed with the other local communities. Therefore, the RAP and CDP have been prepared on similar principles determining the economic impact of land acquisition, other common vulnerability factors and rationale instead of an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

3.2.3 Gender

A very high gender bias, towards females is noted in the three villages of Patadi, Saragbundia and Khoddle in the 0-6 year age group which tapers in overall sex ratio except in Khoddle where it is still high in favour of girls. While this data refers to 2001 Census, clear reasons as to why the 0-6 sex ratio is tilted towards women but overall sex ratio is tilted towards men is a significant drop in the sex ratio in all cases except in Pahanda are not evinced from the Government's Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) data 2002-03.

[7] OBC – Other Backward Castes
[8] ST - Scheduled Tribe (Indigenous People)
[9] SC – Scheduled Caste
[10] GC - General Caste (Hindus) considered to have a higher social symbol

Table 3.7: Sex R atio

Village	Sex ratio (0-6 age group)	Sex Ratio (overall)
1. Pahanda	860	905
2. Patadi	1015	973
3. Khoddle	1300	1019
4. Saragbundia	1236	945

3.2.4 Nutrition, Life Expectancy

The table below shows that anaemia among adolescent is very high at 71.9 while that among pregnant women is much lower at 13.5. The data also reveals that life expectancy at birth is slightly higher for women at 63.77 years than men which is at 63.25 years. The two sources of data being different further mars on the clarity. Separate data on the villages is not available.

Table 3.8: Nutritional Status: Korba

Weight for age		**Anaemia among Children**			**Anaemia among Adolescent State/ District Girls**			**Anaemia among Pregnant Women**		
3SD [1]	2SD[2]	Mild	Moderate [3]	Severe	Mild	Moderate [4]	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe
23.5	57.7	16.1	76.8	7.1	1.5	26.7	71.9	13.5	73.1	13.5
Death Rate					8.38 deaths /1000 population					
IMR					57.29 death / 1000 live birth					
Life expectancy at birth										
Total					63.99 yrs.					
Male					63.25 yrs.					
Female					63.77 yrs.					

3.2.5 Literacy

Overall literacy rate is high in Korba district at 63.38%, with literacy among females being higher (89%) than male (32.34%). In the four Project Affected Villages, literacy rate is highest in Khoddle (76.3%) followed by Patadi (66.1%) and Saragbundia (61.2%), and lowest in Pahanda (57.7%). Female literacy follows the same pattern.

Table 3.9: Literacy

Villages	Literacy rate		
	Total	**Males**	**Females**
1. Pahanda	57.7%	76.7%	37%
2. Patadi	66.1%	80.5%	51.1%
3. Khoddle	76.3%	88.4%	63.7%
4. Saragbundia	61.2%	78.6%	41.7%

3.3. Socio-economic Details of Project Affected Titleholders

3.3.1 Objective of Socio-economic survey

Conducting a socio-economic baseline survey is the first step in determining socio-economic status of affected persons and its objective is to monitor a PAT's socio-economic conditions at different stages of resettlement. Page 8 of Guidance Note 5 of IFC on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement mentions –

Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the client will carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. In the absence of host government

procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.

Effective resettlement planning entails compiling a census of displaced persons and an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise and community level. The date of completion of the census and assets inventory represents a cut-off date.

In case of LAPPL, the host government has acquired the land and this acquisition process followed all the prevailing policy guidelines, norms and statues both in regard to notifying the communities in advance, enumeration of assets, fixing of compensation and disbursing the compensation amounts to the affected households/persons. In this background, a separate census or socio-economic survey was not carried out for PATs as a result the baseline information is not available. The date of issuance of Notice by the District Collector was taken as the cut off date. However, some land transactions took place even after such notification. The present survey therefore attempted to cover all available PATs in the four villages – Pahanda, Patadi , Saragbundia and Khoddle and an attempt is being made to understand and record the pre-land acquisition and post-land acquisition socio-economic scenario of PATs.

3.3.2 Methodology

Quantitative questionnaires were used to capture pre-LA / post-LA socio-economic status of PATs as far as possible. **(Refer Annexure 3.1 for the questionnaire)**. Attempts were made to contact all PATs however, some of the households did not respond as they were absent during the survey.

In most cases, Head of the Households (HoHs) were engaged in discussions and in some, where HoH was not available, other family member/s responded. Overall size of respondents in each village is given below as against the total number of PATs.

Table 3.10: Responding PATs

Sl. No.	Name of Village	No. of PATs	Numbers interviewed based on availability	% covered in survey
1.	Pahanda	24	18	75
2.	Patadi	80	48	60
3.	Saragbundia	88	72	82
3.	Khoddle	110	94	85
	Overall	**302**	**232**	**77**

3.4 Socio-economic Details of PATs

3.4.1 Pahanda

There are a total of 269 HHs in Pahanda having a population of 1328. 41.9% of the population is tribal, 30% SC and the rest are OBC.

A total of 26.40 acres of land has been acquired from 25 HHs. One of the PATs has been listed twice as it has lost land under two *'khata'* (survey) numbers. Therefore, the number of PATs in Pahanda is actually 23. Of these 14 are ST PATs.

Socio-economic survey could be carried out for only 18 PATs since two families have permanently moved from the village by the time this survey was conducted. Four PATs were not available throughout the survey period. As per records, there are six female headed PATs, but only four women headed PATs could be contacted during the survey. Four out of the six women headed PATs are ST and 3 have been covered in the survey.

The following socio-economic details are related to PATs only.
('PH' / 'Ph' is the abbreviation used for Pahanda)

Social status of PATs in Pahanda

All the respondents are landowners. There are no sharecroppers or tenants in Pahanda. 67% of the PATs are joint families. The average family size of the respondent PATs is seven. The four female headed households who could be located have family size above 10. The three women headed families who could be covered in the survey are not vulnerable as there are other earning adults in the family.

Table 3.Ph.1: Family Size

No. Family members / HH	Number of HHs	Women Headed
1	1	-
2 to 4	3	-
5 to 7	6	-
8 to 10	4	-
more than 10	4	3

66% (12) of the respondent PATs in Pahanda belong to ST category while, 11% (2) are OBC and 22% (4) are SC. 78% (14) PATs have voters' cards and ration cards. All the 18 HHs are connected with electricity.

Table 3.Ph.2: Social Groups

Social Group	Number	Electrified	Ration Card	Voter Card
SC	4	4	4	4
ST	12	12	8	8
OBC	2	2	2	2

Literacy Status

62% individuals of the entire respondent PATs are literate, 36% of the individuals are illiterate and 2 % are yet to join school. Four percent are qualified as graduates or with higher qualification (post-graduation/professional courses). All of them are males. 48% of the female population is illiterate, while 33% of the female members studied beyond class IV, and 8% have done their 12th Standard. Apparently, girls who join school tend to continue their education through high school to Class X, and discontinue when facilities (school / colleges) for further studies are long way from home.

Table 3.Ph.3: Literacy Levels of respondent PATs

Literacy Status	Total individuals	%	Male	%	Female	%
Illiterate	53	36	24	27	29	48
Not joined school yet	3	2	1	1	2	3
At home	1	1	1	1	0	0
Up to class IV	24	16	19	22	5	8
Up to class X	46	31	26	30	20	33
Up to HS	16	11	11	13	5	8
Graduate	1	1	1	1	0	0
Post Graduate	3	2	3	3	0	0
Professional	2	1	2	2	0	0
Total	**149**	**100**	**88**	**100**	**61**	**100**

Age of marriage, lower status of the girl child in the society, security, economic status and distance of colleges, lack of transport from the village, need to take care of household chores are some of the reasons for not pursuing higher education.

Table 3.Ph.4: Reasons for girls not pursuing higher studies

Reason	Number	Percentage
School is too far	8	44
Lack of transport	6	33
Need to take care of household chores	4	22

Health Status

Malaria is the most common disease followed by fever and diarrhoea or 'loose motion'. 44% people go to private doctors, 33% to Government hospital and 22% go to the local quacks. The service of a locally resident private doctor is accessed most. The nearest hospital is in Korba at a distance of about 22 km. The nearest Primary Health Centre (PHC) is at Saragbundia at a distance of about 3 km.

Table 3.Ph.5: Access to health facilities

Treated by	Number	Percentage
Hospital	6	33
Private doctor	8	44
Local practitioners (unqualified)	4	22
Total	**18**	**100**

Status of women in the village

89% of the women felt that they enjoyed same status as men. The main obstacles for girls in pursing studies are the distance of school (about 1.5 km from Pahanda to the nearest high school) and need to take care of household chores. 44% felt that they could not pursue high school education due to distance and 33% felt lack of transport stopped them from doing so. The average age of marriage for girls in Pahanda is 19. Average age at first child birth is 20 years.

Expenditure pattern of PATs

39% of the PATs spend an average of Rs.15, 000 per year on food, 28% spend between Rs. 5,000 -10,000, and 17% spend greater than 30,000. Size of family, income status and amount of subsistence agriculture that they practice determine the amount that they spend on food.

Health does not seem to be a major problem here. Malaria, fever and diarrhoea are common only during post-monsoon period. 28% spend between Rs. 1000-2000 per year on medical expenses, while 17% spend between Rs. 5000-10000.

Alcoholism is quite high, with 44% of the PATs having family members addicted to alcohol. 17% spend Rs.1500 on alcohol per year on an average. 28% spend an average of Rs.2000 per year towards electricity bills, while 61% have free single-point connections which are free of charge. 17% do not spend on education at all, while 22% spend an average of Rs.1500 per year on education. 33% spend Rs.10000-20,000 towards agricultural inputs. 56% spend Rs.1000-2000 on travel. Lack of government buses make the villagers dependant on private transport such as auto rickshaws and taxis. Compensation received due to LA has enabled many people to buy motorbikes improving their personal mobility. However, some mentioned that they are at present not using their bikes since they fall short of money to buy petrol. Table 3.Ph.6 gives the pattern of expenditure of the PATs.

Further details of PAH level asset holding, agricultural yield and income sources, incomes and expenditures, and the impact due to LA on these, are provided in Section 6 .4.1 on Project Impacts.

Table 3.Ph.6: Expenditure Pattern of Respondent PATs in a year

Range (Rupees)	Food		Health (Medical)		Rent		Addiction (Alcohol)		Electricity		Education		Travel		Agricultural Implements and Inputs		Commercial		Others (festivals, clothes, etc)	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
< 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	5	28
500-1000	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	11	1	6	3	17	2	11	0	0	0	0	1	6
1000-2000	0	0	5	28	1	6	3	17	3	17	4	22	10	56	0	0	0	0	3	17
2000-3000	0	0	4	22	2	11	0	0	2	11	1	6	1	6	2	11	2	11	1	6
3000-5000	1	6	2	11	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	6	2	11	2	11	0	0	1	6
5000-10000	5	28	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	3	17	5	28	0	0	2	11
10000-20000	7	39	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	6	33	0	0	1	6
20000-30000	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 30000	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
No response	0	0	1	6	15	83	10	56	11	61	3	17	0	0	1	6	16	89	4	22
Total	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**	**18**	**100**

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3.4.2 Patadi

Patadi GP[11] is one of the four villages, where Land acquisition has taken place for the LAPPL Project. There are 340 HHs in Patadi with a population of 1675. 42.6% of the population is tribal, 30.2% SC and the others belong to OBC. It comprises three habitations, namely Patadi, Darrabhanta and Bengchulbhata. The main road runs through the village hence Patadi and Bengchulbhata are located on one side of the road while Darrabhanta is situated across the main road.

A total of 121.64 acres of land has been lost by 84 HHs. Land acquired is 25.23% of the land owned by the people of Patadi GP. Four PATs have been listed twice as they have lost land under two '*khata*' (survey) numbers. Therefore, the number of PATs in Patadi is actually 80. Of this 10 are ST PATs.

Socio-economic survey could be carried out for only 48 PATs as 32 PATs were not available at the time of this survey. As per records of the 80 PATs, there are 13 female headed PATs, of which 10 women headed PATs have been covered under this survey. 3 of the women headed PATs were away at the time of this survey. As per records, 3 of these women headed PATs were ST and 1 of them has been covered under this survey.

The following socio-economic details are related to PATs only.
('P' is the abbreviation used for Patadi)

Social status of PATs in Patadi

All the respondents are landowners. There are no sharecroppers or tenants in Patadi. 71% of the PATs are joint families, 19% are nuclear and 10% are extended families. The average family size of the PATs is 9. Ten HHs are female headed. One of the ten has only one family member making her vulnerable. In 24 of the PATs, the HoH is above the age of 50.

Table 3.P.1: Family Size

No. Family members / HH	Number of HHs	Women Headed
1	1	1
2 to 4	6	1
5 to 7	20	4
8 to 10	5	1
more than 10	16	3

6.3% (3) of the PATs in Patadi are ST, while, 83% (40) are OBC and 8% (4) are SC. 96% (46) of respondents have voters' cards and 90% (43) of PATs have ration cards. 50% of the PATs are electrified.

Table 3.P.2: Social Status

Social group	Number of HH	Electrified	Ration Card	Voter Card (Respondent)
SC	4	3	4	4
ST	3	3	3	3
OBC	40	17	36	38
GC	1	1	0	1

Literacy Status

In Patadi, 68% individuals of the PATs are literate, 30% of the individuals are illiterate and 2% never joined school. Those qualified as graduates and above are just 7%. Like men, 6% of women have graduate/PG/professional degrees. Overall, 40% of the female population is illiterate, 27% have completed till class X and 13% have done their 12th standard. [Table 3.P.3]

[11] Mentioned as Patadi in the report unless the name of a specific habitation is mentioned.

Table 3.P.3: Literacy Levels of respondent PATs

Literacy Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Illiterate	123	30	46	21	77	40
Not joined school	10	2	5	2	5	3
At home	7	2	1	0	6	3
Up to class IV	50	12	31	14	19	10
Up to class X	110	27	59	28	51	27
Up to HS	81	20	57	27	24	13
Graduate	7	2	6	3	1	1
Post Graduate	7	2	4	2	3	2
Professional	10	2	5	2	5	3

While 38% had no response as to why women did not pursue higher studies, distance, lack of transport and lack of interest are reasons for women not pursuing higher education. 44% felt that girls need to take care of household chores hence education is not important. Financial problems, distance of school and education are some of the other reasons for illiteracy among females.

Table 3.P.4: Reason for illiteracy among women

Reason	Number	%
Education is not considered important	2	4
School is too far	10	21
Need to take care of household chores	21	44
Financial burden	1	2
No response	14	29

Table 3.P.5: Reason for literate women not pursuing higher studies

Reason	Number	%
Facilities too far	8	17
Lack of transport	6	13
Lack of interest	6	13
Need to take care of household chores	10	21
No response	18	38

Health Status

Malaria is the most common disease followed by diarrhoea and fever. 64% people go to the PHC situated in the village, for regular ailments. 5 % go to a nearby private doctor and 32% to the local quack. Distance, lack of transport and expenses towards travelling seem to be deterrents for visiting the hospital which is situated in Korba at a distance of 16 km.

Table 3.P.6: Access to health facilities

Treated by	Number	Percentage
PHC	14	64
Private doctor	1	5
Local practitioner (unqualified)	7	32

Status of women in the village

94% of the women felt that they enjoyed same status as men. The main reasons for lack of literacy of women are the distance of school and their need to take care of household chores. 26% felt that they could not pursue high school studies due to distance and lack of transport.

The average age of marriage of girls in Patadi is 18. Average age at first child birth is 20 years.

Expenditure pattern of respondent PATs

40% of the PATs spend on an average Rs.15, 000 per year on food, 13% spend between Rs. 5000 -10000 and 14% spend greater than 30000 per year. Size of family, income status and amount of subsistence agriculture that they practice determines the amount that they need to spend on food.

29% spend an average of Rs. 2500 per year on health, while 19% spend between Rs. 5000 – 10,000 per year. Most of the expense is for travelling to a doctor and to pay the doctors fee. Two PATs did not respond since they felt that illnesses did not play a significant role in their expenditure pattern.

88% of the PATs own houses. 12% of the PATs have family members addicted to alcohol. 4% spend at an average of Rs.2, 500 on alcohol per year. 19% spend an average of Rs.2500 per year. towards electri city, while 31% do not have electricity. People stated that they pay for electricity b ased on average estimated, but if regular meter reading is taken, their bill amount could come down. 29% do not spend on education at all, while 28% spend between Rs. 3,000 – 10,000 on education.

People who own land (33%) spend 10000-20000 towards agricultural inputs. 40% spend Rs.5000-10000 on travel. Lack of government buses makes the villagers dependant on private transport such as auto rickshaws and taxis. To and fro trip from Patadi to Korba costs Rs.50 per person. Compensation received due to LA has enabled many people to buy motorbikes increasing personal mobility. However, use of petrol is expensive and this is compelling people to reduce use of motorbikes after the initial period of enthusiasm on buying the 2-wheelers.

Table 3.P.7 gives the pattern of expenditure of the PATs.

Further details of PAH level asset holding, income, expenditure, impacts due to LA on these are provided in Section 6.4.2 on Project Impacts.

Table 3.P.7: Expenditure Pattern of respondent PATs in a year

Range	Food		Health (medical expenses)		Rent		Alcohol		Electricity		Educa-tion		Travel		Agricultural implements inputs		Commer-cial		Others (festivals, clothes, etc.)	
	HHs	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
< 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-500	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-1000	0	0	3	6	0	0	1	2	2	4	3	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	6
1000-2000	1	2	8	17	2	4	1	2	7	15	8	17	5	10	2	4	0	0	3	6
2000-3000	1	2	14	29	2	4	2	4	9	19	4	8	12	25	5	10	0	0	4	8
3000-5000	4	6	7	15	1	2	0	0	6	13	6	13	2	4	1	2	0	0	7	15
5000-10000	6	13	9	19	0	0	1	2	7	15	7	15	19	40	6	13	1	2	7	15
10000-20000	19	40	4	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	13	4	8	16	33	1	2	6	13
20000-30000	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	2	4
More than 30000	7	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No response	0	0	2	4	42	88	42	88	15	31	14	29	5	10	14	29	46	96	16	33
Total :	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**48**	**100**

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3.4.3 Khoddle

Khoddle is one of the four villages from where project land has been acquired. There are 163 HHs in Khoddle with a population of 749[12]. 93.9% of the population is SC, 2.5% tribal and the rest, OBC. Entry to this village is via Darrabhanta 'mohalla' (hamlet) of Patadi village. Access road is not in good condition and the path is kutcha (not pucca). The settlement pattern is scattered and the houses have been built in zigzag fashion

A total of 188.32 acres of land has been acquired from 126 HHs. Extent of land acquired is 33.29% of the total land owned by the people of Khoddle. 16 PATs have been listed twice as they have lost land under two '*khata*' (survey) numbers. Therefore, the number of PATs in Khoddle is actually 110.

Socio-economic survey could be carried out for only 94 PATs as 16 PATs were out at the time of this survey. As per records of the Government there are 24 female headed PATs, of which 23 women headed PATs have been covered under this survey. 1 of the women headed PATs was away at the time of this survey.

The following socio-economic details are related to only those PATs who could be covered in the survey.
('K' is the abbreviation used for Khoddle)

Social Status of PATs in Khoddle

All the respondents are landowners. There are no sharecroppers or tenants in Khoddle. 68% of the PATs are joint families, 27% are nuclear and 5% are extended families. The average family size of the PATs is 9. 23 HHs are female headed. 1 of the female headed HH has only 2 family members, herself (aged 50) and her aged father (80 yrs) thus making this PAT vulnerable. In 47 of the PATs, the HoH is above the age of 50.

Table 3.K.1: Family Size

No. Family members / HH	Number of HHs	Women Headed
1	1	1
2 to 4	22	8
5 to 7	28	7
8 to 10	17	3
more than 10	26	4

96% (90) of the PATs in Khoddle are SC, while, 4% (4) are OBC. 97% (91) of respondents have voters' cards and 73% (69) of PATs have ration cards.

48% of the PATs have electricity connections.

Table 3.K.2: Social Status

Social group	Number of HHs	Electricity	Ration Card	Voter Card (Respondent)
SC	90	42	65	87
OBC	4	3	4	4

Literacy Status

In Khoddle, 72% individuals of the PATs are literate, 22% of the individuals are illiterate and 6% never joined school. Those qualified as graduates or with higher qualification are just 11%. Like men, 6% of women have graduate/PG/professional degrees. Overall, 27% of the female population is illiterate, 33% have completed till Class X and 11% have done their 12th Standard.

[12] As per 2001 Census

Table 3.K.3: Literacy Levels of respondent PATs

Literacy Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Illiterate	182	22	78	17	104	27
Not joined school	50	6	27	6	23	6
At home	3	0	2	0	1	0
Up to class IV	117	14	55	12	62	16
Up to class X	252	30	127	28	125	33
Up to HS	141	17	99	22	42	11
Graduate	2	0	1	0	1	0
Post Graduate	35	4	26	6	9	2
Professional	56	7	42	9	14	4

52% felt that either education was not important for women or they had no specific reason for not enrolling in school. Financial problems and location of school at a distance are some of the other reasons for illiteracy among females. While 2% had no response as to why women did not pursue higher studies, distance, lack of transport and lack of interest are the basic reasons for this. 23% felt that girls need to take care of household chores and hence education is not important.

Table 3.K.4: Reason for illiteracy among women not attending school

Reason	Number	%
Education is not considered important	24	26
School is too far	48	51
Need to take care of household chores	20	21
Financial inability	2	2
No response	24	26

Table 3.K.5: Reason for literate women not pursuing higher studies

Reason	Number	%
College/Institution too far	32	34
Lack of transport	23	24
Lack of interest	15	16
Need to take care of household chores	22	23
No response	2	2

Health Status

Fever is the most common ailment followed by cough, cold and malaria. 67% people go to the PHC situated in Tilkeja, for regular ailments. 2 % go to a nearby private doctor and 31% to the local practitioners who is not a graduate but only a licentiate medical practitioner (LMP). Distance, lack of transport and expenses towards travelling seem to be deterrents for visiting the hospital which is situated in Korba at a distance of about 14 km. Access to the main road from the village is also a problem as the kutcha (not pucca) road used to be in a very bad condition before LAPPL laid a WBM road connecting to the State Highway.

Table 3.K.6: Access to health facilities

Treated by	Number	Percentage
PHC	37	67
Private doctor	1	2
Local practitioner (unqualified)	17	31

Status of women in the village

87% of the women felt that they enjoyed the same status as men. The main obstacles in literacy of women are the distance from school or college and their need to take care of household chores. 58% felt that they could not pursue high school due to distance and lack of transport. The average age of marriage of girls in Khoddle is 19. Average age at first child birth is 20 years.

Expenditure pattern of respondent PATs

47% of the PATs spend on an average Rs.15000 per year on food, 5% spend between Rs. 5000 -10000 and 23% spend more than 30000 per year. Size of family, income status and amount of subsistence agriculture determines the amount that they need to spend on food. 27% spend an average Rs. 2500, while 38% spend between Rs. 5000 to 10,000 per year on health. Most of the expense is for travelling to a doctor and to pay the doctor's fee.

91% of the PATs own houses. 19% of the PATs have family members addicted to alcohol. 8% spend between Rs. 2000 - 5000 on alcohol per year. 19% spend an average of Rs.1500 per year towards electricity, while 40% do not spend on electricity. People stated that they pay for electricity based on some estimated monthly average consumption felt that if electricity is regularly metered reading bill amount would actually reduce. 29% do not spend on education at all, while 23% spend between Rs. 3,000 – 10,000 on education.

23% of those owning agricultural land spend Rs.5000-10000 towards agricultural inputs. 45% spend Rs.1000-3000 on travel. There are no proper public transport facilities to this village. To access any form of transport they have to get to the main road which is at a distance of 5 km. Therefore, during emergencies they are dependant on private transport such as auto rickshaws and taxis. Compensation received due to LA has enabled many people to buy motorbikes improving personal mobility. However, petrol is expensive and this is compelling people to reduce use of motorbikes after the initial enthusiasm.

Table 3.K.7 gives the pattern of expenditure of the PATs.

Further details of PAH level asset holding, income, expenditure, impacts due to LA on these are provided in Section 6.4.3 on Project Impacts.

Table 3.K.7: Expenditure Pattern of respondent PATs in a year

Range (INR)	Food		Health		Rent		Addiction		Electricity		Education		Travel		Agricul-tural implement		Commercial		Others (festivals, clothes etc)	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
< 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-1000	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	13	14	4	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
1000-2000	0	0	15	16	3	3	2	2	18	19	12	13	13	14	5	5	1	1	18	19
2000-3000	0	0	25	27	1	1	4	4	14	15	21	22	29	31	5	5	1	1	10	11
3000-5000	1	1	6	6	0	0	4	4	4	4	10	11	11	12	8	9	0	0	17	18
5000-10000	5	5	36	38	2	2	6	6	4	4	11	12	19	20	22	23	0	0	32	34
10000-20000	44	47	9	10	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	6	5	5	13	14	0	0	9	10
20000-30000	21	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	1
More than 30000	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
No response	1	1	1	1	86	91	76	81	38	40	27	29	10	11	35	37	92	98	7	7

3.4.4 Saragbundia

Saragbundia[13] is one of the four (4) villages from which land has been acquired for LAPPL Project. There are totally 403 HHs in Saragbundia with a population of 1813. 29.1% of the population is tribal, 30% SC and the others belong to OBC. The village comprises of habitations, namely Saragbundia, Amlibhanta, Rizdihapara. The main road runs through the village: Saragbundia is located on one side of the road while Amlibhanta and Rizdihapara are situated across the main road.

A total of 132.66 acres of land has been lost by 95 HHs which constitutes 73.13% of the total land owned by the people covering under Saragbundia GP. Seven PATs have been listed twice as they have lost land under two '*khata*' (survey) numbers. Therefore, the number of PATs in Saragbundia is actually 88. Of this 11 are ST PATs.

Socio-economic survey could be carried out for only 72 PATs as 16 PATs were not available and could not be contacted during the survey period. As per the records there are 11 female headed PATs, of which 8 women headed PATs could be contacted. One of these women headed PATs is ST, and has been covered under the survey.

Social status of respondent PATs in Saragbundia

All the respondents are landowners. There are no sharecroppers or tenants in Saragbundia. 74% of the PATs are joint families, 18% are nuclear and 8% are extended families. The average family size of the PATs is 7. Eight of the HHs are female headed.

Table 3.S.1: Family Size

No. Family members / HH	Number of HH	Women Headed
1	1	0
2 to 4	22	1
5 to 7	25	3
8 to 10	12	2
more than 10	12	2

10% (7) of the PATs in Saragbundia belong to ST category. While 76% (55) are OBC, 11% (8) are SC and 3% (2) belong to GC. 90% (65) of PATs have voters' cards and 88% (63) of PATs have ration cards.

Table 3.S.2: Social Status

Social group	No. of HH	Live Electricity	Ration card	Voter Cards
General	2	2	2	2
SC	8	3	7	6
ST	7	6	7	7
OBC	55	42	47	50

Literacy Status

71% individuals of the PATs are literate. 25% of the individuals are illiterate and 4 % are yet to join school. 1% are qualified as graduates or with a higher academic qualification 34% of the female population is illiterate. While 24% of the female population has studied beyond class IV, 9% have done their 12th standard. Education for females seems to reduce drastically after the 10th standard 14% of the illiterate women had no comment as to why they did not study. 21%felt education is not important, 49% felt that distance to school was an obstacle and 17% felt girls need to take care of household chores. Financial position, distance to school and education having a low priority for girls, are some of the reasons for illiteracy levels of females.

[13] Mentioned as Saragbundia in the report unless the name of a specific habitation is mentioned.

Table 3.S.3: Literacy Levels of PATs

Literacy Status	Total individuals	%	Male	%	Female	%
Illiterate	122	25	55	19	67	34
Not joined school yet	19	4	10	3	9	5
At home	10	2	9	3	1	1
Up to class IV	108	22	60	21	48	24
Up to class X	120	25	74	26	46	23
Up to HS	64	13	46	16	18	9
Graduate	6	1	4	1	2	1
Post Graduate	11	2	9	3	2	1
Professional	26	5	22	8	4	2

Table 3.S.4: Reason for women not attending school

Reason	Number	%
Education is not considered important	15	21
School is too far	35	49
Need to take care of household chores	12	17
No response	10	14

4% of women have graduate/PG/professional degree. While 23% attended high school, the number decreases drastically to 9% for those studying up to 12th Standard. This reduces further by more than half again for women pursuing higher studies. 7% had no response as to why women did not pursue higher studies. 13% of literate females felt that women did not pursue studies due to lack of interest while 61% attributed distance and to school/college lack of transport as major reasons.

Table 3.S.5 Reason for literate women not pursuing higher studies

Reason	Number	%
Distance	28	39
Lack of transport	16	22
Lack of interest	9	13
Need to take care of household chores	14	19
No response	5	7

Health Status

Cold and fever are most common, followed by diarrhoea and malaria. 67% people go to the PHC situated in the village for regular ailments. 5 % go to a nearby private doctor and 29% to the local practitioner (without a medical degree). Distance, lack of transport and expenses towards travelling seem to be deterrents for visiting the hospital which is situated in Korba at a distance of 14 km.

Table 3.S.6 Access to health facilities

Treated by	Number	Percentage
PHC	28	67
Private doctor	2	5
Local practitioner	12	29

Status of women in the village

93% of the women felt that they enjoyed same status as men. The main obstacles in literacy of women are the distance of school, their need to take care of household chores and the belief that education is not important for women. 13% of literate females felt that women did not pursue studies due to lack of interest while 61% attributed distance and lack of transport as

major reasons. The average age of marriage of girls in Saragbundia is 19. Average age at first child birth is 21 years.

Expenditure pattern of respondent PATs

22% of the PATs spend an average of Rs.7,500 per year on food, 39% spend between Rs. 10000 -20,000 and 36% spend greater than 20000 per month. Size of family, income status and extent of subsistence agriculture practiced determines the amount they need to spend on food.

32% spend an average of Rs.2500 per year on health, while 25% spend between Rs.5000 - Rs.10,000 per year. Most of the expense is for travelling to a doctor and to pay the doctors fee. Two PATs did not respond since they felt that illnesses did not play a role significant in their lives.

92% of the PATs own houses. 8% of the PATs have family members addicted to alcohol. 3% spend at an average of Rs.1500 per year on alcohol. 35% spend an average of Rs.1500 year. towards electricity bills, while 31% do not have electricity. People stated that they pay for electricity based an estimated average consumption figures but felt that if there is proper metering done, their electricity bill amount would be less. 32% do not spend on education at all, while 47% spend between Rs. 2,000 – 10,000 on education. 35% spend 5000-30000 towards input into agriculture. 26% spend Rs.2000-3000 on travel. Lack of government buses makes the villagers dependant on private transport such as auto rickshaws and taxis. Compensation received due to LA has enabled many people to buy motorbikes, thus improving personal mobility. Table 3.S.7 gives the pattern of expenditure of the PATs.

Further details of PAH level asset holding, income, expenditure, impacts due to LA on these are provided in Section 6.4.4 on Project Impacts.

Table 3.S.7: Annual Expenditure of Respondent PATs

Range (INR)	Food		Health		Rent		Addiction		Electricity		Education		Travel		Agricul-tural imple-ments		Commercial		Others (festivals, clothes etc)	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
< 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-1000	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
1000-2000	0	0	10	14	5	7	2	3	25	35	6	8	9	13	1	1	0	0	7	10
2000-3000	0	0	23	32	1	1	1	1	12	17	15	21	19	26	8	11	1	1	5	7
3000-5000	0	0	4	6	0	0	1	1	6	8	5	7	8	11	6	8	0	0	20	28
5000-10000	16	22	18	25	0	0	1	1	3	4	14	19	11	15	9	13	0	0	19	26
10000-20000	28	39	9	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	6	6	8	8	11	0	0	12	17
20000-30000	8	11	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	11	0	0	0	0
More than 30000	18	25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	7	0	0	1	1
No response	2	3	2	3	66	92	66	92	22	31	23	32	18	25	27	38	71	99	5	7

Note: All quantities are in quintals and all values are in Rupees.

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3.5 Issues of Concern to PATs (grievances)

Major grievances raised by the PATs are –

1. Rate of compensation is not as desired by people. Their expectation was that they would be paid Rs. 5,00,000 per acre. The rates received are not market rates. The amount received is not enough to buy equivalent land in the nearby area.

2. PATs expected immediate employment although they were told that the employment would be available from the time of plant coming into operation. They were also not clear about the criteria to be adopted by LAPPL for recruitment process, and feared if there would be rifts in the family due to one member getting a job and others feeling left out. LAPPL has however made it clear to the PATs that since one job per family would be provide, the choice / nomination decision is given to the PAH.

3. People expressed the concern that people from outside were being hired in daily wage labour jobs at the construction site by the contractors; LAPPL explained that all the contractors have been given clear instructions to give preference to the local people and especially those from the PAVs. LAPPL has been maintaining record of daily wage labourers and monitoring this aspect to ensure that the local people are taken

4. Another grievance expressed was about delayed payment of wages to labourers by the contractors. LAPPL advised the people to bring such instances to the notice of LAPPL officials so that such delays could be curtailed

5. PATs left with unviable sizes of land wanted LAPPL to buy the remaining bits of land also. LAPPL indicated that they would approach the Government for permission and purchase these lands to help these PATs.

6. Some APs mentioned about loss of crop due to accumulation of water near the project boundary wall. LAPPL will be checking these and take necessary steps.

7. PATs complained that land demarcation has not been done properly by the Revenue officials during LA. Some PATs stated their names were missing in the list of PATs. Some others stated that the extent of land in the records shown by Patwari and Revenue Inspector was lower than what they had actually lost. LAPPL informed these complainants that LAPPL will help / facilitate in the follow up with the Government officials in such matters.

8. Loss of access to farming land from Khoddle to the other side of LAPPL

Annexure 3.1 Questionnaire: Socio economic Survey

Schedule No. | | | | |

PAT no.: Name of the village

A. Location related information: [v on relevant answer]

1. Name of Hamlet: 2. Panchayat:

3. Block: 4. District

B. General Information

1. . Name of the Respondent and relationship with HH[14]: _____

2. Name of the PATs [15]:

3. Khata no. and Khasra Nos. _____

4. Household Address:

5. Social Group: General 1 SC 2 ST (specify) 3 OBC 4 Others (specify) 5

6. Language/s spoken: _____

7. Do you have a ration card? Yes 1 No 2

8. Is your name included in voters list? Yes 1 No 2

9. Respondent Type: **Owner 1 Tenant 2 Sharecropper 3**

(In case of 'Owner' or 'Tenant' check documents)

10. Household Type: [**v** on relevant answer] (Family is a unit based on single kitchen)

Joint 1	Nuclear 2	Extended 3

C. Demographic details

1. Resident since: _____ Months/Yrs

2. Whether migrated: Yes 1 No 2

3. If "yes" from where _____

[14] For the purpose of this survey, household is defined as group of persons sharing a Khasra (Survey) Number of the Land

[15] All persons whose names feature in the Khasra Number

5. Family Details

Sl. No.	Names of family members	Relation with HOH	Sex	Age	Any handicap Yes/No If Yes, type	Marital Status	Education	Skill possessed

D. Income and expenditure details

1. Expenditure Pattern in the family in last one month:

Items	**Amount spent per month (Rs.)**
Food	
Health	
Rent (all rents)	
Addiction	
Electricity charges	
Education Water Expenses Travel Tax (all taxes)	
Agriculture implements	
Inputs for commercial purposes	
Others (Festivals, Telephone, Clothes, Fuel, Loan repayment, Dowry, etc.)	
Total per month	

2. Assets owned by the responding household: (code below), multiple coding

Type of asset	**Before**	**After**	**Type of asset**	**Before**	**After**	**Type of asset**	**Before**	**After**
1. House			6. Cable T.V.			11. Water Filter ('Aqua Guard')		
2. Bicycle			7. Two wheeler			12. Computer		
3. Car			8. Washing machine			13. Music system		
4. TV			9. Refrigerator			14. Tractor		
5. Telephone / Fax / Mobile			10. A.C.			15. Any other (specify)		

3. Indebtedness

Source	**Amount taken**	**Amount returned**	**Purpose**
1. Bank 2. Private Money lender 3. Loan under govt. scheme			
3. Other (specify)			

4. Income Details

Sl. No.	Names of family members	Before acquisition					After acquisition				
		Occupation		Income			Occupation		Income		
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Other

5. Details of Non-agricultural source of income

1. Other source of income - Labour 1 Business 2 Both 3

2. If 'business' activities

1. Name of the occupant of the business premises	
2. Address	
3. In case owner is not occupant, tenant's name	
4. Type of business	
5. Investment made	
6. Total Turnover per month	
7. Year of starting business	
8. Number of employees	
9. Type of structure (Permanent 1 Semi-permanent 2 Temporary 3)	
10. Area covered (in sq.m.)	
11. Status of land ownership on which the business stands	

E Coverage under Govt. Development Schemes

1. Have you availed any benefit under Govt. scheme? Yes 1 No 2

2. If yes, take the following details

Name of the scheme	Type of help	When

3. Did your annual income increase after availing the scheme? Yes 1 No 2

4. If yes, by how much (approximately) ? Rs.

5 If no why?

6. Are you still continuing with the scheme? Yes 1 No 2

7. If No, why

F. Landholding (in acres)

1. Details of Agricultural Land Holding (in acres)

Type of land holding	Total land holding prior to acquisition within project area	Total no. parcel of land holding prior to acquisition within project area	Category	No. of holdings wholly / partly within affected area	Area of land wholly / partially within affected area	Remaining land viable / non-viable
a. Land owned						
b. Land leased in						
c. Land leased out						
d. Share cropping						

2. Land (not within project area) owned by the PAT:

Khata and Khasra no.	Plot area	Name of owner	Share of land (area)	Land Use

G. Farming Details

1. Cropping Pattern:

Sl. No.	Season	Crop Name	Yield	Quantity consumed	Quantity sold	Income
			B:			
			A:			
			B: A: B: A: B: A:			

2. Plantation

Fruiting					Non fruiting				
Tree Name	Number		Income		Tree Type	Number		Income	
	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA		Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA

3. Do you grow vegetables? Yes 1 No 2

4. If 'Yes' is it for - Selling: 1 Consuming: 2

5. Variety and quantity of vegetables grown –

Name of vegetable	Season	Quantity				Income from commercial	
		Commercial		Own consumption			
		Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA

6. Labour Employed in Cultivation

Type of labour	Labourers from	Number		Wages paid per month	
		Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA
Full time	Own village				
	Other villages				
Part-time	Own village				
	Other villages				

(If paid in kind then please state what it is and then put the value)

7. Live stock

Type of live stock	Number	Income from it
Cow/Buff		
Goat		
Pig		
Bullock		
Poultry		
Other (specify)		

H. Type of Loss

1. Asset loss

Assets	Total land holding prior to acquisition	Total land acquired by the project
1. Total Land		

H. Type of Loss

1. Asset loss

2. House		
3. Boundary wall		
3. Well / HP		
5. Tube well		
6. Fruiting trees (No.)		
7. Non fruiting trees (no.)		
8. Pond / Fisheries		
9. Any other		

2. Loss of access to community facilities

Type	Before		After	
	Existing	Distance	Existing	Distance
1. Bus stand				
2. Railway station				
3. School				
3. PHC				
5. Post Office				
6. Veterinary centre				
7. ICDS				
8. Place of worship				
9. Source of drinking water				
10. Eating place				
11. Electricity				
12. Grazing ground for cattle				
13. Market for selling product				
13. Burial / Cremation ground				
15. Minor forest produce / fire wood / fodder etc				
16. Agriculture land				
17. Any other (specify)				

I. Health

1. Answer in the grid below:
   i. Generally diseases suffering from : Col i (code from lists below)
   ii. Number of working days lost in case of working adult: Col. Ii.

Generally diseases suffering from i	No. of working days lost ii

2. Available Health facilities

Type of facility	Distance from Locality	Time taken	Amount spent on travel
Health Centre			
Hospital			
Private Clinics/Nursing Homes			
Others (specify)			

J. Knowledge of project & type of impact

1. What do you know of the project?

2. Will you benefit from it, if so how?

3. Have you been compensated for the losses? Yes 1 No 2

Have you received the compensation amount? If yes are you satisfied? If no, then why did they accept the amount?

4. If they have not received the amount, ask why? Under what conditions are they willing to take compensation?

5. How much compensation did you get?

Type of loss	Area/no.	Amount received	Payment details
1. Land			
2. House			
3. Boundary wall			
3. Well / HP			

5. Tube well			
6. Fruiting trees (No.)			
7. Non fruiting trees (no.)			
8. Pond / Fisheries			
9. Any other			

6. How have you used the compensation amount?

_____
_____

7. What other assistances has LANCO announced?

1.
2.
3.

8. Who in your family will take up employment?

Name	Relation with PAH head	Age	Education	Skill

9. When do you expect to get this employment?

10. What are you doing now and till you get employed in the project?

K. Gender

1. Women Specific Household Activities

Activities	**Approximate Distance (km)**	**Time spent daily (hrs)**
i. Purchasing household items from markets		
ii. Collection of drinking water		
iii. Fuel wood collection		
iv. Medical assistance		
v. Child rearing		
vi. Basket making, weaving, etc.		
vii. Extending support for cultivation		
viii. Shop keeping (if resi+shop)		
ix. Religious and social activities		
x. Daily labour work		
xi. Any other activities		

2. For women who are not literate, what was the reason for not attending school? (**v** answers below)

a) Education is not considered important	b) School is too far
c) Needed to take care of household chores	d) Any other: ……

3. For those who are literate but did not pursue higher studies, why did they not pursue higher studies?

a) Is it too far ?	b) Lack of transport	c) Lack of interest	d) Needed to take care of household chores

4. What is the average age at marriage? _____yrs.

5. Are you of the opinion that men and women enjoy the same status in your village?	1. Yes	2. No

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

4.1 Brief Overview

Lanco Amarkantak Power Private Limited (LAPPL) is setting up a coal based thermal power station consisting of two units of 300 MW capacity each near Patadi village in Korba district in the State of Chhattisgarh. An area of about 505 acres has been acquired for locating the plant and its auxiliaries and allied facilities like coal and ash handling, water system, residential colony for the operating staff and green belt development. Additional land to an extent of about 260 Acres – mostly Government land – is required to accommodate Unit No. 2 ash pond and additional green belt areas and this is still under acquisition and will be transferred to LAPPL on lease basis by the Government.

Coal for the plant is obtained from the nearby Korba coal fields of South Eastern Coal Limited and fuel oil for start-up and stabilization (HFO/LDO) is sourced from the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) depot at Raipur. Coal linkage for the Project is from a basket of mines of SECL, close to the Project site. Water is drawn from the Hasdeo River through a water intake system comprising intake tunnels, forebay and pump house on the river bank.

Power generated by the Project is evacuated through a 400 kV transmission system connected to the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) network between Korba and Sipat. The power is purchased by Power Trading Corporation of India Limited (PTC) and sold by them in turn to power deficit states of Madhya Pradesh and Haryana.

4.2 Salient Technical Features

The power generating equipment consists of two boiler-turbine-generator units of 300 MW rating each along with all the required auxiliaries. The steam generator (boiler) is a conventional drum type radiant two-pass balanced draft natural circulation pulverized fuel fired boiler with tangential firing technology. The steam turbine is a tandem compound, single reheat, regenerative, condensing type machine operating at a main steam pressure of 165 kg/cm² and superheat steam temperature of 537ºC. The generator is a 300 MW, AC 3-phase, 50 Hz water-cum-hydrogen cooled synchronous machine coupled to the steam turbine running at 3000 rpm.

The balance of plant (BOP) systems / equipment comprise, among others, the coal and ash handling plants, condenser cooling water system with induced draft cooling towers and circulating water pumps, water treatment plant, air-conditioning & ventilations systems, fire detection & protection systems, power transformers, 400 kV switchyard, HT and LT switchgears, MCCS, and plant Control & Instrumentation system.

Detailed description of the power plant technical features is available in the Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (CEIA) Report at Chapter 3.

4.3 Status of Construction

The Project achieved financial closure for Unit 1 in September 2005 and started construction from November 2005. Unit No. 2 achieved the financial closure in September 2006 and construction activity commenced in August 2006. Both the units were awarded on turn-key, Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis to M/s. Zelan Projects Pvt. Ltd., Malaysia and the units are scheduled to be commissioned in June 2008 and September 2009, respectively.

The boiler erection of Unit 1 is in an advanced stage. The boiler drum lifting took place on 15 January 2007. Mechanical erection of the Unit 1 Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) is completed. Turbine-Generator foundation for Unit 1 is laid. Unit 2 boiler erection started in April 2007 and ESP mechanical erection commenced in August 2007. Most of the mechanical and electrical equipment like coal handling plant, CW Pumps, cooling towers, demineralization (DM) Plant

vessels and equipment, unit auxiliary and station transformers, switchyard equipment, switchgears, MCCS / panels, etc. are already received at site and are in various stages of erection.

4.4 Employment Status and Plans

During the construction stage, the project is employing about 5000 personnel through the contractors and 127 employees directly. About 2000 local people from neighbouring villages are provided work during construction stages and priority is given to the members from Project Affected Households (PAHs).

During plant operation, a number of land losers (PATs or nominees) will be employed or provided alternative means of income which is not less than the minimum wage as per the statutory requirements in force. The process of nominations by the PATs is to be finalized and firmed up by the District Administration as per the entitlement criteria of the Chhattisgarh State policy and guidelines. Some of the PATs / nominees who are unskilled or semi-skilled are likely to be absorbed as Assistants / Helpers in shift operations, maintenance support, stores, housekeeping, horticulture, etc. Those PATs / nominees with schooling up to Class X or Class XII would be provided training in local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) or power stations and absorbed as 'Artisan Trainees' and later, as Technicians / Operators in shift operations, Mechanical/ Electrical Maintenance, Efficiency and IT Departments. PATs or nominees (with degree / technical qualifications) would be provided training in diploma colleges or power stations, and they will be absorbed as 'Diploma Trainees' and assigned O&M functions.

The employees are provided with benefits like medical insurance, transportation, canteen facilities, etc., and decent housing in the operators' colony being built close to the plant site. The employees undergo annual health check-ups as per the EHS policy of the company. They are supplied with protective equipment like masks, gloves and gumboots, welding screens and goggles, safety belts, etc., to be strictly worn while carrying out various plant operations requiring such gear. They are trained in all safety measures and first aid as well as use of fire fighting appliances.

The employees are paid equal or more than the legally specified (statutory) minimum wages.

4.5 Plant Operation and Maintenance (O & M)

The Amarkantak Plant is proposed to be operated by LAPPL with the in-house expertise available.

Lanco Group has successfully developed, constructed and has been operating the 368 MW Gas Turbine based combined cycle power plant at Kondapalli, in the state of Andhra Pradesh since June 2000. Through its joint venture with Genting Group, Malaysia, Lanco has gained immense experience in O&M mobilization phase as well as post commercial operation phase in O&M of the Kondapalli Plant. Over this period, Lanco has developed detailed O&M philosophies, policies and procedures, computerized O&M management system and management information system (MIS) for the integrated approach to the plant O&M. Lanco has acquired ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certificates for the Kondapally power plant.

Lanco has also constructed and successfully commissioned a 120 MW combined cycle power plant jointly with Aban Power Company at Karuppur near Myladuturai in the state of Tamil Nadu and an O&M team has been formed with In-house expertise of Lanco Group. In addition, Lanco owns and operates two bio-mass based power plants of 7.2 MW and 12 MW capacities and one wind turbine plant of 3.0 MW capacity.

The operation of Amarkantak Plant is proposed to be taken up in-house with the expertise available with Lanco in running and managing a number of power stations. Some amount of O&M experience from Unit 1 will also be available by the time Unit 2 goes into commercial operation. The top level managers shall handle the O&M requirements of all the units. Engineers for operation and maintenance at the lower level and technicians will be recruited additionally. In order to ensure a high level of performance of the power station, it is proposed

to impart training to the staff on simulators and through periodical refresher courses. The basic structure and broad functional area within the O&M organisation would as follows:

A Plant in-charge would have primary responsibility for the operation & maintenance of the power station. The O&M organisation is expected to comprise broad functional areas viz. operations, maintenance, engineering and planning, efficiency, safety, environment monitoring, quality, technical services, purchase & stores, and HR. The basic duties covered under each of these functional areas would be as follows:

i) **Operations:** Operation of Power Plant, coal and ash handling systems, water systems including water treatment system, switchyard and other auxiliary plant. Except for the Operations Manager who would be overall in charge of operations, all other operation personnel would be on three - shift basis. Shift personnel manpower planning for key areas has been generally done on (3+1) concept to take into account leave taken by shift personnel. The shift operation of the power station will be overseen by a Shift Charge Engineer who will be assisted by an Assistant Shift Charge Engineer.

ii) **Maintenance:** Maintenance of all mechanical and electrical plant, control systems, buildings, roads, drainage and sewage systems, etc., operation of the plant workshop, planning for scheduled maintenance works and deciding requirement of spare parts.

iii) **Planning**: Maintenance planning, spare parts planning, condition monitoring

iv) **Efficiency**: Monitoring plant efficiency and correction; Monitoring plant operation performance and keeping records

v) **Safety**: Enforcing safety standards for the safety of the personnel working in the plant and the General pubic in the vicinity.

vi) **Quality**: Implementing field quality systems for purchase of spare parts and material, routine maintenance works and overhauling maintenance works.

vii) **Environment Monitoring**: Ensuring all the environmental norms prescribed in the clearances / consent from the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) and Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB)

viii) **Technical Services**: Maintaining all documentation, plant betterment, field engineering activities and assisting plant in-charge in all technical matters.

ix) **Purchase and Stores**: Purchasing all spare parts and consumables, organizing stores, inventory control, awarding site works contracts, etc.

x) **HR:** Industrial relations, rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) in co-ordination with the Social Development Cell, recruitment, training, welfare, establishment functions, etc.

xi) **Finance & Accounts:** For monitoring the O&M Contractor's expenses in operation & maintenance of the plant, billing PTC for energy sent into the PTC grid, ensuring periodic repayment of loans and interest on loans, staff salaries and expenses and arranging for renewal of insurance covered at required intervals.

The Amarkantak Project will have an O&M team of well-qualified and experienced group of engineers (about 150 for O&M of the first unit, to be supplemented by another 90 personnel when the second 300 MW unit goes into operation) for the operation and maintenance of the project. The total manpower strength envisaged for the plant O&M organization for the 2 x 300 MW station is about 525 with a number of PATs or their nominees proposed to be taken for unskilled, semi-skilled, secretarial functions as well as skilled operations after imparting suitable training. The induction of plant O&M personnel will be in a phased manner to meet the operational requirements combined with testing and commissioning activities.

Project Agreements like power purchase agreement (PPA), fuel supply agreement (FSA) and various statutory regulations will form the guidelines for plant O&M. During operational phase,

daily, weekly and monthly reports will be prepared by respective functional heads to be approved by General Manager. These reports will be reviewed by COO and / or CEO of LAPPL. Procedures for obtaining ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 will be adopted during operational phase.

Proactive maintenance strategy will be adopted to maximize plant availability. Equipment preventive maintenance schedule will be prepared and implemented. Various predictive maintenance techniques like vibration monitoring, lubricating oil analysis, thermograph, dissolved gas analysis, etc will be carried out at regular intervals using sophisticated instruments and approved lab services. Both preventive and predictive maintenance techniques will be coordinated to minimize breakdown maintenance activities.

Maintenance activities will be planned and executed to maximize individual system availability. Standby equipment preventive maintenance will be done during normal operation of the plant. Third Party audit of safety system equipment maintenance will be carried out as per statutory regulations.

Samples of steam, water, fuel, etc will be analyzed during plant regular operation in the chemical laboratory to monitor conformance to standards.

Works on the defective equipment will be carried out under a permit to work system, which includes risk assessment of the task and processes involved along with safety measures adopted. Works on high risk areas like confined space, elevated location and high voltage system will be executed under guidance of fire and safety manager.

Initial spares and mandatory spares inventory at site will reduce machine down time during unscheduled breakdowns. Annual Maintenance Contracts will be entered into as required for critical and sophisticated equipment like DCS.

Utilizing reliability centred maintenance (RCM) principles, site inventory level will be maintained at an optimum level. Local vendors will be developed for replacing the imported spare parts wherever feasible. Annual inventory usage and annual inventory forecast will be done to check procurement process effectiveness. Minimum quantities of the plant consumables will be stored with ROQ procurement policy.

Integrated enterprise resource management system will be established for meeting the requirements of the operations, maintenance, materials, finance, and personnel management system

4.6 Environment, Health and Safety

4.6.1 LAPPL follows Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) guidelines designed to continually facilitate improving and updating the process for implementing and supervising the compliance with relevant norms and standards concerning environment, health and safety aspects through continuous monitoring and necessary revisions at regular intervals during the Project Construction and Operation.

The EHS guidelines comprise all the applicable local, state (Chhattisgarh State), national (Indian) as well as relevant international environmental, occupational health and safety standards, guidelines and procedures. The guidelines also address country (India) specific employment laws, labour laws, rules and regulations in effect from time to time as well as relevant obligations as per applicable international treaties / charters.

With regard to the environmental compliance, specific conditions as per the clearances issued by the Chhattisgarh (State) Environment Conservation Board (CECB), Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GoI) will be followed. Further, general compliances with the Environmental Standards for Thermal Power Stations issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), MoEF, GoI and applicable / relevant guidelines for the Project as per the World Bank's General Environmental Guidelines and "Thermal Power: Guidelines For New Plants" will also be followed.

With regard to the health and safety compliances, all the local, state and national level rules and regulations will be strictly followed. Further, other guidelines (e.g., IFC Environmental Guidelines for Occupational Health and Safety) in so far as they are applicable / relevant to the Project, will also be followed.

4.6.2 Lanco has an excellent track record in respect of the EHS compliances and practices. The Kondapalli Plant has received a number of awards such as:

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Leadership & Excellence Award in Safety, Health & Environment – 2002

Best Environmental Improvement Activity Award from the Federation of Andhra Chambers of Commerce & Industry for the year 2002-03.

- Leadership Efforts towards Environmental Management & Sustainable Initiative among corporate for the year 2002-03 by Tata Energy & Resource Institute (TERI).

- Silver Award in Gas Power Sector for outstanding achievement in Environment Management for the year 2003-04 from Greentech Foundation

- National Award for Excellence in Water Management 2005 by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) - recognizing Lanco Kondapalli as a 'Water Efficient Unit'

- National Award for Excellence in Water Management 2005 by CII – recognizing Lanco Kondapalli as an 'Innovative Project'

- Certificate of Appreciation in recognition of efforts of Management, Staff, Employees and Workers in achieving Occupational Health & Safety Assessment Series 18001 (OHSAS 18001) Certification by the Chairman, National Safety Council, Andhra Pradesh Chapter, Hyderabad during March 2006

4.6.3 During the construction phase of the Amarkantak Project, LAPPL is implementing all necessary EHS provisions as briefly described below:

Monitoring is carried out in the following areas, on monthly basis:

General Safety Inspection
Electrical Safety Inspection
Inspection of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Safety Devices
Inspection of Plant and Machinery and Equipment which are used in critical areas
Vehicle Fitness checking

Safety Performance Measurement System:

Conducting safety audit for various agencies
Control of non-conforming services
Evaluation of Sub agencies
Safety for mass monitoring and measurement

Fire Detection and Fire Fighting Arrangement at Site :

A multiple fire tender with capacity of 4500 litres water and 500 litres foam station has been procured and is available round the clock. Well trained fire men and fire supervisors have been engaged to operate the fire tender. Fire extinguishers are provided at required locations.

Safety Officer familiarizes the site personnel with the basic fire fighting techniques and handling of portable fire fighting equipment. Fire supervisor and/or safety officer provides live demonstration on different locations.

Pep talk/ Tool Box Talk:

Tool box talks are conducted at site every day. Before commencing any Job, the workmen are made aware of potential hazards involved in the Job. Work method and various safety precautions are explained to them. Safety Engineer conducts the pep-talk.

Work Permit System :

Work permit system has been developed at Site for identifying and implementation of the safety measures by permit to ensure safe execution of work in the designated work place. The following work permit systems are used:

Giving clearance for Excavation Work
Carrying out Industrial Radiograph
Clearance for Scaffolding Works
Carrying out Electrical Works

Safety Message:

Safety cartoons and caution signs related with construction safety are displayed in various locations like switchyard, Boiler areas of Units 1 & 2, Turbine-Generator areas of Units 1 & 2, Chemical House, Fire Station, Main Gates 1 & 2, Colony Area, Water Reservoir area, Main Road, Fabrication Yard, Coal Handling Plant (CHP) and Cooling Tower areas.

Training for Construction Workers :

With a view to ensure the safety of the construction workers, safety officers of different contractors / agencies are trained to help them in creating awareness among the people working with them.
For newly recruited workers, safety film show program and training are conducted at different locations for explaining safety precautionary measures.

The training is broadly related to:

Safety while working at height
Safety in civil work
Safe erection method and rigging practices
Safety in gas cutting and welding operation
Safety in radiography
Safety in scaffolding
Prevention and control of fires
First Aid
Electrical Safety

Adequate numbers of Toilets / Rest Rooms for workers have been provided at Site. Three water tankers have been provided for supply of drinking water in various construction locations. Water tap system is also provided at site. Supply of drinking water is made available at all the work places. Three (3) canteens are meeting the food requirements of people working at the Project.

Compliance with Labour Laws :

All the Contractors and their sub-contractors abide by the local, State (Chhattisgarh) and national statutory regulations and rules in the matter of employment, compensation, insurance, workmen compensation, upkeep and protection of personal health, working hours, working conditions, amenities and facilities to the workmen / labour employed, and so on.

LAPPL has taken 'Registration of Establishment' under the Contract Labour Act. LAPPL has also taken the Registration under the State Migrant Workmen Act.

LAPPL has been submitting the half-yearly compliance reports to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) as stipulated in the Environment C learance issued by MoEF.

Compliances and co-ordination for the visits / inspections by officials from Boiler Inspectorate and Factories Inspectorate are attended to. Approval from the Directorate, Health and Safety, Raipur, Government of Chhattisgarh (GoC) has been obtained for construction drawings.

The following Acts and Rules (latest revisions / issues) are / will be complied with by LAPPL as well as the contractors / sub-contractors.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
The E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
Minimum Wages Act, 1948
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
Payment Wages Act, 1936
Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2005
Public Provident Fund Act, 1968
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
Factories Act, 1948
ESI Act,1948 (Employees State Insurance Act, 1948)
Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971
Building and Construction Workers Act
Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950
Payment of Bonus Rules, 1975

4.6.4 LAPPL will frame its EHS policy on the following broad guidelines:-

1. Minimize pollution and reduce discharges to the Environment from the Project activities both during construction and operation

2. Comply with the guidelines stipulated by the CECB and the MoEF

3. Improve efficiency of resource use, minimizing was te generation

4. Develop and sustain a fully documented Environmental Management System (EMS) in compliance with ISO 14001 after the Project goes into operation

5. Develop and sustain a fully documented OHS System in compliance with International Standards like IFC Performance Standards and guidelines, and OHSAS 18001 after the Project goes into Commercial Operation

6. Support the promotion of environmental awareness within the wider community

All statutory requirements on air emissions, waste water, effluent, boiler regulations, hazardous chemicals storage, etc. will be complied and close interaction with statutory authorities will be maintained to obtained timely renewal of permits, licenses, clearances, etc.

Environment monitoring of ambient air, ground water, noise level, stack emission, effluent quality and quantity will be done monthly through an authorized agency to comply with the pollution control board norms. Effluent generation will be controlled at source and utilized with in the plant, if possible.

Efforts will be made for utilization of fly ash as per guidelines of environmental authorities. Recycling of waste water will be done for ash handling and green belt requirements.

Land will be developed as green belt with in power plant site and outside the boundary as per the guidelines of Ministry of Environments and Forests.

Workspace health and safety philosophy, plant environmental policy, health and safety policy will be established. Personnel protective equipment will be provided to all O&M personnel to meet health and safety requirements. Specific protective equipment will be utilized during works with identified hazards like acid and alkali systems, high switching operations etc. a well drawn onsite and off site emergency plans for disaster management will be established.

Strict access control mechanism will be implemented to various operating areas to avoid unauthorized entries.

Plant fire fighting will be tested periodically and mock drills will be carried out at regular intervals. A mutual aid agreement will be entered with neighbouring industries for dealing with emergencies. Adequate house keeping policies will be implemented to reduce health and safety issues. A competent person under factory act will certify tools and tackles, lifting equipment and pressure vessels.

5. Stakeholder Engagement, Public Consultation and Disclosure Program

5.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The first step in stakeholder engagement is stakeholder identification. This means identifying people, groups, sub groups, institutions and organisations who/which would influence the project at various stages. Some stakeholders are pre determined through regulatory provisions. For instance, involvement of Gram Sabha/Panchayat, District Administration, CSIDC, etc. is pre determined other than the affected communities and LAPPL. However, not all have similar type and level of concern. The following Matrix tabulates those stakeholders who are directly related to the project.

Matrix 5.1 Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Analysis	
Primary	**Positive impact (opportunities)/ Potential Positive Outcomes**	**Negative impact (Risks/Potential Negative Outcomes)**
Land owners and their families	• Employment and other livelihood opportunities • Overall development of the villages • Improved infrastructure facilities	• Loss of source of income (land) • Loss of assets like land, structures and trees • Change in livelihood pattern • Greater dependence on the market for subsistence-level commodities • Conflicts within the family with regard to sharing of compensation, etc. • Probable alienation of the individual securing a job with the Project
Landless agricultural labourers	• Temporary/permanent employment during Plant construction /operation	• Difficulty in seeking agricultural labour jobs in places (away from previous lands which are acquired for the Project)
LAPPL and their Equity partners	• Growth in the power generation portfolio of the Group • Revenue and Profit from power generation business • Contribution to bridge the gap in demand-supply of electric power • Contribution to community development	• Image and reputation could be adversely affected if community is alienated • Dissatisfaction in the community with regard to compensation amount could lead to disturbances which can adversely affect the project implementation plans and schedule
Project Lenders like Power Finance Corporation, India (PFC)	• Revenue and Profit from the servicing of debt funds given to the Project • Involvement in a commercially, socially and environmentally viable project	• Image would be adversely affected if the social and environmental standards are not adequately met
CSIDC	• Increased industrial development in the state • Increase in employment opportunities • Community/Village development	• Adverse image and resistance to any future initiatives if the Project community is not satisfied with the compensation and /or of the Project does not address the social, economic and environmental norms adequately.
Government of Chhattisgarh	• Increased industrial development in the state • Improved position in electricity supply • Increase in employment opportunities • Development in villages near the Project	• Dissent and likely legal action against the State in respect of compensation amount

Stakeholders Secondary	Analysis	
	Positive impact (opportunities)/ Potential Positive Outcomes	**Negative impact (Risks/Potential Negative Outcomes)**
Villagers who have not lost land in the affected villages	• Development of village benefiting all • Increase in land value due to the project • Increase in employment opportunities • Temporary & permanent employment opportunity in LAPPL for those with suitable qualifications	• Certain disparities in the socio-economic status and disturbance in the earlier status-quo • Impact on the seasonal employment opportunity for those who used to work in agricultural lands now acquired for the Project (these people will now have to seek such wage labour in other lands - some of which are far from those they used to work previously)
Village Panchayats	• Larger role in planning for development • Provision of funds under various government programs to affected villages and vulnerable people	• Accountable to villagers with respect to compensation paid and in respect of social and environmental issues.
Tertiary		
Other neighbouring villages	• More employment opportunities • Increase in land value	-

5.2 Public Consultation and Disclosure[16]

Public consultation plays a critical role in raising awareness of a project's impacts and gaining agreement on management and technical approaches in order to maximize benefits and reduce negative consequences. Furthermore, consulting and collaborating with the public makes good business sense. Public consultation can lead to reduced financial risk (from delays, legal disputes, and negative publicity), direct cost savings, increased market share (through good public image), and enhanced social benefits to local communities.

Information is critical to the effective participation of affected citizens near the project. An informed public will better understand the trade-offs between project benefits and disadvantages; be able to contribute meaningfully to project design; and have greater trust in its new corporate neighbours.

Consulting with the public involves those people who are directly and indirectly affected by a project and other interested parties who have the ability to influence a project's outcome, positively or negatively. These are known as stakeholders and may include project affected people (PAPs) such as individuals and families living near the project, or indigenous groups and their traditional leaders; the project sponsor; public sector representatives, such as local elected officials and local and central government departments; organizations such as local, national, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and research centres, and religious groups; and other private sector companies and business associations. Identifying all stakeholders, especially the poor and marginalized, is essential to producing good consultation results.

The company maintains overall responsibility for the outcomes of all public consultations performed by external consultants or sub-contractors. These external parties may create bad feelings among affected people if they carry out poor or no consultation; offer project benefits which the project sponsor cannot deliver; or do not comply with mitigation measures the project sponsor has already agreed to with the affected people. Affected people will not always distinguish the source of their dissatisfaction and may direct hostility toward the project sponsor. Therefore, the project sponsor should manage external consultants and sub-contractors carefully, through explicit Terms of Reference (ToRs) and contractual arrangements, and monitor their activities once underway.

[16] Doing Better Business through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure, A Good Practice Manual, IFC, Oct. 1998 and Stakeholder Engagement, A Good Practice Handbook in Emerging Markets, May 2007

Over the life of the project, affected people and interested parties will interact with a wide variety of project representatives, including delegated project personnel, government agencies, environmental consultants, engineers, geologists, financiers, and contractors, among others. It is extremely important to coordinate all consultation activities. Coordination will provide consistency in the information conveyed, increase efficiency, decrease confusion, and reduce the likelihood that the project may make conflicting commitments.

In order to build dialogue and trust, the project has developed two-way channels of communication, in the local language, with project-affected groups and other relevant stakeholders. This has allowed the project sponsor to pass on new information about the project and receive information that helped the company respond to changing concerns as the project progresses. Dialogue has been effective since due care is taken in respect of the following:-

- Locations for consultation
- Dialogue closer to places of residence or work
- Meetings and visits scheduled at times that do not conflict with other obligations of affected people, such as work or family commitments.
- Particular attention should be given to seeking out less powerful and disadvantaged groups (e.g., women's groups and social service groups assisting
- The poor) and actively including them in the dialogue in culturally appropriate ways.
- Special consideration should be given to the culture, language, land use, and territorial rights of affected indigenous peoples, if present in the project area.

LAPPL's disclosure and consultation plans include –

- LA Act and compensation processes
- Review of previous consultations undertaken for the project
- An inventory of stakeholders who will be informed and consulted
- A schedule/time frame for disclosure of project information (pre, during and post project implementation)
- Staff and management resources to be allocated for the purpose.
- Proposals for mitigaton measures
- A description of the project and its objectives

It is essential to disseminate information in writing to project affected persons.

Disclosures by LAPPL to the people living in the affected villages with regard to Project and its objectives, compensation process, employment opportunities both during the project construction and operational phases have taken place during the interactions prior to land acquisition as well as subsequent to that. Similarly, consultations related to the development needs have also taken place between LAPPL and the villagers and local government officials. The Environment and Social Assessment reports comprising Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (CEIA) Report, Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (RSIA) report and Environment and Social Review Summary (ESRS) have been disclosed through IFC website as well as at the Village Panchayat Office of Pathadi in March, 2007 after newspaper notifications were issued.

LAPPL has so far made two commitments to the PAHs –

i. That permanent employment will be provided to one family member from each PAH.
ii. That community development plans will be developed for each of the four villages and implemented as per the schedule discussed and conveyed to the villagers

5.3 Public Consultation and Disclosure Undertaken before Land Acquisition

The need for public consultation and disclosure arises from the universal belief that transparency and accountability are fundamental to fulfilling any development mandate and in strengthening public relations.

5.3.1 Discussions with affected villagers

LAPPL officials met with the villagers from time to time to discuss the land acquisition processes, future development potential of the area and other benefits that would accrue to the community. However, these were not formally documented.

5.3.2 Procedures followed by government in informing and communicating with affected persons

- Since the land identified for this project comes under the Schedule V areas, a notification was filed in the newspapers by the District Collector in early 2000. Further to this, a notification was filed in the papers in early 2004 stating that the district administration was going to start proceedings for LA in the said areas. Every affected family or household was informed and notified by the District Collector and a hearing was conducted.
- In August 2004, a public hearing was conducted to get an environment clearance.
- Late 2004: Special Gram Sabhas [17] were conducted in all the four PAVs wherein, representatives from the district administration, CSIDC, revenue department, and LAPPL were present. As per government records, about 10% of the total adult population was said to be present in these meetings. It is at these Gram Sabhas that the NOC for LA was obtained from the four villages.
- A letter for conducting Gram Sabha was initiated by the Collector and sent individually to Sarpanch of four villages, SDO and CEO of Zilla Panchayat. Sarpanch of the villages announced the date and time of meeting through village Kotwar.
- LAPPL was then intimated to deposit 1/10th of the proposed compensation amount in order for the district administration to start further LA proceedings.
- A week after the Gram Sabhas, the notification under Section 4.1 for LA was filed in the local new papers.
- Within a few days, Sections 4 (1) and 17 (1) of the LA ACT[18] were invoked in Gazette and in the local newspapers on the dates as mentioned in Matrix 5.2.

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[17] Gram Sabha is a constitutionally recognized village level general body meeting of villagers eligible to vote.

[18] **LAND ACQUISITION ACT Provisions**

Section 4 Publication of preliminary notification and powers of officers thereupon. — [18[14]] [(1) Whenever it appears to the Collector of the District that land in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or for a Company, a notification to that effect shall be published in the official Gazette, and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality].

Section 17 Special power in cases of urgency. — (1) In cases of urgency, whenever the [18[42]] [Executive District Officer (Revenue)] so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of fifteen days from publication of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 9, take possession of any land needed for public purposes or for a Company. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances:

Provided that the [18[43]] [Executive District Officer (Revenue)] shall not issue any direction to the Collector under this sub-section unless the Department of Government, the local authority, or Company, as the case may be, for which the land is being acquired, has first deposited the estimated cost of acquisition of such land as determined by the Collector of the district, keeping in view the provisions of sections 23 and 24.

- Since Section 17.1 was invoked, Section 5 of the LA Act was not applicable in this case.
- Section 6 notification was brought out in February, 2005. Under this Section of the LA Act, any affected person is allowed to file complaints or objections to the proposed LA, with the district administration.
- Then, the district administration informed CSIDC that land can be acquired for the said project, following which a gazette notification was published stating the amount of land to be acquired.
- As per section 8 notification, demarcation of land to be acquired and private and community assets to be lost were identified and 'panchnama[19]' was done. The valuation of trees was done as per the valuation provided by the Forest Department and the structures, ponds and wells as per the Chhattisgarh Scheduled Rates provided by the Public Works Department (PWD).
- In April 2005, affected people were notified to register their complaints with regard to ownership and legal rights on land being acquired. In some villages, when this meeting was held all the project affected people did not turn up, hence it was presumed that they did not have any objections or issues of contention. Also the villagers claimed that since 1/10th of the total population of a village was present at the meeting and heard the presentations and were slow on uptake and reaction, it was taken for granted that they have consented to give their land and accept whatever was offered in lieu.
- Compensation rates were then calculated and the people were notified to collect their compensation from the Collectorate Office.

Matrix 5.2: Notifications

Date	Issue	Type of communication	
27 Nov. 04	Notice on environmental clearance	from Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB); also on the website of the union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)	
		Name of news paper[20]	
24 Nov. 04	Notification of section 4 – LA Act Sec 4 (1) and Sub-section 17 (1) for Saragbundia and Patadi	Tarun Chhattisgarh (Hindi)	Notification
01 Dec. 04	Notification of section 4 – LA Act Sec 4 (1) and Sub-section 17 (1) for Saragbundia and Patadi	Dainik Samvad Sadhana (Hindi)	Notification
23 Oct. 04	Notification of section 4 – LA Act Sec 4 (1) and Sub-section 17 (1) for Saragbundia and Patadi	Chhattisgarh Gaurav (Hindi)	Notification
30 Nov. 04	Notification of section 4 – LA Act Sec 4 (1) and Sub-section 17 (1) for Pahanda	Karnapriya (Hindi)	Notification
01 Dec. 04	Notification of section 4 – LA Act Sec 4 (1) and Sub-section 17 (1) for Pahanda	Lokswar (Hindi)	Notification
24 Nov. 04	Notification of section 4 – LA Act Sec 4 (1) & Sub-section 17 (1) for Khoddle	Sandhya Samikshka (Hindi)	Notification

Matrix 5.2: Notifications (contd.)

Date	Issue	Type of communication	
08 Dec. 04	Notification of section 4 – LA Act Sec 4 (1) and Sub-section 17 (1) for Khoddle	Vijay Mail (Hindi)	Notification
09 Feb 05	Notification of section 6 – LA Act	Sandhya Samikshak, Dainik Samvad Sadhana, Lok Swar, Karnapriya, Tarun Chhattisgarh (Hindi)	Notification on details of land to be acquired

5.3.3 Land Acquisition process as explained by PAPs

Consultants held discussions and rapid a ppraisals with the PAVs which revealed the following:

The people came to know that discussions were being conducted regarding land acquisition for a power project from the notifications in the paper and from the regular land surveys that were being conducted by the revenue officials like the Patwari and revenue inspector.

When the villagers enquired as to why the lands were being surveyed, they were then informed that land was being acquired for a power project.

Following this, the PATs received notifications stating that their land was being acquired and a Gram Sabha was called for. At the Gram Sabhas, they were briefed about the details like the extent of land to be acquired in different Survey numbers. People asked to provide them with better access to electricity, water, roads, health and educational facilities. Some villagers were of the opinion that a full-fledged Gram Sabha was not held. In some villages, the mere presence of 1/10th of adult villagers at Gram Sabhas was taken to be an indication of acceptance of the project and land acquisition. Some of them felt their objections and grievances were not adequately addressed before land acquisition. According to some villagers, a proper panchnama (enumeration) of trees, structures, and water sources lost was not done.

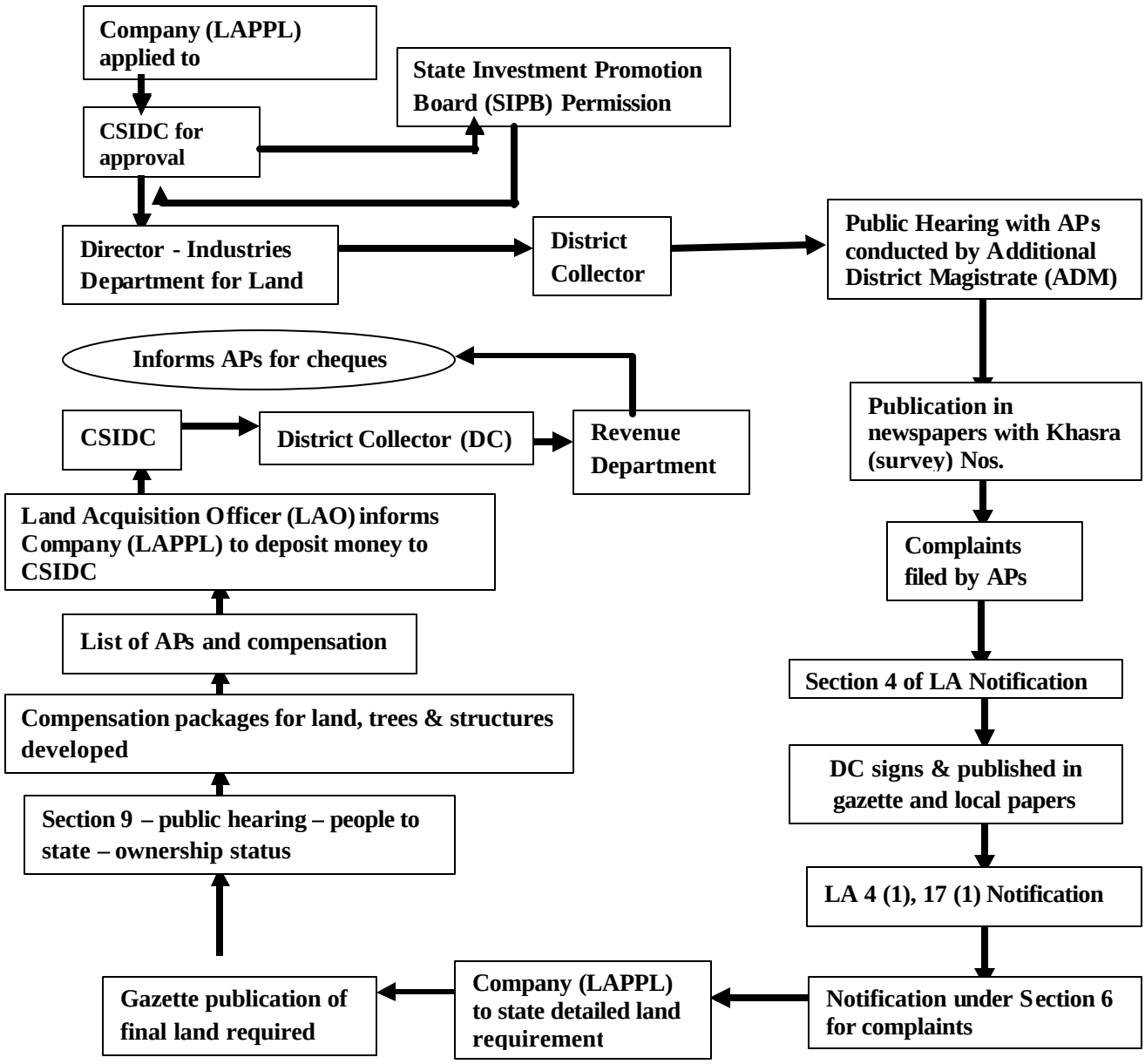
Some PAVs stated that when they objected to the compensation amount offered to them, they were informed by the Revenue officials that the amount would be deposited in the state treasury. As per the records, some PATs have received the compensation amount under protest while some have not collected the compensation and are said to have filed cases in the court against the district administration. The following table shows the number of PAHs in each village who have accepted compensation under protest as well as those who have not yet accepted the compensation amount.[21]

Table 5.1: PATs protesting against compensation given

Village	Total PATs	Number accepted under protest	Number not accepted compensation
Patadi	84	30	7
Pahanda	25	-	-
Khoddle	126	-	1
Saragbundia	95	-	4
Total:	330	30	12

[21] Source – Compensation receipts at Tahsildar's Office in Korba

Figure 5 .1: Steps followed in Land Acquisition Process



During group discussions in Pahanda, some PATs stated the following:

- They accepted the compensation amounts because PATs in other villages had started accepting compensation also because SDO told them that if they and did not accept compensation, the money will go back to the Government treasury.
- Majority had viable land left to continue cultivation
- Some of them are educated and expected employment in the project

There were a few complaints regarding the extent of land lost and number of people losing land. Some PAPs stated that while their land had been taken, their names did not figure in the list of PAPs. Some others stated that records shown by Patwari and Revenue Inspector lower extent of land than what they had actually lost.

5.3.4 Process of obtaining NOC

Detailed discussions and minutes are not available. A brief report is available in LAPPL files. Gram Sabhas [22] were conducted to obtain NOC for land acquisition for the Project.

Gram Sabhas were conducted in all the four project affected villages as follows:

The Gram Sabha proceedings were registered in the Panchayat Registers. The registers have been signed by the villagers present, Secretary - Panchayat Samiti, Patwari, SDO, and representatives of CSIDC and LAPPL.

Matrix 5.3: Gram Sabhas

Villages	Dates of Gram Sabha
1. Patadi and Khoddle	08 Oct. 04
2. Saragbundia	07 Oct. 04
3. Pahanda	06 Oct. 04

As per the directions of the District Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) conducted Gram Sabhas. All Gram Sabhas were held at the respective Gram Panchayats at scheduled times. The Gram Sabhas were conducted by the General Manager, District Industries & Trade Centre and representatives of District Collector and LAPPL personnel. The need for land acquisition was explained, and people were briefed about the extent of land, cash compensation and employment as per the State policy. Persons present in Gram Sabhas were:

- Concerned Tahsildars
- Some of the PATs and other villagers
- Revenue Inspector
- Patwaris
- Sarpanch of the villages
- General Manager, District Industry & Trade Centre (DI &TC)
- Manager (LA), CSIDC
- LAPPL Project Officers
- Gram sabha members

Discussion took place on the following issues:

- Purpose of land acquisition
- Procedure of land acquisition
- That land is acquired by Industries Department for LAPPL's power project
- GM, DI&TC, Korba is authorized by Industries Department to take possession of land.
- Khasra (survey number) details of land users were read out. (The number of land losers are - Patadi-114, Khoddle – 108, Pahanda – 37, Saragbundia -75).

[22] ***Gram Sabha*** (GS) is a system of direct democracy. All villagers of voting age together constitute the Gram Sabha. GS can exercise control over Panchayat, its decisions, plans, budget and staff. It has the power to take action to protect the traditions, cultural identity and community resources of the tribal community.

The document mentions interpersonal discussions with individual affected farmers. It also states willingness of farmers to part with their lands against compensation. However, some APs filed written objections with regard to the compensation during the process, and it was discussed that these would be redressed. Some PAH members complained that the government administration has not responded to their complaints. They also mentioned that they were told that if compensation was not accepted then the money would be deposited in the Government Treasury. Some complaints and papers related to court cases were shown by affected land owners. However, people at the Block Office were unable to show any records related to these complaints.

NOCs are available with LAPPL and at the District Collector's office. Matrix 5.4 gives the details of the Gram Sabhas conducted.

Matrix 5.4: Gram Sabhas for obtaining NOCs

Name of the village	Date of letter	Issues discussed	Based on Gram Panchayat (GP) meeting held on	Meeting venue	Nos. present	Gram Sabha members	%age of adults present in Gram Sabha Meetings	Patwari No.	Who informed the villagers
Pathadi and Khoddle	18 Oct. 04	• 114 farmers losing 183.59 acres of land. • 108 farmers to lose 192.2 acres land • LA issues discussed • Employment issue and jobs promised discussed • Announcement of Khasra (survey) numbers which would be taken • Gram Sabha representatives consulted on LA • LA Laws discussed with the farmers • Compensation discussed • Farmers agreed to part with land	08 Oct. 04	Patadi Gram Panchayat (GP)	160	1590 which includes Khoddle also since Khoddle comes under Patadi Panchayat	> 10%	7	CSIDC representative, through Sarpanch
Saragbundia	18 Oct. 04	• 136.80 acres of land to be acquired • 95 have lost land • Employment and compensation discussed	07 Oct. 04	Saragbundia GP	200	1600	12.5	3	CSIDC representative, through Sarpanch
Pahanda	18 Oct. 04	• 37 farmers to lose 50.57 acres of land, • Demand for compensation of INR 500,000 per acre and employment	06 Oct. 04	Pahanda GP	77	500	15.4	7	CSIDC representative, through Sarpanch

5.3.5 Objections and queries raised during Gram Sabhas can be seen in the table given below.

The demands have been documented as below. Most discussions and responses took place verbally.

Matrix 5.5: Objections and demands made in the Gram Sabha meetings

Date	Demands
Khoddle and Patadi	
25 Sep. 04	• INR 500,000 to be paid per acre • Each land owner to get job • Make arrangements for roads to join with the main highway • Electricity, water and hospital for the village • To issue permanent health cards for everyone • INR 5,000 for each felled tree • To plant more trees to avoid pollution • To make arrangements for water for the rest of the agriculture land • Schools for the village • Due to construction of boundary wall, approach to land from the west side of the plant is blocked. New approach road has to be constructed. • In Khoddle, the villagers requested that small portions on the south east side may be acquired, since it is otherwise rendered useless. • A tribal can buy land from a tribal only and a tribal can sell land to a tribal. However, this can only be done if the land is in excess of 5 acres. For any other transaction, approval has to be obtained from the Vidhan Sabha. People from the tribal community wanted relaxation to this rule.
Saragbundia	
7 Oct. 04	• Every land holder to be employed according to qualification • There has to be job guarantee. No one should be fired mid-way. • Proper compensation for land – INR 500,000 per acre to be paid • Compensation to be paid in single instalment • Land losers to be given job within 6 months of land acquisition • INR 10,000 for fruit bearing trees • Company to take care of village development i.e., health, road construction, education, and water supply • To name the power plant as Saragbundia Power Station since it is close to this village and is closer to Saragbundia railway station • Main entrance of the plant should be from this village since it is on the main road • LAPPL should build living quarters and give preference to PAPs who would work in the plant • Bank, electricity offices to be established

5.3.6 Process adopted for individual hearing after publication of Khasra (Survey) Numbers in the newspapers

There is no record of number of individual objections and court cases. However, the Consultant was given to understand by villagers that some people have filed cases against the Government seeking a review of the compensation amount.

Some landowners showed copies of complaints they had lodged with administration. Records on redressal to these complaints were not made available at Block Office in Korba. During discussions, people complained that their complaints have not been addressed.

A summary of objections compiled from LAPPL's records is in Matrix 3.6. The records show the number of PATs and the compensations calculated for payment. The list does not provide whether amounts have been accepted or not. During the discussions by the consultants, a good number of people informed that they had accepted the compensation amounts because employment in LAPPL's power plant would provide long term benefit.

Matrix 5.6: Summary of complaints sent to the District Collector

Date	Description of issues	Name of village
06 Oct 04	One PAP expressed need for additional compensation amount for reasons that are related to the family conditions (division of land among brothers, and not being in a position to get employment, being a minor and illiterate).	Khoddle
08 Oct. 04	One family requested for mutation of the balance land and for separate khasra (survey) number for the land	Khoddle
08 Oct. 04	Employment for PAPs (lost 35 acres of land – compensation amount to be divided between 5 people – inherited land), separate compensation requested	Khoddle
08 Oct. 04	Mutation of land and request for separate khasra (survey) number; requested employment for one each in the new parcels	Khoddle
08 Oct. 04	Some villagers request for employment to be given for 12 years	Khoddle
08 Oct. 04	No objection to taking land, but higher amount of compensation and jobs (employment) to each person holding individual parcels of land with separate khasra (survey) numbers requested	Patadi
08 Oct. 04	Mutation of land and higher amount of compensation	Khoddle
08 Oct. 04	Employment and monetary compensation of Rs.500, 000 per acre; Employment for all three sons since land is divided between them.	Khoddle
08 Oct.04	Compensation amount expected / requested at Rs. 500, 000 per acre	Khoddle
19 Oct. 04	Compensation for loss of crops, requirement of drainage, requirement of a gate on the land, water to be drawn from the nearest water source on the land.	Khoddle
08 Oct. 04	Higher amount of monetary compensation	Patadi
25 Feb. 04	Compensation -0.71 decimal (had sold for Rs.10, 000). Land sold to another person who should get the compensation	Saragbundia
10 Sep. 04	One PAP had registered his land and requested for higher amount of monetary compensation	Saragbundia
10 Sep. 04	Notice issued for mutation and compensation	Saragbundia
07 Oct. 04	Legal case with regard to issue of official papers for the land ownership of one of the PAPs	Saragbundia
10 Sep. 04	Notice issued for mutation and compensation	Saragbundia
07 Oct. 04	Legal case with regard to issue of official papers for the land ownership of one of the PAPs	Saragbundia
20 Mar. 04	Issue concerning the right beneficiary of compensation amount since the person has bought the land from the previous owner (0.18 decimal out of 36.0 acre)	Saragbundia
09 May 05	Employment needed for son who is a driver, compensation received worth 0.32 decimal but land lost worth 1 acre and to inform where the rest of the land is	Saragbundia
08 Oct. 04	Mutation, employment	Saragbundia
07 Oct. 04	Land next to the plant boundary wall should also be paid for	Saragbundia
06 Oct. 04	Compensation, employment of one member of the family, other educated, unemployed youths also to be given employment, not to employ outsiders, demand for a colony, setting up hospital, banks, schools in the area	Pahanda

5.3.7 Consultations during demarcation of land and identification of trees/assets, including description of the Panchnama process

Section 5.3.2 above provides a description of the above as per official procedures. However, as per some of the PAHs, no proper 'Panchnama' (enumeration) was carried out and they did not receive any documents to this effect. There are a few PAHs that have complaints with regard to size of land lost and assets like trees and ponds lost.

5.3.8 Grievance mechanism currently in place (within the local administration and also within the Company) to hear and redress any compensation related complaints from PAHs

Local administration received complaints from villagers as mentioned earlier. The Administration does not appear to have provided written response to the submissions made / queries raised by the APs.

Within LAPPL, a Grievance Cell has been constituted and the members have taken up specific responsibilities for redressing grievances as and when they are received or encountered during their village visits. The Cell comprises the following personnel:

- Mr. Jagjit Minj, Social Development Officer – Secretary of the Cell
- Mr.Shatruhan Kamlesh, Associate Secretary to the Cell
- Mr. D K Tewari, Assistant Manager (Public Relations)
- Mr. Abhishek Guha, Deputy Manager (P&A)

One senior level executive of LAPPL has been put in charge for each of the four villages to whom the Grievance Cell reports the grievances received and gets the guidance from the senior executive on the way to redress the grievances.

Apart from regular interactions with the PAPs, the Grievance Cell meets internally at regular intervals and focuses on the following issues:

- Interfacing/co-ordination with the District Administration with regard to the grievances related to compensation for acquired land
- Resolving any differences within a PAH with regard to the eligibility and entitlement for employment with the Project, in consultation with and under the direction of the concerned Government Department
- Complaints related to public amenities and delays or effective implementation of some of the welfare schemes declared by the Government
- LAPPL's Community Development Plan (CDP) activities

5.3.9 Major issues raised by people and addressed by LAPPL staff

Matrix 5.7: Issues raised and answers given by LAPPL

Major issues	Grievance related to issues raised	Answers provided by LAPPL
i. Compensation	Since land is being acquired by the District Administration and being given to LAPPL under a lease of 99 years, whatever they (the government authorities) calculate should be paid to the APs.	• District administration has calculated compensation as per law applicable LA Act and state policy. This provides for higher of the two methods noted ('Misal' or tax basis and 'Bikri Chant' or transaction value basis). Payment is not directly done by LAPPL but the Revenue Department
ii. Employment	Who will get employment and what would be the process of recruitment	• One person from each affected household will be provided permanent job in LAPPL. That apart, for those identified with necessity of economic-rehabilitation, LAPPL would organize vocational and skill training programs in order to equip them to find employment. • LAPPL will develop other assistances after the primary survey is conducted and or their own enterprise CDP are developed
iii. Medical support, better village roads, water and sanitation issues - Corporate Social Responsibility	LAPPL promised to take up various developmental activities in the affected villages	• Community development plans are developed through participatory methods. • A medical service unit will be developed to provide medical support to affected villages – a routine for RAP and medical camp will be developed. • Arrangements have also been made to spray disinfectant to avoid breeding of mosquitoes causing malaria and Chikangunya. • bus service for girl students of Khoddle and Pathadi • Water facilities are augmented in the villages and where necessary, new facilities are provided. Borewells, submersible pumps and water tanks have been/are being provided in Khoddle, Pathadi, Pahanda and Saragbundia villages. A hamlet (Rizdihapara) in Saragbundia used to draw water from a pond which now lies within the premises of the Plant. Therefore, LAPPL is providing another pond . • LAPPL is providing a borewell and a tank in the school in Saragbundia. LAPPL has also carried out the levelling of the Play-ground in the school. Scholarships are being provided to deserving children in the schools.
vi. Infrastructure Development		• District Collector as well as other government officials (PHED) and officials dealing with certain government welfare programs like the Prime Minister's Gramin Sadak Yojana (for village roads) are consulted to avoid duplication. Also, priority of the villagers in respect of facilities / infrastructure would be taken into account. • Road from Khoddle to State Highway is laid by LAPPL

5.4 Issues Discussed During Public Disclosures

Public consultation, as referred to in the Good Practice Manual, is a tool for managing two-way communication between the project sponsor and the public. Its goal is to improve decision-making and build understanding by actively involving individuals, groups and organizations with a stake in the project. This involvement will increase a project's long-term viability and enhance its benefits to locally affected people and other stakeholders.

Following are issues addressed during various interactions with communities by LAPPL:–

i. Information related to LAPPL
ii. Land measurement
iii. Panchnama for trees and structures
iv. Informal meetings and discussions on provision of one job per affected family
v. Informing people on undertaking community development
vi. Information related to LA
vii. Announcement for conducting gram Sabha
viii. Conducting Gram Sabha
ix. Obtaining NOCs

LAPPL has identified socio-cultural profiles of the people, informed land owners and residents about LA, developed dialogue with the local school and gained considerable goodwill, identified project affected households, identified different social groups, identified local communities and has just completed social impact assessment.

5.4.1 Issues discussed by Consultants - December 2006 to April 2007

A full time Social Development Officer of LAPPL is constantly interacting with the community. LAPPL is developing its own resources to address social issues and develop good relationship with the communities through public consultations and disclosure of policies of the Company.

Prior to the commencement of SIA work by the Consultant, representatives of IFC had informal interaction with the PAH members and some other & from the PAVs in October 2006 during their visit to the project site. The general feedback received was one of acceptance of the project in the area and expectations of people with regard to employment in the Project.

A number of meetings and interactions took place with the community from the time the consultant was appointed by LAPPL to carry out a detailed socio-economic impact assessment (SIA) commenced their field work until the time LAPPL, together with the consultant as well as on their own, completed the consultations with the PAH members and other members of the PAVs for developing the economic Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) and Community Development Plan (CDP).

5.4.2 In January 2007, the Consultants administered the questionnaires and carried out the retrofit survey. Further to that, from March 2007 onwards, in the villages during the period March to May 2007

Table 5.2 below shows the periods during which the Consultants together with LAPPL were involved in the SIA related consultations. Table 5.3 captures the issues covered by LAPPL personnel.

Table: 5.2: Consultants Interaction in the PAVs

Dates	Purpose
7 December to 18 December 2006	Village level meetings and consultations
9 January to 26 January 2007	Questionnaire administration – Retrofit survey of affected persons
8 April to 19 April 2007	Community Development Plan (CDP) Needs related Meetings and Consultations
5 May to 7 May 2007	CDP finalization

SDO and other personnel from LAPPL have been interacting with the community members including the PATs in relation to nominations for employment in the Project, CDP needs and feedback on the CDP activities already completed in all the four villages. In April 2007, the Consultants have carried out detailed impact assessment and needs assessment in the four PAVs.

The following Matrix gives some of the concerns and grievances of the people and responses by LAPPL personnel. This is a documentation of discussions held with the Consultant.

Matrix 5.8: Issues raised and answers provided by LAPPL (December 2006)

Grievances raised	Answers provided by LAPPL
1. Employment not provided as promised. All discussions related to employment done verbally, nothing given in writing	Employment in the Project will be provided at the time the power plant goes into operation. LAPPL has a functional redressal system which will be further developed and institutionalized.
2. Contractors provided employment only in the past two months. People from non PAHs have been given jobs.	Contractors have been providing employment basis right from the beginning. Work is provided by Contractors on first come first basis. LAPPL has asked the Contractors to give priority to the members of PAHs
3. There are discrepancies related to how much people had and how much has been acquired	Discrepancies related to land acquired have to be clarified with Revenue Authorities as they are the officials concerned. LAPPL will try to facilitate this process
4. No written commitment provided by LAPPL on jobs.	Since government policy is available no separate commitments given in writing. This has been shown to villagers in the presence of Revenue authorities and copies made available.
5. Cheap labour being imported from outside the affected villages.	Preference is being given to landless and vulnerable PAHs while providing during construction phase.
6. It was indicated that if the PATs invested their money in tractors, LAPPL then they would hire them. However this is not done.	Tractors/trolleys in the Project belong to affected villages and the requirement will increase further. Only in case of major cost variation does the contractor look for hiring outside tractors.
7. Families who have become landless and do not have members with skills to work in factories would suffer if they are not given work at LAPPL	LAPPL is instructing the contractors to provide work to members from landless PAHs
8. Girl children would gradually stop going to school if a bus is not provided immediately	School bus started from 27 December 2006.
9. PAH lost their present crop since their land was along the boundary wall and there was water logging due to construction work going on in LANCO	Only 3 cases of crop damage have occurred and compensation will be paid
10. Dogs kept for security purpose in LAPPL's project premises can be menace to people – especially children – from the villages passing through	Guard dogs operate on leash at all times and always controlled by individual dog handlers. Patrolling is necessary because a number of thefts have taken place. Not a single case of dog bite occurred in more than two months since they were deployed. Once the boundary wall is complete, this problem would not arise
11. Response to the demands of Sangharsh Samiti (Pahanda) has not been provided by LAPPL	All genuine issues have been settled.

Grievances raised	Answers provided by LAPPL
12. Compensation rates are so low that new land cannot be bought anywhere	The compensation amount is fixed by the Government. In addition to this, LAPPL will provide employment to each PAT or his/her nominee.
13. in some cases, their land has been fully acquired but their names are not amongst the list of PATs	Checked with Revenue Department since it is their responsibility. No such case is there. There are one or two cases of wrong 'Kabja' (Entry) which the Revenue Department is handling.
14. LAPPL has felled trees and not planted enough – they are supposed to plant double the numbers in the villages	Number of trees planted in the Green Belt are much more than two times the trees in the acquired land and felled.
15. some people deployed by the contractors are paid wages once in two months by the contractors	Payment to workers made regularly and verified by LAPPL as well as the Labour Department officials. Document on wages provided available.
16. More than 500 acres of land in this area has undergone change usage pattern	Only 23% land belongs to tribals. It can be acquired by Govt in Public interest .It cannot be sold/purchased in normal course. Even though land owners belong to 'Scheduled Tribe (ST)', there is no tribal area or Zone as such since the STs are completely integrated into the mainstream.
17. MoU between LAPPL and CSDIC was on the web site from where 27 demands were taken – site does not have it any longer	There is No MOU of LAPPL with CSIDC. Only a Lease deed has been signed for the land
18. The boundary wall has encroached into land along the boundary wall. Hence people are losing more land than they are being compensated	All genuine cases determined by Patwari Revenue department are being compensated as per norms.

Table 5.3: Independent Interactions of LAPPL personnel in the PAVs

S. No.	Date	Village	Issue
1	08-Mar-07	Patadi	Existing Resources in the village Primary School, Electricity connection to Houses, Road, Anganbadi center, Dry well, Pond and 5 Hand pumps
2	10-Mar-07	Darrabhata	Existing Resources in the village : 2 Hand pumps, pump house, Primary School, Road and Anganbadi center
3	10-Mar-07	Khoddle	Flooding compensation settlement for Khoddle
4	14-Mar-07	Risdihapara	Temporary Employment
5	15-Mar-07	Khoddle	Existing Resources in Village School, 5 Hand pumps, Road, Electricity connection to houses, pond and 2 Anganbadi center
6	17-Mar-07	Kudurmal	Meeting with villagers to take consent for pipeline
7	18-Mar-07	Kudurmal	Meeting with villagers to take consent for pipeline
8	20-Mar-07	Saragbundia	Existing Resources in the village: High School, Road, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Electricity connection to HHs, piped water supply, Anganbadi Centre, etc.
9	23-Mar-07	Khoddle	Bore well – LAPPL assured that submersible pump will be fitted soon
10	30-Mar-07	Pahanda	Existing Resources in the village : 2 Middle schools, concrete road, Electricity connection to houses, and Anganbadi centre
11	02-Apr-07	Devarmal	Meeting for Pipeline

S. No.	Date	Village	Issue
	02-Apr-07	Khoddle	Flooding compensation settlement
12	04-Apr-07	Rizdihapara	Discussed about Borewell and water tank
13	06-Apr-07	Risdihapara	Discussed about Borewell and water tank
14	10-Apr-07	LAPPL Office	Discussed about local procurement of bricks and other materials
15	11-Apr-07	Pahanda	Needs - drinking water and excavation of the pond
16	11-Apr-07	Saragbundia	Affidavits for nomination
17	15-Apr-07	Risdihapara	Temporary Employment
18	19-Apr-07	Khoddle	Pond re-excavation – LAPPL assured to it would be done
19	19-Apr-07	Patadi	Temporary employment
20	19-Apr-07	LAPPL Office	Community development activities at Kudurmal
21	20-Apr-07	Saragbundia	Anti mosquito spry
22	25-Apr-07	Kudurmal	Renovation of Kabirdham
23	28-Apr-07	Darrabhata	Temporary employment - asked to come next Day
24	05. May.07	Khoddle	Pond re-excavation
25	05 May.07	LAPPL Office	Local supply of bricks & other materials
26	07 May.07	Khoddle	Pond Re-excavation - assured that the work will be started by the evening. The work was taken up
31	14 May.07	Khoddle	Re-excavation of pond
32	14 May.07	Saragbundia	Computer Training Centre
33			
34	15 May.07	Khoddle	Re-excavation of Khoddle pond completed & handed over in the presence of Sarpanch, Upa-Sarpanch (Deputy Sarpanch) and a former Sarpanch.
35	12 May.07	Khoddle	Pond Re-excavation - to engage a JCB. A heavy duty (JCB) excavator was deployed.
36	15 May.07	Patadi	Pond - SHG members discussed with GM (P&A) about the pond. GM assured the SHG members that the work will be started very soon.
37	16 May.07	Risdihapara	Temporary jobs

PRA in Pahanda Village

PRA in Patadi Village

PRA in Saragbundia Village	**PRA in Khoddle Village**

5.4.3 Consultations in May 2007

As part of the planning and framing of community needs, extended FGDs with PRA exercises were conducted from 10 -18 April 2007. To firm up this process a final round of public consultations were held in the 4 PAVs on 6 May, 2007.

Prior information was given to the villagers about the venue and time of the meetings in their respective villages. The Public consultation was carried out by LANCO officials, in the presence of DMC team members and IFC representative. Media was also informed about these meetings and they covered the meeting in one of the villages.

Matrix 5.9: Meeting Venue, and profile of participants May 6, 2007

	Saragbundia	**Patadi**	**Khoddle**	**Pahanda**
Location	Panchayat Office	Durga Mandap	Outside the village secretary's house	Durga Mandap, Naya Pahanda
Time	11 am – 1 pm	3pm - 5.15pm	5.30 pm – 7pm	7.15 – 8.30 pm
Group profile	Mostly men (only 4 women were present). Sarpanch and village committee members were also present	Mixed group, majority being men. Sarpanch was present	Men. The village committee secretary as well as the Sarpanch of Patadi village were present	Men
No. of people present	35 only 15 of them have signed	45	13	40

Community Participation: In all the villages, mostly men turned up for the meetings. In Saragbundia women were present in the beginning but left after some time. In Patadi, some aged women attended the meeting and they were quite articulate and actively participated in the discussions.

In all the meetings, a brief introduction was given at the start about to the purpose of the consultation to the people present. After informing about the process of needs assessment by the Consultant and LAPPL's plans to take up certain Community development works as required by the people, people's feedback was sought. They were also informed that the Social Development Officer (SDO) of LAPPL would act as the p oint person for all grievances and feed back of the villagers.

IFC & DMC VIsit along with VP (T) LANCO Group & GM (P&A) LAPPL
to Discuss about the CDP at Village Pahanda on 6th May

IFC & DMC visit along with LAPPL Personnel discuss the CDP at village Patadi

IFC & DMC visit along with LAPPL Personnel discuss the CDP at village Saragbundia

5.4.4 Common issues raised and discussed

1. Accessibility to LAPPL officials: Villagers felt that they faced difficulty in meeting the LAPPL officials and getting a gate pass into the premises. In this context, the SDO of LAPPL was officially introduced and his role was described to the villages. The villagers were told that he was specifically appointed to look after the problems of the PAVs. His hand phone number was announced and people were also told that they could drop their complaints at the complaints box outside the gate. LAPPL would review the complaint and meet the complainant within 2 or 3 days time from the day the complaint is lodged.

2. Employment in LANCO: People expressed their anxiety due to the time taken in obtaining jobs. LAPPL officials reiterated that one member of each PAH would get job suitable to the nominee's qualification and capability. The people present conveyed their acceptance to this. LAPPL informed the villagers that the Project can provide employment only from 2008 because the power plant operations would commence only then. In this context, the people were informed that LAPPL commenced distribution of nominations ("Naamankan") papers and the villagers agreed to fill these forms and return to LAPPL.

3. Daily wage labour: People complained that some of them from the PAVs were not taken for the construction work while people from outside were brought in. In this context, the concerned LAPPL officials explained that LAPPL was giving priority to PAVs and every step was being taken to ensure that they all get daily wage labour during construction. However, since the construction jobs are done by different contractors, they can not be pressurized beyond a point. But LAPPL has advised all the contractors to engage as many project affected people as possible during the project execution (construction and erection) period.

4. Some people said that they were not receiving wages from the contractors in time. LAPPL clearly stated that such cases should be immediately reported to the Company so that they can take it up with the respective contractors.

5. Some villagers demanded that immediate employment should be provided to all the people who have lost their complete landholding to the project. In response to this, LAPPL agreed to identify nominees from such PAHs and try to provide temporary employment until plant operations start and take them on permanent roles thereafter.

6. Community Development: LAPPL representatives explained that as part of the process to their commitment to meet the needs of the PAVs, independent consultants – Development Management Consultants, Kolkata, have been appointed to assess and interact with the communities and carry out a community needs assessment. After various rounds of discussions with the PAVs, the consultants have prepared their report LAPPL, on their part, has decided to provide support to the community by way of making arrangements for drinking water (bore wells with pumps and storage tanks near the bore wells) as well as by providing skills training to villagers to enable them secure jobs or start their own units after learning the skills. LAPPL also agreed to carry out desilting and deepening of ponds in the PAVs. Other activities comprise bus facility for the girl students from Khoddle and Pathadi, medical assistance, cash awards and sponsorship for meritorious and poor students from the PAVs.

7. LAPPL also communicated to villagers the initiatives already implemented in the four affected villages e.g.
    - identification of nominee for employment
    - identification of specific needs of each PAV
    - consultations to solve the issues raised by each individual PAV
    - employment of SDO to specifically look into the problems faced by the PAVs and PAHs

- Availability of an ambulance 24 hrs, with a compounder (para-medic) on duty. The villagers needing this assistance would have to call the security gate and state their requirement

The meeting in each village was concluded with LAPPL informing the people that they would be informed in 10 days time about the final plan and time line for carrying out the CDP activities in their villages.

5.5 Consultation Process

Key actions to be further implemented and disclosed during subsequent public consultations are -

i. Disclosure of additional rehabilitation assistance as part of entitlement package
ii. Disclosure of any additional CDP works
iii. Institutional mechanism for grievances redressal

These consultations will be integral part of the entire implementation process. At each stage, consultations will be undertaken and documented. Grievance redressal procedure for each case will also be documented.

Public consultation is an ongoing process. Responsible persons from the SDC (mainly SDO) and a designated senior officer would get involved where necessary. LAPPL's Management has identified one senior level executive as the overall in-charge for each of the four villages. The SDO keeps these executives informed about the proceeding of Public Consultations, needs and grievances of the respective PAVs, and the progress of LAPPL's programs vis-a-vis additional rehabilitation assistance as well as CDP activities.

Following agencies/persons would be in the loop for all the relevant communications and consultation events:

- All Affected Persons (APs) and Households, Beneficiaries of the Investment Program, including representatives of Vulnerable Households;
- Elected representatives, Community leaders of Village Level Committees (VLCs), representatives of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and implementing agencies;
- LAPPL Management and SDC personnel and other personnel associated with RAP and CDP
- Designated staff of other Consultants involved
- District Collector (DC) / officials from DC's office and local Revenue officials as required
- Representatives of local NGOs identified by LAPPL, and
- Representatives of various government departments as invitees, if required

A. Consultation

a. The consultation process established will employ a range of formal and informal methods including in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, meetings, and workshops. The consultation programme would be conducted at several levels with (i) heads of households/members impacted; (ii) local voluntary organizations, community based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Government agencies and Departments; (iii) major project stakeholders, such as women, tribal and ethnic communities; and (iv) State-level stakeholders.

b. Implementation of CDP and RAP will be executed in close consultation with the stakeholders and will involve focus group discussion (FGD) and meetings, particularly with affected households.

c. The effectiveness of resettlement and rehabilitation process is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the sub-project. LAPPL will ensure that affected persons and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable individuals and groups, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the project life – during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of sub-project results and impacts.

d. Implementing agency will ensure that views of the affected persons, particularly vulnerable persons, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The implementing agency will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated. Since resettlement and rehabilitation is a continuous process and a baseline data/information is available, the implementing agency will update the baseline information as and when required.

B. Disclosure

a. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. In the initiation phase, the local government is responsible for issue of public notice to acquire particular land/property for the project along with the project related information/details. The notice is published in local newspapers, twice with a week's interval. The District Administration along with local revenue officials/officials from DC's office also conduct meetings with affected persons in addition to the public notification to ensure that the information is given to all affected persons.

b. The entitlement assistance is made available in local language(s) during public meetings at the villages, District and Block offices and implementing agency's / LAPPL's offices. Websites of LAPPL and IFC will be updated continuously and the consultation will continue throughout the sub-project implementation period.

c. An intensive information dissemination campaign for affected persons will be conducted by LAPPL, District/Block/Village Administration with the assistance of the implementing agency. All the comments made by the affected persons will be documented and summarized in project monitoring reports.

d. Information disclosure at different stages is a continuous process of documenting people's views. It will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process and would also indicate how their views have been incorporated. The overall goal of the consultation program is to disseminate project information and to incorporate affected persons' views in the Resettlement Plan. This campaign will be designed by LAPPL, the local government and the implementing agency.

Table 5.4: Summary of Consultations and Disclosure Activities

Investment Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Progress till date	Future progress
Project Initiation Phase	Mapping of the Investment Program Area	Investment Program area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition.	CSIDC in co-ordination with DC's office, Block and Gram Panchayat (GP) and LAPPL	Completed	Not applicable
	Stakeholder Identification	Cross-section of stakeholders to be identified in order to facilitate their participation in the project.	CSIDC in co-ordination with DC's office, Block and Gram Panchayat (GP) and LAPPL	Completed	Not applicable
	Project information dissemination; disclosure of proposed land acquisition and Project/Sub-Project details	Public Notice mentioning the names and survey numbers of title-holders of land/ property proposed for acquisition along with Project/ Sub-project details. Notice issued in local newspapers	CSIDC approaches DC with required details and will be involved in information dissemination. Notice issued from the DC's Office.	Completed	Not applicable
	Stakeholder meetings	Meetings at community / household level with titleholders of affected land/property and their family members during project scoping.	Implementing staff of LAPPL, and officials from DC's office /local revenue officials will facilitate meetings to disclose the information to each affected persons.	Completed, [partial documentation available]	Not applicable
RAP Preparation Phase	Socioeconomic surveys	Resettlement Framework (in local language) will be made available in DC's office and local village administration (Panchayat) offices	LAPPL and local government bodies	Completed	Consultations are in progress. Once the RAP details are discussed with the PATs/ nominees, a formal disclosure would take place (expected by 15 Dec 07)
	Formulating compensation measures and rehabilitation measures	Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders Consultation will	LAPPL and implementing agency will conduct all required discussions/ meetings/ workshops and will	Completed	Internal sanctions and budget approval obtained for the RAP. Discussions with the village

Investment Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Progress till date	Future progress
		provide required necessary information about the project, its impacts on affected persons drawn from socio economic surveys. Consultation will incorporate all suggestions/views given by affected persons and other stakeholders.	invite all primary and secondary stakeholders		authorities and PATs/nominees planned in November and December 2007.
	Disclosure of final entitle-ments and rehabilitation packages	Web Disclosure of the RAP by providing copies of RAP to all stakeholders including affected persons; Translating summary RAP in local language before conducting final disdosure meeting; Conducting meetings for RAP approval by affected persons	SDC of LAPPL will arrange meeting with all stakeholders with APs for RAP approval. Implementing agency will document all the comments and suggestions made by APs and will take up with LAPPL Management before firming up RAP.	Internal approval process completed; Approach to carry out disclosure and implementation is under review at LAPPL.	Disclosure and firming up RAP in December 2007
RAP Implementation Stage	Disclosing Final RAP approved by IFC to all important stakeholders	Summary of Final RAP, approved by IFC, to be updated / disclosed on the LAPPL's website Ensuring the availability of copy of approved RAP and PSs of IFC at project office and DC office	LAPPL LAPPL/ DC/CSIDC	-	Targeted for December 2007
	Consultations with PATs during rehabilitation activities	Meetings/Discussions will be arranged with PATs Households to identify help required by PATs during rehabilitation	LAPPL/Implementing agency along with Gram Panchayat will arrange required meetings/discussions and participate in the same.	-	Throughout the period of RAP implementation – starting in the first quarter of Year 2008

6. Identification of Impacts

A Rapid Social Impact Assessment (RSIA) of the project was undertaken during the period December 2006 to February 2007 to identify key project impacts on project affected persons (PAPs) and scope out mitigation measures. Subsequently, a comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (CSIA) has been undertaken covering all the PATs and a detailed mitigation plan has been developed with the objective to minimise the adverse social impacts of land acquisition (LA) and prepare plans and measures for restoring the socio-economic status of the PATs. Both these reports – the RSIA and the CSIA Reports - have been prepared by an independent consultancy organisation, M/s. Development Management Consultants (DMC), Kolkata, India.

6.1 Land Acquired for Project

The 4 PAVs from which project land has been acquired are Pahanda, Patadi, Khoddle and Saragbundia.

Table 6.1: Village-wise land acquisition details

Name of village	Total Land in Khasra (Survey) Nos. (acres)	Land acquired (acres)	% of Land Acquired	Land remaining (acres)	Compensation received in Indian Rupees (INR or Rs.)	Compensation received including solatium and interest in INR
Pahanda	110.05	26.40	23.98	83.80	2513,583	3,637,846
Patadi	482.05	121.64	25.23	360.49	18,125,299	25,983,774
Khoddle	549.14	188.29	33.29	359.59	21,521,094	32,502,073
Saragbundia	181.86	132.66	72.94	49.22	12,747,383	19,876,639
Total	**1323.10**	**468.99**	**35.45**	**853.11**	**54,907,359**	**82,000,332**

Table 6.1 shows that the PATs of Saragbundia have lost about 73% of land while the land acquired from PATs in Pahanda, Patadi and Khoddle is less than 35% which is the overall average proportion of land acquired from the PATs in the four villages put together.

Quality of land acquired: Mainly, Gabhar and Urkaha lands have been acquired for the Plant. In terms of quality, they stand second and third after Bahara, the best quality among them.

Table 6.2: Type of land acquired in the PAVs

Land acquired in acres					
Type of land	**Patadi**	**Pahanda**	**Saragbundia**	**Khoddle**	**Total**
Bahara	15.59	6.82	0.00	12.71	35.12
Gabhar	52.45	0.08	0.00	137.335	189.865
Gabhar Apasi	3.65	-	-	0.96	5.61
Tangar	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.99
Badi	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
Tikara	0.045	0.20	2.23	0.32	2.795
Tikara	0.00	0.00	47.39	0.00	47.39
Tikara -2 (irrigated)	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31
Urkaha	48.905	17.81	68.90	36.96	172.575
Urkaha (irrigated)	0.00	0.00	8.03	0.00	8.03
Urkaha	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	1.80
Total	**121.64**	**26.40**	**132.66**	**188.29**	**468.98**

The price of land in the four villages varies according to its quality (yield) as well as the location. The four PAVs are located off the Korba – Champa main road and in proximity to the Lanco Amarkantak Project. Khoddle is on the western side and Patadi village is located on the eastern

side of the Project. Patadi comprises three habitations, namely Patadi, Darrabhanta and Bengchulbhata. The main road runs through the village with Patadi and Bengchulbhata located on one side and Darrabhanta situated across the road. Saragbundia is located on the south eastern side and comprises four habitations, namely Saragbundia, Amlihata, Rizdiapara, and 'Railway Station Mohalla'. Saragbundia and Railway Station mohalla are located on one side of the main village road while Amlihata and Rizdiapara are situated across this road. Pahanda is segregated into two hamlets – Purana Pahanda (PP) and Naya Pahanda (NP), the first being ½ km and the second being 1½ km away from the Korba – Champa Road. The railway line divides Pahanda forming 'Old Pahanda' and 'New Pahanda'. The social maps of the PAVs and their locations with respect to the LAPPL power plant location and Korba – Champa Road, railway line, etc. are shown at Annexures 6.1 to 6.4.

6.2 Project Affected Titleholders Losing Assets

6.2.1 List of PATs

As per the LA Records maintained by the district administration, there are 330 PATs. However, the following issues related to the number of PATs have been noted by Consultants' study:

- Some PATs have been listed more than once since more than one separate parcel of land has been acquired from them i.e., more than one khata (survey) number

- Some PATs belong to the same HH, even though as per the award list they have been treated as separate HHs

Therefore the actual number of PATs is 302 and PAT HHs is 298. However, in order to maintain similarity with the LA and compensation records, for the purpose of this study each PAP is referred to as a PAT maintaining the number at 302. Of these, only 36 PATs belong to ST.

Matrix 6 .1: PAT listing issues

Khoddle		Patadi		Pahanda		Saragbundia	
No. of PATs listed more than once	**No. of PATs belonging to same HH**	**No. of PATs listed more than once**	**PATs belonging to same HH**	**PATs listed more than once**	**PATs belonging to same HH**	**PATs listed more than once**	**PATs belonging to same HH**
15 PATs listed twice	2 each in 2 HH	4 PATs listed twice	-	1 PAT has been listed twice	2 PATs belong to same HH	5 PATs have been listed twice	3 PATs belong to same HH
1 PAT listed 4 times	-	-	-	-	-	1 PAT listed thrice	-

Table 6.3: PATs in the four villages

Name of Village	PATs as per LA Records	PATs as per SE survey
Pahanda	25	24
Patadi	84	80
Khoddle	126	110
Saragbundia	95	88
	330	**302**

6.2.2 Loss of land

Based on the census conducted, the following table shows that 98 PATs have been rendered landless after LA. Another 10 PATs are left with unviable parcels which are less than or around 20 decimals. These 10 PATs requested that their balance lands be acquired with suitable monetary compensation. The present data however, does not show if a PAH has land elsewhere or in another Khasra (Survey) number, which is not under present land acquisition. LAPPL will acquire unviable remaining land parcels after consultations with the Revenue authorities and by following due process.

Table 6.4: Loss of land

Villages	PATs rendered landless	PATs left with unviable land
Pahanda	4	0
Patadi	0	2
Khoddle	33	5
Saragbundia	61	3
Total	**98**	**10**

Table 6.5 ST and Women PATs losing land in the PAVs

Villages	ST PATs	Women PATs		
		ST	Others	Total
Pahanda	14	4	2	6
Patadi	10	3	10	13
Khoddle	1	-	24	24
Saragbundia	11	1	10	11
Total	**36**	**8**	**46**	**54**

Notes :

(i) Of the 54 women PATs, 8 are STs.

(ii) Even though there are 54 women PATs, not all of them are heads of their households. Therefore, in this study, the women-headed families taken into account are determined on the true level of vulnerability, i.e., based on their age, income level, and if they stay alone or are solely responsible for income and upkeep of their HH.

6.2.3 Inventory of affected structures on acquired land

Fifteen PATs have lost structures like open wells and bore wells of which one household has been physically resettled as the house structure was on the land acquired. The following table shows that 15 households had structures like bore wells, pump house, wells and cattle shed, in their lands that have been acquired. One household, in Saragbundia – lost a house in addition to one bore well for which the household has received compensation. With this as exception, no other PAH has lost house in the process of land acquisition. Two other PATs lost structures on their bore wells, for which compensation was paid to them.

Table 6.6: Structures lost

Villages	Number of structures lost
Pahanda	1
Patadi	5
Khoddle	0
Saragbundia	9
Total	**15**

6.2.4 Inventory of trees lost on acquired land

Khoddle has lost the maximum number of trees. As part of the project implementation, LAPPL has been developing a Green Belt in an area of about 210 acres in which about 80,000 to 90, 000 trees would come up. The plantation in the Green Belt under development is being carried out by a subsidiary of the State Forest Department, and a number of local species are being planted.

Table 6.7: Village-wise loss of trees

Village	Type of Tree		Total trees lost
	Fruiting	Non-fruiting	
Patadi	84	457	541
Pahanda	50	130	180
Saragbundia	191	497	688
Khoddle	257	920	1177
Total	**582**	**2004**	**2586**

6.2.4 Impact on Women

Table 6.5 and the Notes below the table indicate the profile of women PATs. A detailed note on the impact on women in general and specific impacts on the women in the four PAVs and issues requiring attention while implementing the RAP and CDP presented at Annexure 6.5.

6.2.5 Common property resources

In three of the four villages (Patadi, Khoddle and Rizdihapara which is a part of Saragbundia), the project land acquired includes ponds also. The following table provides a list of common property resources acquired by LAPPL. Alternative land and ponds are being provided to compensate for the facility affected.

Table 6.8 Common property resources lost

Sl. No.	Resources	Village	Number in the acquired land
1.	Pond	Patadi	1
2.	Pond	Khoddle	2
3.	Pond	Rizdihapara	1

Access to main motorable road from Khoddle was part of the land acquired by the project. People of Khoddle need to take a longer route to reach Champa – Korba main road. LAPPL has provided a pedestrian approach road along the plant boundary for people of Khoddle, in addition to providing bus facility (expenses borne by LAPPL) for the girl children of Khoddle attending the school in Saragbundia.

6.3 Impacts Identified

6.3.1 Following are the economic impacts as a result of the land acquisition:

a. Loss of livelihood and income from land for those who have lost land fully
b. Loss of livelihood and income for those who are left with unviable land parcels
c. Reduced production in viable remaining land
d. Reduced income from trees for those who have some trees left
e. Complete loss of income from trees for those who have none left
f. Reduced income for those losing bore wells and dug wells thus having lost irrigated land
g. Increased economic burden on vulnerable groups like aged people staying alone, women headed households and women as a whole-

6.3.2 Socio-psychological and infrastructural impacts are –

a. Diminished trust on government administrative machinery
b. Fear of betrayal of promises made
c. Loss of ancestral land leading to sense of loss of roots
d. Sense of serious disappointment due to perception of low payment of compensation amounts
e. Increasing conflicts within families related to sharing of compensation amounts.
f. Increase in access to certain places like main road, school and farm land for some PATs

Impact of Land Acquisition

The following table shows that the PAHs of Saragbundia have lost 72.95% of land, while PAHs in. Patadi and Khoddle have more land remaining among PAHs. Overall, 35.52% land has been acquired for the Project from the four villages.

Table 6.9: Village wise land details for PAHs

Name of village	Total Land in Khasra (Survey) Nos. under LA (acre)	Land acquired in acres	% Land acquired	Land remaining in acres
Patadi	482.05	121.64	25.23	360.49
Pahanda	110.05	26.40	23.98	83.80
Saragbundia	181.86	132.66	72.94	49.22
Khoddle	549.14	188.29	34.29	359.59
Total	**1323.10**	**468.99**	**35.45**	**854.11**

In three of the four villages (Patadi, Khoddle and Rizdihapara which is a part of _____) the project land acquired includes ponds also. The following table provides a list of common property resources acquired by LAPPL. Alternative land and ponds are being provided to compensate for the facility affected.

Access to main motorable road from Khoddle was part of the land acquired by the project. People of Khoddle need to take a longer route to reach Champa – Korba main road. LAPPL has provided a pedestrian approach road along the plant boundary for people of Khoddle, in addition to providing bus facility (expenses borne by LAPPL) for the girl children of Khoddle attending the school in Saragbundia.

Following is a summary of the economic impacts as a result of the land acquisition

- Loss of livelihood and income from land for those who have lost land fully
- Loss of livelihood and income for those who are left with unviable land parcels
- Reduced production in viable remaining land
- Reduced income from trees for those who have some trees left
- Complete loss of income from trees for those who have none left
- Reduced income for those losing bore wells and dug wells thus having lost irrigated land

Summary of Socio-psychological and infrastructural impacts are

- Diminished trust on government administrative machinery
- Fear of betrayal of promises made
- Loss of ancestral land leading to sense of loss of roots
- Sense of due to low payment of compensation amounts serious disappointment
- Increasing conflicts within families related to sharing of compensation amounts.
- Increase in access to certain places like main road, school and farm land for some PAHs

6.4 Detailed Profiles and Impacts on PAHs / PATs in Individual PAVs

6.4.1 Pahanda

Landholding

Land in this village is mainly of Urkaha and Bahara categories. 78% of the HHs lost Urkaha category land. PATs losing less than 1acre land are 72 % while 11% lost more than 3 acres of land. All PATs have some amount of viable cultivable land, i.e. more than 0.22 decimals. Land less than 0.22 decimals is considered to be unviable for agriculture by farmers in Korba.

Table 6.Ph.1: Landholding Details of Respondents

Landholding in acres	Prior to LA		Land size acquired in acre		Land size remaining in acres	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No land remaining	-	-	-	-	3	17%
Less than 1	3	17	13	72%	3*	17%
1 to 2	3	17	2	11%	3	17%
2.01 to 3	1	6	1	6%	1	6%
3.01 to 4	3	17	2	11%	2	11%
4.01 to 5	2	11	-	-	1	6%
5.01 to 6	0	0	-	-	_	_
6.01 to 7	3	17	-	-	2	11%
7.01 to 8	0	0	-	-	-	_
8.01 to 9	2	11	-	-	2	11%
9.01 to 10	0	0	-	-	_	_
More than 10	1	6	-	-	1	6%

***** All plots are above 0.22 decimals in size

Yield from Landholding

Prior to Land Acquisition: (LA)
Paddy is the only crop that is grown in this rain fed agricultural area. It is estimated that an average of 739 quintals (1 quintal = 100 kg) of paddy was cultivated by the 18 PATs per year before LA (based on the primary survey). Depending on the size of landholding and the extent put under cultivation by the individual PATs, the yield from land for individual PATs ranged from 10 – 120 quintals. The market value of 739 quintals can be pegged at Rs.4 43, 400 taking the value of a quintal of paddy to be around Rs.600. It is estimated that of the total yield/annum of all the PATs 739 quintals, 78.2% quintals of paddy (market value of Rs.346, 740 approximately) is used at the subsistence level. Seven PATs sold a part of their crop, about 161 quintals of paddy (market value of Rs.96, 600 approx). 55% of the responding PATs cultivated between 30-50 quintals of paddy per annum.

Post LA:
Post land acquisition, four PATs have stopped cultivating paddy. Hence, this source of subsistence and earning is lost. Of the remaining 14 PATs, an estimated 414 quintals/annum of paddy is cultivated, which has a market value of Rs.248, 800. The yield from land for individual responding PAT depending on the size of land put under agriculture, ranges between 7 to100 quintals. Of the 414 quintals cultivated now, 89.85% (372 quintals having a market value of Rs.2, 23,200) is being used for subsistence, leaving a small amount for sale by only two PATs.

Land acquisition had the impact on the economy of the PATs in terms of loss of source of income and also a source of nutrition to an extent. However, this loss may have been made up by the respondent PATs by having taken up other sources of employment and an increased dependence on the market for food. As such, after two years of land acquisition, no case of malnutrition was noted in Pahanda.

Table 6.Ph.2: Yield from landholding

Yield in quintal	Yield / Year		Quantity consumed/year		Quantity sold/year	
	No. of HHs		No. of HHS		No. of HHs	
	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA
0	0	4	0	4	11	16
0 – 5	0	0	0	0	1	0
5-20	4	4	6	6	3	0
20 – 30	2	8	4	6	2	2
30 – 40	5	1	5	1	1	0
40 – 50	5	0	2	0	0	0
50 – 60	1	0	0	0	0	0
60 – 70	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 – 80	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 80	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 6.Ph.3: Yield from landholding and consumption pattern of respondent PATs

PAT No	Yield/Year				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Quantity in quintals	Market Value	Quantity in quintals	Market Value (Rupees)	Quantity in quintals	Market Value (Rupees)	Quantity in quintals	Market Value (Rupees)	Quantity in quintals	Market Value (Rupees)	Quantity in quintals	Market Value (Rupees)
PH1	45	27000	0	0	40	24000	0	0	5	3000	0	0
PH2	48	28800	25	15000	48	28800	25	15000	0	0	0	0
PH3	37	22200	30	18000	9	5400	9	5400	28	16800	21	12600
PH4	37	22200	30	18000	9	5400	9	5400	28	16800	21	12600
PH5	12	7200	7	4200	12	7200	7	4200	0	0	0	0
PH6	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PH7	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PH8 & 9	25	15000	15	9000	25	15000	15	9000	0	0	0	0
PH10	60	36000	25	15000	40	24000	25	15000	20	12000	0	0
PH12	30	18000	20	12000	30	18000	20	12000	0	0	0	0
PH14	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PH15	50	30000	20	12000	30	18000	20	12000	20	12000	0	0
PH17	140	84000	100	60000	100	60000	100	60000	40	24000	0	0
PH18	40	24000	21	12600	40	24000	21	12600	0	0	0	0
PH19	45	27000	25	15000	25	15000	25	15000	20	12000	0	0
PH22	40	24000	36	21600	40	24000	36	21600	0	0	0	0
PH23	35	21000	30	18000	35	21000	30	18000	0	0	0	0
PH24	45	27000	30	18000	45	27000	30	18000	0	0	0	0
Total	**739**	**443400**	**414**	**248400**	**578**	**346800**	**372**	**223200**	**161**	**96600**	**42**	**25200**

Note: All quantities are in quintals and all values are in Indian Rupees.

Plantations

As mentioned earlier, people are dependant on rain fed agriculture. Hence even if they have large sizes of land, they are not able to utilize the whole for cultivation. Trees fruiting and non-fruiting are also grown on this land by the PATs. Eleven PATs had trees which they lost due to LA.

The fruit trees grown here were mostly (in local language), bair, jamun, mahua, mango, palash and sheerad. Of these trees bair, jamun, mahua, mango and sheerad gave good returns to the PATs. The fruits were also used for self consumption. **Table 3.Ph.10** gives a detail of the

amount received by the PATs from the trees commercially. The amount earned does not take into consideration fruits consumed by PATs themselves. All the jamun, mango and a greater portion of bair trees were lost due to land acquisition. Amongst the non-fruiting trees, neem, kasahi and parsa seem to have given good returns. Loss of standing trees has had an impact on secondary source of income on the nutrition to some extent.

Table 6.Ph.4: Details of Trees

PAT No.	Fruiting trees					Non fruiting trees				
	Name of tree	Number		Income/ Year		Name of tree	Number		Income/ Year	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
1	Mango	1	0	1000	0	Neem	2	0	0	0
	Jamun	3	0	0	0	Kauha	22	0	0	0
						Parsa	5	0	0	0
2	Bair	50	15	5000	2000	Neem	6	3	3000	1500
	Jamun	4	0	5000	0	-				
	Mango	2	0	5000	0	-				
3	Bair	1	0	0	0	Parsa	1	0	0	0
	Jamun	1	0	0	0	Kasahi	1	0	0	0
6						Kasahi	2	0	0	0
8 & 9	Mahua	2	0	2400	0	Neem	1	0	3441	0
	Sheerad	1	0	3441	0	Kasahi	1	0	3441	0
10	Bair	2	0	0	0	Neem	4	0	0	0
						Parsa	5	0	0	0
						Kasahi	1	0	0	0
14	Mahua	1	0	500	0	Kasahi	1	1	0	0
						Neem	1	1	0	0
						Parsa	8	8	0	0
17	Jamun	1	0	0	0	Neem	1	0	0	0
						Parsa	1	0	0	0
						Kasahi	1	0	0	0
18	Mahua	5	4	2000	1300	Parsa	15	9	3000	2000
19						Kesar	2	2	200	200
						Parsa	2	0	0	0
22	Bair	1	0	0	0	Neem	1	0	0	0
	Palash	1	0	0	0	-				
23	Jamun	1	0	0	0	-				

Structures lost due to LA

One PAT [23] has lost an open well for which he has been compensated.

Assets Owned

There has been some increase in household assets like TV, motor and non-motor two-wheelers since LA, indicating that some of the money they got from compensation was used for such purposes. One of the respondents (PAT) has invested the compensation amount on a tractor expecting that he could hire it out to LAPPL for use during the project implementation.

[23] This PAT could not be covered under the socio-economic survey since he was not available.

Table 6.Ph.5: Assets owned by PATs

Assets	Before LA		After LA	
	HHs	%age	HHs	%age
House	17	94	17	94%
Bicycle	12	67	15	83
Car	1	6	1	6
TV	4	22	6	33
Radio/Tape Recorder	4	22	4	22
2 Wheeler (motored)	-	-	1	6
Tractor	-	-	1	6

Debt status of PATs

Table 6.Ph.6: State of Indebtedness

Amount taken Rs.	Before LA	After LA
	PATs	PATs
6500	1	1
15000	1	0
18000	1	0
50000	1	Has returned 20,000

Four PATs (22%) had borrowed money before LA and presently 11% are indebted. Compensation received due to land loss has had some impact on state of indebtedness of PATs as some of them have paid off their debts.

One of the PATs had borrowed, Rs.6, 500 from a bank to invest in agriculture and he hasn't as yet repaid. Another PAP had borrowed Rs.15, 000 from a bank to buy a bullock cart and buffaloes and he repaid the loan with the money received as compensation.

Similarly, one of the PATs who took a loan of Rs.18000 from a bank for investing in agriculture also repaid the loan from the compensation received.

Another PAT who took a took a loan of Rs.50,000 towards house construction paid back Rs.20,000 from out of the compensation amount received by him.

Income Status of Respondent PATs

Impact on Source of Income due to LA

Prior to Land Acquisition
54% of the people were wage and agricultural labourers before LA. Agriculture on own land was the primary source of income for 22% of the PATs, while 23% were dependant on other sources like construction works, jobs in factories or skilled labour work like carpentry or as drivers.

33% of the HHs did not depend on a secondary source of income. Dependency on agricultural labour as a secondary income was very little, at mere 6%, whereas, 27% got their secondary source of income from agriculture. Since land is not very fertile and productivity is low, it is evident that people depended on labour especially off-farm wage labour for their economic sustenance. Dependence on agricultural labour is not very high as the cultivation season is for a limited period of time.

Post Land Acquisition
There has been no change in the percentage of dependence on primary sources of income. However, there is an increase in wage labour as the secondary source of income post LA. This is possibly due to reduced agricultural land available in the nearby areas and also because of

the opportunity to work in the plant construction. 27% are still not dependant on a secondary source of income. People not dependant on a secondary source of income are those who are involved in some skilled activities such as carpentry and driving), work in organized sectors or are big farmers with irrigation facility.

Income from fruiting and non-fruiting trees
Six PATs (33%) had trees which gave them some income. In the case of three PATs contribution family income from the trees is substantial and range from Rs.5000 – 18,000. In case of two of the PATs, income from trees contributed 10-24% towards the family income.

Table 6.Ph.7: Source of Income pre and post LA

Income source	Before LA				After LA			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	No. HHs	%	No. HHs	%	No. HHs	%	No. HHs	%
Agriculture	4	22%	5	27%	4	22%	5	27%
Agricultural Labourer	5	27%	1	6%	5	27%	1	6%
Wage labourer	5	27%	5	27%	5	27%	6	33%
Driver	2	11%	-	-	2	11%	-	-
School Teacher	1	6%	-	-	1	6%	-	-
Job	1	6%	-	-	1	6%	-	-
Carpenter	-	-	1	6%	-	-	1	6%
None	-	-	6	33%	-	-	5	27%

Impact on income in PATs HH due to LA

There has been no difference in the income of 27% PATs (5), 39% (7) PATs have had an increase in income, while 33% (6) PATs now have a deficit in income when compared to their income before LA.

It is assumed that employment of a member of the PATs HH in LAPPL's power plant will to some extent make up for the difference. If the nominee who would be employed neglects the rest of the family there will be deprivation and social stress. Hence some counselling could be done by LAPPL to avoid such situation prior to providing employment to the nominees. Further, it is expected that the CDP and related activities will also take care of some of these issues.

Increase in income for the seven PATs as mentioned above, can be attributed to increased opportunities for people with skills (such as drivers) with the setting up of the power plant. Wage labour opportunities have increased in the area and people do not have to go far away looking for work. Therefore, LAPPL has contributed towards -

- Decrease in distance to avail work opportunities
- Increase in readily available work opportunity as wage labour, resulting in increased number of working days available for people in this area.
- Increase in variety of work opportunities
- Increase in opportunities for people with skills like drivers, masons, plumbers, etc.
- Increase in new avenues like petty shops, Public Call Offices (PCOs), restaurants, etc.

One of the PATs has had an increase of income by Rs.81, 560 per annum. One of its members is a driver, who used to earn Rs.2, 500 per month now earns Rs.10, 000 per month. Level of income for drivers has increased with the power plant being set up in the area. This increase has resulted in substantial increase in income of this PAH.

Another family has had an increase in income by Rs.42, 000 per month. Increased wage labour opportunities in the village and setting up of a rice mill in the area have aided in this.

Decrease in income of certain PATs can be attributed to loss of agricultural land and decrease in agricultural labour. Hence opportunities for women who are mostly employed as agricultural labourers have decreased. Employment options for women have decreased as not all are

willing to work in factories as security of women is an issue. Difficulty in going for work in agricultural fields far from where they are living is also a contributing factor.

Two PAHs have reduction in income as they have lost around 60% of their land and also since the number of working days as agricultural labour for the members of the family decreased. Loss of trees has not specifically resulted in income reduction. This loss is more a loss of standing assets which could have been encashed as and when required by the PATs in future.

Three PATs fall intothe category of being BPL HHs. However, only one PAT has been reduced to the category of BPL due to reduced income after LA. The other two families have had increased income since LA, even though they still remain within BPL category.

With reference to PAT Socio-economic details, it has been noted that expenditure of three PATs is higher than the income. This discrepancy may be attributed to the respondents not giving complete data on income generated. Secondly, it may be noted that none of these three PATs are in debt, nor had at any time taken any debt in the recent past, implying that they are able to balance the expenditure with the income.

Comprehensive data for each of the PATs and the PAHs, where people could be contacted and information gathered, has been compiled by the Consultants during the study for preparation of the CSIA. This data is available with LAPPL, and shows in each case, primary and secondary income sources, income figures as claimed / reported by respondents, total income in the period prior to land acquisition and after land acquisition. Differential income figures in each case form the basis for working out the economic resettlement plan for these individual PATs / PAHs.

It may be further noted that while the compensation amount received by the PATs would also provide some Income from the interest it earns or returns if invested in some enterprise, such income has not been taken into account in the computations of Pre- and Post – LA income figures, which form the basis of the RAP

Compensation & other Assistances – Social Impact as perceived by respondents

Table 6.Ph.8: Satisfaction with compensation amount

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	7	39
No	11	61

Only 39% expressed that they were satisfied with the compensation amount received. The others were of the opinion that the money received was not enough to buy similar land within the same area or block. They expressed that what they received is not the market value of the land.

Table 6.Ph.9: Reasons for accepting amount (not satisfied – 11 PATs)

Reasons	Number	Percentage
"Everyone took the amount, so I also took"	6	55
"No way other than accepting the amount"	3	27
"Something is better than nothing"	2	18

Of the 61% dissatisfied with the compensation amount, 55% stated that they accepted the compensation amount since the others had accepted the amount, 27% felt they had no other option but to accept and 18% felt that something was better than nothing. Some people felt that if they did not take the money, it would go back to the treasury, and they would lose the money as well as the land.

Table 6.Ph.10: Usage of compensation amount (multiple responses)

Use	Number	Percentage
Deposited in the bank	6	33
Saved it	3	17
Partly used for food and medicine, and deposited the balance	4	22
Used for construction of house	3	17
For consumption (living expenses)	2	11

40% have saved the compensation amount in banks or in other saving schemes. 33% have spent it on consumption of which 22% have been able to save a part of it. 17% have used the amount to construct houses.

Knowledge of project & type of impact

About 39% of the PATs expressed that they were not clear about what the LAPPL project is about. Others think that it is a power plant or a big industry. Majority (61%) perceived that the main benefit from this project would be jobs while others stated that they did not know how they would benefit. Some others thought that the villages would get good power supply.

61% stated that LAPPL had announced assistance to them in the form of regular and permanent employment. 50% stated that they had been given to understand they will receive electricity while 44% stated that LAPPL promised improvement in availability of water for drinking in the village through LAPPL's community development plans. People claimed that education support, hospital, pucca roads were expected by them. Some land losers also mentioned that they had been promised Rs.5 lakhs per acre. This was denied by the LAPPL officials who mentioned that there is clear awareness among the community members about how the LA process is driven by the Government policies, the government's method for fixing compensation amount and the fact that LAPPL does not fix the compensation amounts.

Nominees for Employment

Table 6.Ph.11: Relation of Nominee with PAH head

Relation	Number	Percentage	No. of individuals with age of 45 & above
Self	9	50	3
Son	5	28	-
Grandson	3	17	-
Son-in-law	1	6	-

50% of the HoHs of the PATs will take up employment with LAPPL. 28% have nominated their sons, 17% have nominated their grandson and 6% their sons-in-law. 45% expect to get the employment immediately or shortly. 28% expect it by 2008 while the others (about 25%) did not know when they would get the jobs. At present, 44% of the HoHs are employed as wage labourers and 22% as agricultural labourers, while 33% are unemployed.

50% of the people listed out as nominees are within the age of 30 years, 22% in the age group of 31 to 40, 17% in the age group of 40 to 50 years, while 11% are above 50. Giving employment to people of age above 45 may not be feasible for the PAT as well as LAPPL unless the members possess skills that are very useful and specifically relevant in the power plant operation and maintenance, or they are suitable for taking up office work (clerical, accounts, stores etc). Therefore, it may be better if people in the age group above 45 nominate ***other*** family members who can be trained and will be able to work in the company for a longer period. It may be noted that three respondents nominating themselves are above the age of 45 years. The family details clearly show that there are other younger eligible adult members within those HHs who could be nominated.

It has been confirmed by LAPPL that in keeping with the R&R policies of the State, one member per PAH would be given employment in the power plant. However, the consultants noted that as per the records of APs losing land, several APs recorded as affected individuals belong to one HH. In some other PATs, there are more than 20 members. LAPPL indicated that the State policy as well their LAPPL's approach is to provide employment to only one member of the family of a PAT.

Table 6.Ph.12: Age range of persons nominated for employment

Age	Number	Percentage
17 to 30	9	50
31 to 40	4	22
41 to 50	3	17
51 to 60	2	11

Training inputs required

28% of the respondents felt that training in electrical works would help them get employment in the power plant. 17% felt that training on upgraded agriculture would help them augment their income from agriculture. Women who have lost income opportunity as agricultural labourers feel that tailoring and embroidery would help them operate from home and make an earning.

Table 6.Ph.13: Interested in training program

Training	Number	Percentage
Up graded agriculture	3	17
Driving	3	17
Welding	1	6
Electrical works	5	28
Security guard	1	6
Canteen related	1	6
Plumbing	1	6
Tailoring & embroidery	1	6
TV repairing	1	6
Car repairing	1	6

6.4.2 Patadi

Landholding

Land in this village is mostly of Urkaha and Gabhar category. 47% of the HHs have lost land belonging to Gabhar category. 48% of the PATs have lost less than 1 acre of land while, 16% have lost above 3 acres and 10% are left with more than 10 acres of land. Two PATs (4%) are left with unviable plots of land. Land less than 0.22 decimals is considered to be unviable for agriculture in Korba.

Table 6.P.1: Landholding Details of respondent PATs

Landholding in acres	Prior to LA		Land size acquired in acre		Land size remaining in acres	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No land remaining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than equal to 0.22	0	0	4	8	2	4
Less than 1	0	0	19	40	6	13
1 to 2	9	19	11	23	11	23
2.01 to 3	9	19	6	13	6	13
3.01 to 4	2	4	2	4	8	17
4.01 to 5	11	23	4	8	6	13
5.01 to 6	6	13	0	0	0	0
6.01 to 7	1	2	1	2	1	2
7.01 to 8	2	4	0	0	1	2
8.01 to 9	1	2	0	0	2	4
9.01 to 10	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 10	7	15	1	2	5	10

Yield from landholding

Prior to land acquisition:

Paddy is the only crop that is grown in this rain fed agricultural area. With reference to table 9, agricultural yield of 4 PATs before LA is indicated as 0. These respondents did cultivate but did not give quantities. Hence as per statistical analysis, they are shown to have no yield.

It is estimated that at an average 1010.5 quintals of paddy was cultivated by the 48 PATs per year before LA (based on primary data). The market value of this can be pegged at Rs.6, 06,300 taking the value of a quintal of paddy to be around Rs.600. Depending on the size of landholding and the extent put under cultivation by the respondents, the yield from land for 54% individual PATs ranges from 5 – 20 quintals. It is estimated that the total yield/annum of the 48 PATs contacted, was 862.5 quintals, having a market value of Rs. 5,17,500 which was used for self consumption. Prior to LA, 9 of the PATs used to sell a part of their crop, about 148 quintals of paddy having a market value of Rs.88,800. 4% of the PATs cultivated more than 80 quintals of paddy per annum.

Post LA:

Post land acquisition 27 PATs do not cultivate paddy any more. Hence, this source of subsistence and earning is lost. The remaining 21 PATs cultivate an average total of 353.7 quintals/annum, which has a market value of Rs. 212,220. Depending on the size of land put under agriculture, the yield from land for 21% PATs ranges between 5-20 quintals. 351.2 quintals having a market value of Rs. 211,020 is being used for subsistence. After LA only 1 PAT sells 2 quintals of paddy.

Table 6.P.2: Yield from landholding

Quintals	Yield / Year (no. of HHs)		Qty. consumed / Year (no. of HH)		Qty. sold / Year (no. of HH)	
	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA
0	4	27	4	27	39	47
0 – 5	4	6	4	6	2	1
5-20	25	10	26	10	5	0
20 – 30	4	3	6	3	1	0
30 – 40	3	1	4	1	0	0
40 – 50	6	0	3	0	1	0
50 – 60	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 – 70	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 – 80	0	1	0	1	0	0
More than 80	2	0	1	0	0	0

Land acquisition has definitely had an impact on the economy of the PATs. 56.3% have lost agriculture which can be considered to be a major source for their subsistence. Apart from loss of income source, there is a possible effect on their nutrition also because they used to consume what is produced in their lands. However, this loss appears to have been made up by the PATs by taking up other sources of employment and through increased dependence on the market for food.

Table 6.P.3: Yield from landholding and consumption pattern of respondent PATs

PAT No	Yield/ Year				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value
P1	20	12000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	0	0
P2	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P4	50	30000	20	12000	50	30000	20	12000	0	0	0	0
P5	25	15000	25	15000	25	15000	25	15000	0	0	0	0
P6	10	6000	5	3000	10	6000	5	3000	0	0	0	0
P7	9	5400	0	0	9	5400	0	0	0	0	0	0
P8&26	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
P9	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P10	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
P12&14	8	4800	0	0	8	4800	0	0	0	0	0	0
P13	3	1800	1.5	900	3	1800	1.5	900	0	0	0	0
P16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P17	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P18	15	9000	8	4800	15	9000	8	4800	0	0	0	0
P19	50	30000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P20	35	21000	30	18000	35	21000	30	18000	0	0	0	0
P22	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P23	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P24&25	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P27	40	24000	30	18000	40	24000	30	18000	0	0	0	0
P28&34	50	30000	20	12000	30	18000	20	12000	20	12000	0	0
P29	90	54000	40	24000	40	24000	40	24000	50	30000	0	0
P30	30	18000	0	0	30	18000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P31	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	0	0	0	0

Table 6.P.3: Yield from landholding and consumption pattern of respondent PATs (contd.)

PAT No	Yield/ Year				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value
P32	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P33	40	24000	0	0	40	24000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P40	50	30000	20	12000	30	18000	20	12000	20	12000	0	0
P41	15	9000	5	3000	15	9000	5	3000	0	0	0	0
P42	15	9000	0	0	15	9000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P43	12	7200	3	1800	6	3600	3	1800	6	3600	0	0
P44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P50	15	9000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	5	3000	0	0
P51	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P56	10	6000	0	0	6	3600	0	0	4	2400	0	0
P57	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P59	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P60	50	30000	0	0	25	15000	0	0	25	15000	0	0
P61	10	6000	5	3000	10	6000	5	3000	0	0	0	0
P62	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P67	25	15000	0	0	25	15000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P73	45	27000	0	0	45	27000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P74	1.5	900	1.2	720	1.5	900	1.2	720	0	0	0	0
P76	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P77	22	13200	15	9000	14	8400	13	7800	8	4800	2	1200
P78	15	9000	10	6000	15	9000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
P79	100	60000	75	45000	100	60000	75	45000	0	0	0	0
P82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1010.5**	**606300**	**353.7**	**212220**	**862.5**	**517500**	**351.7**	**211020**	**148**	**88800**	**2**	**1200**

Note: All quantities are in quintals and all values are in Indian Rupees.

Plantations

People in this area are dependent on rain fed agriculture. Hence even if they have large sizes of land, they are not able to utilize the whole for cultivation. Trees, fruiting and non-fruiting, are also grown on this land by the PATs. Twenty five PATs had trees which they lost due to LA. The fruit trees grown here were mostly (in local language), bair, jamun, mahua mango, tamarind palash. Of these trees bair, jamun, mahua, gave good returns to the PATs. The fruits were also used for subsistence. Of a total of standing 145 fruits trees, 39 are left after LA. 50% of the non-fruiting trees were lost. Table11 gives a detail of the amount received by the PATs from the trees commercially. The amount earned does not take into consideration fruits consumed at subsistence level. Most of the fruit trees lost were mahua, mango, jamun and bair. Amongst the non-fruiting trees, only khar seems to have given some return. It can be presumed that the trees were still quite young. Loss of standing trees has resulted in loss of standing assets and has also had an impact on secondary source of income as well as on the subsistence level economy.

Table 6.P.4: Details of Trees

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Annual Income (INR)		Name	Number		Annual Income (INR)	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
P1	Jamun	3	0	0	0	Parsa	10	10	0	0
		0	0	0	0	Kouha	2	2	0	0
P4	Imli	1	1	0	0	Parsa	16	12	0	0
P5		0	0	0	0	Parsa	4	0	0	0
P7		0	0	0	0	Bair	1	0	0	0
P8&26	Jamun	4	0	0	0	Parsa	10	10	0	0
P17		0	0	0	0	Parsa	40	40	0	0
		0	0	0	0	Neem	1	1	0	0
P18	Mohua	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Neem	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P19	Mahua	2	2	2000	2000	0	0	0	0	0
	Jamun	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Keora	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Imli	1	1	400	400	0	0	0	0	0
	Parsa	0	0	0	0	Parsa	5	5	0	0
	Bargad	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P27	Mahua	5	1	1000	200	Parsa	6	3	0	0
	Jamun	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P28&34	Mango	1	0	0	0	Neem	3	0	0	0
	Jamun	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bair	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mahua	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P29	Jamun	10	4	0	0	Parsa	75	30	0	0
	Bair	8	3	0	0	Neem	13	3	0	0
	Mango	12	0	0	0	Dumur	20	8	0	0
		0	0	0	0	Kasahi	11	4	0	0
P30	Mohua	4	4	0	0	Kasie	4	4	0	0
	Jamun	6	6	0	0	Neem	2	2	0	0
		0	0	0	0	parsa	15	15	0	0
P31	Jamun	1	1	0	0	Parsa	22	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	Saraj	0	0	0	0
P32	Jamun	8	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
P33	Jamun	1	1	0	0	Parsa	8	8	0	0
P40	Jamun	2	0	0	0	parsa	15	0	0	0
	Mango	1	0	0	0	neem	2	0	0	0
	Peepra	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
P41	Parsa	15	0	1500	0	Jamun	3	0	0	0
P43	Jamun	3	0	0	0	Parsa	5	0	0	0
P50		0	0	0	0	Parsa	10	4	0	0
P60	Jamun	1	0	5000	0	Khar	5	2	5000	1000
P61	Jamun	3	0	10,000	0	Parsa	10	0	5000	0
	Mohua	2	0	5000	0	0	0	0	0	0
P62		0	0	0		Kashi	1	1	0	0
	Jamun	2	2	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
	Bair	3	3	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
	Mohua	1	1	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0
P73	Jaam	2	0	0	0	Neem	2	0	0	0
	Kaehi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.P.4: Details of Trees (contd.)

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Annual Income (INR)		Name	Number		Annual Income (INR)	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
P78	Mango	4	1	0	0	palash	4	1	0	0
	Palash	10	3	0	0	kouha	3	1	0	0
	Jamun	3	2	0	0	neem	2	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	kouha	3	1	0	0
P79	Mango	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**145**	**39**	**27400**	**4600**		**333**	**167**	**10000**	**1000**

Structures lost due to LA

Five PATs have lost structures in Patadi. One of them has lost a boundary wall and the rest have lost wells. Only 3 of the PATs losing structures could be contacted during this survey.

Table 6.P.5: Structures Lost

PAT Sl. No.	Compensation on any structure in INR	Compensation on well in INR
10	Not Applicable	45117
31	Not Applicable	50636
36*	62903	Not Applicable
60	Not Applicable	51726
63*	Not Applicable	49061

***Could not be contacted during survey*

Assets Owned

There has been an increase in household assets since LA, indicating that the money they got from compensation was used for such purposes. Seven (7) PATs invested the compensation amount on tractors and expected they would be hired by LAPPL during the project construction. Number of two-wheelers has doubled.

Table 6.P.6: Assets owned by PATs

Type of Assets	Before LA		After LA	
	HHs	%age	HHs	%age
House	48	100	48	100
Bicycle	25	52	29	60
TV	13	27	15	31
Telephone/Fax/mobile	1	2	5	10
Cable TV	3	6	3	6
Two Wheeler (motored)	6	13	12	25
Refrigerator	2	4	3	6
Water filter	1	2	1	2
Radio/Tape	4	8	12	25
Tractor	1	2	8	17

Debt Status of PATs

6.25% of the PATs had taken loans before LA and presently 2% are indebted.

Compensation received due to land loss has had some impact on the state of indebtedness of PATs as some of them have paid off their debts. One of the PATs (P18) had borrowed Rs.10,000 to pay rent for his shop. He repaid the loan from the compensation amount. Another PAT HH member borrowed Rs.10,000 for a wedding in the family. He repaid a part of the loan amount from the compensation amount. Similarly, another PAT had borrowed Rs.80,000 to invest in agriculture. He repaid the loan from the compensation amount

Table 6.P.7: State of Indebtedness (3 PATs)

Before LA	After LA
10000	-
10000	Has returned 5000
80000	-

Income Status of Respondent PATs

Impact on Source of Income due to LA

Prior to Land Acquisition

28% of the people were wage and agricultural labourers before LA. Agriculture on own land was the primary source of income for 73% of the PATs, 8% were dependant on other sources like teaching in school or skilled labour work like carpentry.

48% of the HHs did not depend on a secondary source of income. Dependency on agricultural labour as a secondary income was very low at mere 16%, whereas, 31% got their secondary source of income from wage labour. Since land is not very fertile and productivity is low, it is evident that people depended on labour especially off-farm wage labour for their economic sustenance. Dependence on agricultural labour is not very high as the cultivation season is very small, this area being overwhelmingly dependent on rains for agriculture.

Post Land Acquisition

There has been no change in the percentage depending on primary sources of income. However, there is an increase in wage labour as the secondary source of income post LA. This is possibly due to reduced agricultural land available in the area. 41% are still not dependant on a secondary source of income. People not dependant on a secondary source of income are those who are involved in some skilled labour, work in organized set up or are big farmers with irrigation facility.

Income from trees fruiting and non-fruiting

Seven (13.5%) of the PATs had trees which gave them some income. In the case of three PATs, contribution into the family income from trees is substantial and ranges from Rs.2,000 – 20,000. In case of two PATs, income from trees contributed 11-41% towards the family income.

Table 6.P.8: Source of Income pre and post LA

	Before LA				After LA			
Income source	**Primary**		**Secondary**		**Primary**		**Secondary**	
	No. HHs	**%age**	**No. HHs**	**%age**	**No. HHs**	**%age**	**No. HHs**	**%age**
Agriculture	35	73%	2	4%	35	73%	1	2%
Agricultural Labourer	2	4%	8	16%	2	4%	8	16%
Wage labourer	7	14%	15	31%	7	15%	20	41%
Doctor (quack)	1	2%	-		1	2%	-	
School Teacher	2	4%	-		2	4%	-	
Carpenter	1	2%	-		1	2%	-	
None	-	-	23	48%	-	-	19	41%

Impact on income in PAT's HH due to LA

There has been no difference in the income of 4% PATs (2), 29% (14) PATs have had an increase in income, while 67% (32) PATs now have a deficit in income when compared to their income before LA.

It is assumed that employment of a member of the PATs HH in the power plant will to some extent make up for the difference. However, through community awareness, LAPPL will have to ensure that employment opportunity to one member of the HH has no negative social impacts such as, breaking down of the family after the person gets employment. If the nominee deserts the family the rest of the members will face deprivation that can result in impoverishment and social stress. However, it is expected that the CDP and related activities will address such issues.

Increase in income for the 14 PATs can be attributed to increased opportunities for income for people with skills (such as drivers) due to the setting up of the power plant. Wage labour opportunities have increased in the area and people do not have to go far away looking for work. Therefore, LAPPL has contributed towards -

- Decrease in distance to avail work opportunities
- Increase in readily available work opportunity as wage labour resulting in increased number of working days available for people in this area.
- Increase in variety of work opportunities
- Increase in opportunities for people with skills like drivers, masons, plumbers, etc.
- Increase in new avenues like petty shops, PCOs, restaurants, etc.

Decrease in income of 67% PATs can be attributed to loss of agricultural land and decrease in agricultural labour. Opportunities for women who are mostly employed as agricultural labourers in the vicinity has decreased. Further, as not all women are willing to work in construction sites or factories as *"security of women"* is an issue. Ten PATs have had a decrease in income ranging from Rs. 50,000 – 1, 44, 000. Loss of agricultural land and agricultural labour opportunities has resulted in this decrease.

Loss of trees hasn't specifically resulted in income becoming negative. This loss is more a loss of standing assets which could have been encashed as and when required by the PATs *"in distress"*.

Two PATs fall into the category of being BPL HH. Both have been reduced to BPL category due to reduced income post LA. One of these PATs has two members consisting of husband and wife and both are aged. Hence they are doubly vulnerable.

Comprehensive data for each of the PATs and each of the Households, where people could be contacted and information gathered, has been compiled by the Consultants during the study for preparation of the CSIA. This data is available with LAPPL and IFC, and shows in each case, primary and secondary income sources, the income figures as claimed / reported by the respondents, total income during the period prior to land acquisition and after the land acquisition. Differential income figures in each case form the basis for working out the economic rehabilitation plan for these individual PATs / members of PAHs.

It may be further noted that while the compensation amount received by the PAT would also provide some Income from the interest it earns or return / income, if invested in some enterprise, such income has not been taken into account in the computations of Pre- and Post – LA income figures which form the basis of RAP.

Compensation & other Assistances – Social Impact as perceived by responding PATs

Table 6.P.9: Satisfaction with compensation amount

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	24	50
No	24	50

50% PATs expressed that they were satisfied with the compensation amount received. The others were of the opinion that the money received was not enough to buy similar land within the same area or block. They felt that what they got wasn't the market value of the land., at the time of survey

Table 6.P.10: Reasons for accepting amount (not satisfied – 24 PATs)

Reasons	Number	Percentage	Overall %
Everyone took the amount, so I also took.	11	46	33
No way other than accepting the amount	6	25	12.5
Something is better than nothing	7	29	13.5

Some people expressed that if they did not take the money it would go back to the treasury, and they would loose the money as well as the land.

Table 6.P.11: Usage of compensation amount (multiple responses)

Use	Number	Percentage
Deposited in the bank	12	25
Saved it	10	21
Partly used for food, medicine and balance deposited	8	17
Used for construction of house	10	21
For consumption use	8	17

46% have saved the compensation amount in banks or through other schemes. 34% have spent it on consumption of which 17% have been able to save a part of it. 21% have used the amount to construct houses.

Knowledge of Project & Type of Impact

35% are unaware of what Project is about, while the others are aware that it's a power plant or some big industry. 88% think that the main benefit from this Project would be jobs while others stated that they did not know how they would benefit. Some others thought that the villages would get good power supply.

73% stated that LAPPL had indicated assistance to them in the form of employment. 19% stated that they had been promised electricity while 33% stated it was water. Education support, hospital, pucca roads are some of the other assistances expected from LAPPL by some of the community members. However, discussions with the LAPPL personnel concerned indicated that they have been informing the villagers that the compensation and employment provisions are fixed by the State Government policies and LAPPL shall have to adhere to the same.

Table 6.P.12: Other assistance expected from the Project

Assistance	Number	Percentage
Regular job	35	73
Drainage	8	17
Water	16	33
Education	12	25

Table 6.P.12: Other assistance expected from Project (contd.)

Assistance	Number	Percentage
Better electricity	9	19
Pucca road inside village	4	8
Hospital	12	25

Nominee for employment

27% of the HoH of the PATs will take up employment with LAPPL. 42% have nominated their sons, 6% have nominated their grandsons, 8% their brothers and 2% the sons-in-law. At present, 44% of the HOH are employed as wage labourers, of which only two seemed to be working in LAPPL Project. About 25% of them are working as agricultural labour.

Table 6.P.13: Relation of Nominee with PAH head

Relation	Number	No. with age range 45 & above
Self	14	1
Son	20	-
Grandson	3	-
Son-in-law	1	-
Daughter-in-law	2	-
Daughter	2	-
Brother	4	-
Nephew	2	-

60% of the people listed as nominees are within the age of 30 years, 21% of the people belong to age group above 40 years, and 4% above 50. Giving employment to people of age above 45 may not be feasible for the PAT as well as LAPPL. Therefore, it may be feasible for people in the age group above 45 to nominate another who can be trained and will be able to work in the company for a longer period, or working out some other form of assistance for such families. Two PATs have aged persons as sole family members. One of them is a single woman, 55 years of age, and the only person in the family while the other family comprises two aged members – the husband, 75 years of age and wife, aged 70.

It has been indicated by LAPPL that as per the R&R policy of the State, one member per PAT HH would be given employment in the power plant. However, the consultants noted that as per the records of APs' losing land, several APs belong to one HH and in some PAHs, there are more than 20 members. Hence this issue will have to be handled with caution. The nomination process is being finalised by the District Collector with the assistance of the Revenue Department.

Table 6.P.14: Age range of persons nominated for employment

Age	Number	Percentage
16 to 30	29	60
31 to 40	9	19
41 to 50	1	2
51 to 60	1	2
More than 60	1	2
No response	7	15

Training inputs required

46% of the respondent PATs felt that training in electrical works would help them get employment in the power plant. 6% felt that training on upgraded agriculture would help them augment income from remaining agricultural land, 17% wanted training as welders, 13 as drivers and 8 as security guards.

Table 6.P.15: Interested in training program

Training	Number	Percentage
Up-graded agriculture	3	6
Floriculture/Horticulture	2	4
Driving	6	13
Welding	8	17
Electrical	22	46
Security guard	4	8
Canteen related	1	2
Plumbing	1	2
Tailoring & embroidery	2	4
Knitting	1	2
Car repairing	2	4
Carpentry	1	2

6.4.3 Khoddle

Landholding

Land in this village is mostly of Gabhar and Urkaha category. 74% of the land lost belongs to Gabhar category. 44% of the PATs have lost less than 1acre land, 18% have lost above 3 acres and 7% are left with more than 10 acres of land. Four PATs are left with unviable plots of land. Land less than 0.22 decimals is considered to be unviable for agriculture in Korba.

Table 6.K.1 : Landholding De tails of Respondent PATs

Landholding in acres	Prior to LA		HHS corresponding to land acquired		HHS corresponding to land remaining	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No land remaining	-	-	-	-	29	31
Less than equal to .22	11	12	16	17	4	4
Less than 1	14	15	25	27	13	14
1 to 2	13	14	17	18	14	15
2.01 to 3	16	17	18	19	9	10
3.01 to 4	9	10	3	3	2	2
3.01 to 5	3	3	7	7	4	4
5.01 to 6	7	7	3	3	6	6
6.01 to 7	2	2	0	0	2	2
7.01 to 8	3	3	4	4	1	1
8.01 to 9	3	3	1	1	0	0
9.01 to 10	3	3	0	0	3	3
More than 10	10	11	0	0	7	7

Yield from landholding

Prior to land acquisition:

Paddy is the only crop that is grown in this rain fed agricultural area. With reference to table 9, agricultural yield of 5 PATs before LA is indicated as Nil. These respondents did cultivate but did not indicate quantities. Hence as per statistical analysis they are shown to have no yield.

It is estimated that at an average 1907 quintals of paddy was cultivated per year by the 94 PATs before LA (based on primary data). The market value of this can be pegged at Rs.11, 44, 200 taking the value of a quintal of paddy to be around Rs.600. Depending on the size of landholding and the extent put under cultivation by the respondents, the yield from land for 32% individual PATs ranges from 5 – 20 quintals. It is estimated that of the total yield / annum, 1612 quintals, having a market value of Rs. 9, 67,200 was used for self consumption. Prior to LA, 17 of the PATs used to sell a part of their crop, about 295 quintals of paddy having a market value of Rs.1, 77,000. 15% of the PATs cultivated more than 80 quintals of paddy per annum.

Post LA:

Post land acquisition 60 PATs do not cultivate paddy any more. Hence, this source of subsistence and earning is lost. The remaining 34 PATs cultivate an average of 551 quintals/annum, which has a market value of Rs.330,600. Depending on the size of land put under agriculture, the yield from land for 13% PATs ranges between 5-20 quintals. 513 quintals having a market value of Rs. 307,800 is being used for subsistence. After LA, only 3 PATs sell 38 quintals of paddy.

Table 6.K.2 : Yield from landholding

Quintals	Yield / year (no. of HHs)		Qty. consumed / yr (no. of HHs)		Qty. sold / yr(no. of HHs)	
	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA
0	5	60	5	61	77	91
0 – 5	15	10	15	10	2	0
5-20	30	12	34	15	7	3
20 – 30	6	2	8	1	3	0
30 – 40	7	4	4	2	2	0
40 – 50	6	3	8	3	3	0
50 – 60	5	0	6	0	0	0
60 – 70	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 – 80	6	1	5	0	0	0
More than 80	14	2	9	2	0	0

Land acquisition has had an impact on the subsistence level economy of the PATs. 64% have lost agriculture which can be considered a major source for their subsistence. The cultivated paddy used to be not only a source of income but also a source of nutrition. However, this loss has been made up by the PATs by replying on other sources of employment and an increased dependence on the market for food.

Table 6.K.3 : Yield from landholding and consumption pattern of respondent PATs

PAT No	Yield/yr				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)
1&111	120	72000	90	54000	120	72000	90	54000	0	0	0	0
2,3,30&	100	60000	50	30000	60	36000	50	30000	40	24000	0	0

PAT No	Yield/yr				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)
118												
4&5	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	120	72000	3	1800	100	60000	3	1800	20	12000	0	0
7	20	12000	1	600	20	12000	1	600	0	0	0	0
8	125	75000	0	0	100	60000	0	0	25	15000	0	0
9&10	40	24000	10	6000	40	24000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
11&12	50	30000	20	12000	50	30000	20	12000	0	0	0	0
13	80	48000	50	30000	80	48000	50	30000	0	0	0	0
14&40	60	36000	14	8400	30	18000	14	8400	30	18000	0	0
15	75	45000	25	15000	75	45000	25	15000	0	0	0	0
16&17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	100	60000	42	25200	75	45000	42	25200	25	15000	0	0
20	60	36000	20	12000	60	36000	20	12000	0	0	0	0
21	50	30000	10	6000	50	30000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
22&32	75	45000	0	0	75	45000	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24&26	30	18000	0	0	30	18000	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	8	4800	0	0	8	4800	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	60	36000	40	24000	60	36000	40	24000	0	0	0	0
28	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
29&113	15	9000	0	0	15	9000	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	100	60000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	50	30000	0	0
33	20	12000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0
35	60	36000	3	1800	60	36000	3	1800	0	0	0	0
36	1	600	0	0	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1	600	0	0	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0
38&39	30	18000	5	3000	30	18000	5	3000	0	0	0	0
41&42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	8	4800	0	0	8	4800	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	22	13200	18	10800	22	13200	18	10800	0	0	0	0
49	120	72000	0	0	100	60000	0	0	20	12000	0	0
50	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	12	7200	4	2400	12	7200	4	2400	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	20	12000	3	1800	20	12000	3	1800	0	0	0	0
57	40	24000	35	21000	40	24000	35	21000	0	0	0	0
60	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	20	12000	10	6000	20	12000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
64	40	24000	28	16800	20	12000	20	12000	20	12000	8	4800
58&65	40	24000	35	21000	20	12000	20	12000	20	12000	15	9000
66&67	40	24000	35	21000	20	12000	20	12000	20	12000	15	9000
68	40	24000	0	0	40	24000	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	15	9000	0	0	15	9000	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	35	21000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	15	9000	0	0
71	60	36000	0	0	60	36000	0	0	0	0	0	0

PAT No	Yield/yr				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)	Qty	Market Value (Rs.)
72	50	30000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	15	9000	14	8400	14	8400	14	8400	1	600	0	0
78	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	12	7200	0	0	12	7200	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	2	1200	0	0	2	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	2	1200	0	0	2	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	2	1200	0	0	2	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	2	1200	0	0	2	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	30	18000	20	12000	30	18000	20	12000	0	0	0	0
85	75	45000	0	0	75	45000	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	3	1800	3	1800	3	1800	3	1800	0	0	0	0
87	112	67200	12	7200	112	67200	12	7200	0	0	0	0
88	3	1800	0	0	3	1800	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	80	48000	0	0	40	24000	0	0	40	24000	0	0
90&91	150	90000	75	45000	150	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
92&93	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	75	45000	0	0	25	15000	0	0	50	30000	0	0
95	15	9000	5	3000	10	6000	5	3000	5	3000	0	0
96	25	15000	0	0	25	15000	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	150	90000	130	78000	150	90000	130	78000	0	0	0	0
99	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	30	18000	0	0	30	18000	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	50	30000	2	1200	50	30000	2	1200	0	0	0	0
102	150	90000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	17	10200	12	7200	17	10200	12	7200	0	0	0	0
104	110	66000	0	0	60	36000	0	0	50	30000	0	0
107	50	30000	5	3000	50	30000	5	3000	0	0	0	0
109	100	60000	0	0	100	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	2	1200	0	0	2	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	4	2400	0	0	4	2400	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	3	1800	0	0	3	1800	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	7	4200	0	0	7	4200	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	10	6000	8	4800	10	6000	8	4800	0	0	0	0
123	200	120000	0	0	200	120000	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	12	7200	0	0	12	7200	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	50	30000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1907**	**1144200**	**551**	**330600**	**1612**	**967200**	**513**	**307800**	**295**	**177000**	**38**	**22800**

Note: All quantities are in quintals and all values are in Indian rupees.

Plantations

People in this area are dependant on rain fed agriculture. Hence even if they have large sizes of land, they are not able to utilize the whole for cultivation. Fruiting and non-fruiting trees are also grown on this land by the PATs. Sixty Eight (68) PATs had trees in the land lost due to LA.

The fruit trees grown here are mostly (in local language), bair, jamun, mahua mango, tamarind palash, and dumur. Of these, mango, jamun, mahua, gave good returns to the PATs. The fruits were also used for subsistence. Of a total of 1410 fruits trees, only 334 are left after LA. 89% of the non-fruiting trees were lost. Table11 gives a detail of the amount received by the PATs from the trees commercially. The amount earned does not take into consideration fruits consumed at subsistence level. Most of the fruit trees lost were mahua, mango, jamun and bair. Amongst the non-fruiting trees only Parsa seems to have given good returns. It can be presumed that the other trees were still quite young. Loss of standing trees has resulted in loss of standing assets and secondary source of income. To some extent, loss of trees affected the subsistence level.

Table 6.K.4: Details of Trees

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Income		Name	Number		Income	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
2,3,30,118	Mango	56	10	2000	2000	0				
	Jamun	20	10	1000	100	0				
4&5	Mango	10	0	0	0	Palash	400	0	0	0
	Jamun	15	0	0	0	Neem	20	0	0	0
						Kasir	10	0	0	0
						Babul	15	0	0	0
8	Mahua	60	3	0	0	Kasahi	2	2	0	0
	Kusam	2	2	0	0					
	Imli	2	1	0	0					
9&10	Mango	10	1	5000	0	Parsa	45	10	0	0
	Jamun	15	2	3000	0	Neem	15	5	0	0
	Mahua	10	2	0	0	Saja	10	2	0	0
	Bair	30	5	0	0	Kauha	10	3	0	0
	Imli	5	0	0	0	Sisam	15	4	0	0
11&12	Mango	10	5	5000	2000	Parsa	10	9	0	0
	Jamun	5	4	1000	100	Saja	5	4	0	0
	Mahua	5	3	2000	200	Kasahi	4	3	0	0
	Bair	15	10	0	0	Neem	3	2	0	0
	Keshum	3	2	1000	100	Babul	10	9	0	0
						Sisam	7	6	0	0
13	Mango	5	2	5000	500	Parsa	55	4	0	0
	Jamun	20	5	2000	100	Kauha	15	3	0	0
	Imli	1	0	0	0	Neem	11	3	0	0
	Bair	35	12	0	0	Sisam	7	4	0	0
	Mahua	3	1	2000	500					
	Munga	7	1	0	0					
	Kaju	2	0	0	0					
	Keshum	1	0	0	0					
14&40	Mango	2	0	0	0	Parsa	35	0	0	0
	Jamun	2	0	0	0	Neem	4	0	0	0
						Kasahi	3	3	0	0
15	Mango	2	0	3000	0	Kasahi	4	0	0	0
	Jamun	10	0	3000	0	Parsa	30	15	0	0
	Bair	10	0	0	0	Neem	3	1	0	0

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Income		Name	Number		Income	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
	Mahua	2	1	0	0	Sisam	2	0	0	0
						Saja	4	0	0	0
16&17	Mango	10	1	8000	800	Keora	90	10	0	0
	Jamun	15	5	500	0	Parsa	60	5	0	0
	Keshum	8	2	0	0	Saja	15	1	0	0
	Bair	20	3	0	0	Amuri	5	0	0	0
	Imli	5	2	100	0	Neem	10	2	0	0
	Telkan	7	1	0	0	Char	25	0	0	0
	Mahua	8	2	800	0	Sisam	10	3	0	0
18	Mango	15	2	10000	1500	Keora	30	3	0	0
	Jamun	12	1	1000	0	Neem	15	2	0	0
	Bair	8	0	0	0	Kasahi	12	3	0	0
	Mahua	8	0	5000	0	Char	10	1	0	0
	Imli	7	2	0	0	Parsa	30	5	0	0
						Ghatoli	10	1	0	0
21	Mango	8	1	5000	500	Kasahi	3	0	100	0
	Jamun	10	3	2000	100	Telka	6	2	0	0
	Mahua	5	1	2000	50	Parsa	35	10	0	0
						Neem	8	1	0	0
						Sisam	20	3	0	0
						Kauha	30	5	0	0
						Saja	5	1	0	0
22&32	Mango	15	0	10000	0	Parsa	25	0	0	0
	Jamun	20	0	5000	0	Neem	20	0	0	0
	Bair	20	0	1000	0	Sisam	10	0	0	0
	Mahua	10	0	5000	0	Sasra	15	0	0	0
	Dotu	5	0	1000	0	Kauha	25	0	0	0
23	Mango	10	0	500	0	Parsa	20	0	2000	0
24&26	Mango	4	0	0	0	Parsa	100	0	0	0
	Jamun	7	0	0	0	Kasahi	5	0	0	0
	Bair	4	0	0	0					
27	Mahua	6	0	0	0	Neem	8	0	0	0
	Jamun	2	2	0	0	Parsa	300	2	0	0
	Mango	9	9	0	0					
	Bair	8	8	0	0					
28	Dumur	1	0	0	0	Kasahi	4	0	0	0
29&113	Jamun	2	0	0	0	Parsa	20	0	0	0
						Neem	3	0	0	0
						Chotali	1	0	0	0
						Bijra	1	0	0	0
31	Jamun	10	3	0	0	Sirsa	70	10	0	0
	Mango	5	2	0	0	Neem	7	3	0	0
	Amrud	1	1	0	0					
	Nimbu	1	1	0	0					
	Dumur	5	1	0	0					
33	Jamun	2	0	0	0	Parsa	20	10	0	0
	Mango	1	0	0	0	Neem	2	0	0	0
						Kasahi	5	0	0	0
35	Mahua	5	0	15000	0	Parsa	25	0	15000	0
	Nimbu	5	0	1000	0	Saja	2	0	10000	0

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Income		Name	Number		Income	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
	Jamun	10	0	7000	0					
38&39	Bair	30	10	0	0	Kauha	25	5	0	0
41&42	Mango	9	0	1500	0	Parsa	100	0	30000	0
	Jamun	16	0	1000	0	Neem	10	0	1000	0
	Keshum	5	0	10000	0	Kasahi	100	0	0	0
	Mahua	5	0	5000	0					
	Bair	30	0	5000	0					
44	Mango	2	0	500	0	Neem	2	0	100	0
	Jamun	2	0	500	0					
45	Bel	4	0	0	0	Sangat	10	0	0	0
	Mango	2	1	0	0					
46	Jamun	1	0	0	0	Kasahi	3	3	0	0
						Neem	1	1	0	0
						Palash	3	3	0	0
						Saja	1	0	0	0
50	Mango	3	0	5000	0					
	Jamun	3	0	2000	0					
	Mahua	3	0	2000	0					
51	Mango	3	0	0	0	Palash	15	3	0	0
						Neem	1	0	0	0
						Peepal	1	0	0	0
55	Jamun	8	0	25000	0	Parsa	150	0	0	0
						Neem	3	0	0	0
57	Mahua	3	3	0	0	Saja	6	0	0	0
	Mango	2	1	0	0	Palash	10	0	0	0
	Jamun	1	0	0	0	Neem	2	0	0	0
						Kasahi	2	0	0	0
61	Bair	16	10	500	250	Keora	3	3	0	0
						Basari	3	3	0	0
						Parsa	4	4	0	0
71	Jamun	20	0	40000	0	Parsa	100	0	30000	0
	Peepal	2	0	10000	0	Kota	4	0	5000	0
	Imli	2	0	5000	0					
72	Mango	3	0	1500	0	Neem	2	0	100	0
	Jamun	10	0	500	0	Kauha	15	0	0	0
73	Jamun	10	0	0	0	Kauha	1	0	0	0
	Baheda	3	0	0	0					
	Bair	5	0	0	0					
	Mahua	15	0	0	0					
	Dumur	1	0	0	0					
75	Dumur	1	0	0	0	Parsa	7	0	1000	0
76						Parsa	5	0	0	0
77	Mango	2	0	2000	0	Parsa	3	0	1500	0
	Jamun	2	0	2000	0					
78	Mango	5	0	0	0	Neem	4	0	0	0
	Bair	3	0	0	0					
	Dumur	3	0	0	0					
79	Mango	2	0	0	0	Palash	20	0	0	0
	Mahua	3	0	0	0	Keora	10	0	0	0
	Bair	5	0	0	0					

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Income		Name	Number		Income	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
81	Jamun	0	2	0	0	Palash	3	0	0	0
	Mango	0	1	0	0					
	Bair	0	4	0	0					
82	Mango	10	0	0	0	Palash	15	0	0	0
	Bair	5	0	0	0					
83	Mango	2	0	0	0	Palash	3	0	0	0
	Jamun	1	0	0	0					
	Bair	5	0	0	0					
84	Jamun	25	0	10000	0	Parsa	15	0	18000	0
85	Mango	10	0	5000	0	Parsa	10	0	0	0
	Jamun	5	0	5000	0	Neem	5	0	0	0
	Mohua	6	0	1000	0	Peepal	3	0	0	0
						Kashi	4	0	0	0
87	Mango	15	0	0	0	Kashi	13	0	0	0
	Jamun	8	0	0	0	Saja	8	0	0	0
	Dumur	7	0	0	0	Palash	50	0	0	0
	Mahua	2	0	0	0					
	Imli	5	0	0	0					
88	Jamun	3	0	500	0	Parsa	1	0	200	0
						Kashi	1	0	0	0
89	Jamun	30	5	200	0	Parsa	65	45	4000	0
	Mango	1	1	300	0	Kashi	10	4	0	0
						Peepal	1	1	0	0
						Neem	10	5	0	0
90&91	Mango	40	20	0	0	Parsa	100	75	0	0
	Jamun	15	10	0	0	Neem	20	12	0	0
	Bair	40	25	0	0	Seasum	5	4	0	0
	Mahua	10	8	0	0	Keoha	15	10	0	0
	Keshum	10	9	0	0	Sarai	20	15	0	0
						Saja	20	15	0	0
96	Mahua	5	0	15000	0	Saja	8	0	24000	0
	Nimbu	3	0	9000	0	Parsa	4	0	12000	0
	Jamun	5	0	15000	0					
	Imli	3	0	1700	0					
98	Imli	4	2	0	0	Babul	15	15	0	0
	Mango	11	0	0	0	Kashi	8	8	0	0
	Jamun	0	1	0	0					
	Bair	15	15	0	0					
	Dumur	10	0	0	0					
99	Jamun	1	0	0	0	Parsa	1	0	0	0
						Somar	1	0	0	0
101	Jamun	3	0	200	0	Neem	6	0	0	0
	Mahua	3	0	100	0	Parsa	50	0	5000	0
	Mango	2	0	1000	0	Amla	1	0	0	0
						Kashi	20	0	0	0
102	Mango	10	2	0	0	Palash	100	50	0	0
	Mahua	7	1	0	0	Kashi	10	7	0	0
	Bair	7	2	0	0					
	Tendu	7	0	0	0					
103						Parsa	10	0	5000	0

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Income		Name	Number		Income	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
						Kota	1	1	0	0
104	Jamun	10	0	500	0	Parsa	50	10	4000	0
	Mango	5	2	1000	0	Kashi	5	1	0	0
						Neem	7	2	0	0
						Other	10	9	0	0
107						Parsa	10	0	5000	0
						Seasum	5	0	0	0
109	Mango	5	0	3000	0	Seasum	1	0	0	0
	Jamun	5	0	2000	0					
114	Mango	5	0	5000	0	Parsa	10	0	5000	0
	Jamun	4	0	2000	0					
115						Parsa	3	0	1500	0
						Kashi	1	0	0	0
116	Jamun	5	0	0	0	Palash	20	0	0	0
	Mango	2	0	0	0	Keuha	10	0	0	0
	Bair	10	0	0	0	Neem	5	0	0	0
	Mahua	3	0	0	0					
117	Mango	2	0	300	0					
	Jamun	10	50	0	0					
119						Parsa	12	0	3000	0
120						Parsa	6	0	2000	0
						Keoha	2	0	0	0
121	Mango	2	0	500	0	Parsa	10	0	2000	0
122	Mango	4	4	50000	50000	Parsa	8	2	6000	1500
	Nimbu	2	0	3000	0					
	Jamun	4	0	5000	0					
123	Jamun	1	0	0	0	Parsa	4	0	1000	0
124	Jamun	3	0	500	0	Keoha	5	0	0	0
	Mango	1	0	500	0					
	Bair	5	0	100	0					
	Mahua	1	0	500	0					
125	Jamun	6	0	0	0	Parsa	10	0	0	0
						Peepal	5	0	0	0
126	Mango	10	0	5000	0	Parsa	70	0	10000	0
	Jamun	10	0	2000	0					
	Bair	10	0	0	0					
Total		**1410**	**324**	**378800**	**58800**		**3398**	**491**	**203500**	**1500**

Note: All income figures in Indian R upees

Structures lost due to LA

None of the PATs in Khoddle have lost structures.

Assets Owned

There has been an increase in household assets since LA, indicating that the compensation money received was used for such purposes. It may be noted that the assets that have increased are television sets, telephones and two wheelers (motorised0. Number of motorised two-wheelers has nearly doubled.

Table 6.K.5 : Assets owned by PATs

Type of Assets	Before LA		After LA	
	HHs	%age	HHs	%age
House	94	100	94	100
Bicycle	77	82	77	82
Car	0	0	0	0
TV	33	35	35	37
Telephone/Fax/mobile	12	13	15	16
Cable TV	1	1	1	1
Two Wheeler (motored)	12	13	20	21
Refrigerator	2	2	2	2
Water filter	1	1	1	1
Radio/Tape	3	3	5	5
Tractor	1	1	1	1

Debt Status of PATs

6.3% of the PATs had taken loans before LA and presently only 1% of them are indebted. Compensation received due to land acquisition has had some impact on state of indebtedness of PATs as most of them have paid off their debts.

One of the PATs who had borrowed Rs.10, 000 for treatment has repaid Rs. 5,000 from the compensation amount. Another PAT who borrowed Rs.10, 000 for a wedding in the family, repaid the entire loan amount from the compensation amount.

Another PAT that had borrowed Rs.30,000 to invest in agriculture, could repay the entire loan from the compensation they received.

Table 6.K.6 : State of Indebtedness (Six PATs)

Debt Amount (INR)	
Before LA	After LA
10000	5000
30000	0
20000	0
5000	0
5000	0
10000	0

Income Status of Respondent PAT

Impact on Source of Income due to LA

Prior to Land Acquisition

Agriculture on own land was the primary source of income for 58% of the PATs before LA. Agricultural labour was the primary occupation for 22%, wage labour for 9% and the service sector for 10%. 1 PAT refused to furnish any information on income and hence, for statistical purposes, this PAT has been indicated as a HH with no income.

77% of the HHs did not have a secondary source of income. For the balance 23%, secondary source of income was wage labour. Since land is not very fertile and productivity is low, it is evident that people depended on labour especially off-farm wage labour for their economic sustenance. Dependence on agricultural labour is not very high as the cultivation season is for a short duration, this area being overwhelmingly dependent on rains for agriculture.

Post Land Acquisition

Post LA, the dependency on agriculture as a primary source of income has reduced to 32%. Dependency on wage labour as a primary source of income has substantially increased to 21%. This is possibly due to reduced agricultural land available in the area. 1PAT has set up a shop after LA, and this is its primary source of income today. 67% are still not dependant on a secondary source of income. Wage labour as a secondary source of income has increased by 9%. People not dependant on a secondary source of income are those who work in organized set up or are big farmers with irrigation facility.

Income from fruiting and non-fruiting trees

72% (68) of the PATs had trees which gave them some income. In the case of twelve PATs , contribution to the family income from trees is substantial and ranges from Rs.12000 – 90,000 In case of five of the PATs, income from trees contributed 44- 60% towards the family income.

Table 6.K.7 : Source of Income pre and post LA

Income source	Before LA				After LA			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	No. HHs	%	No. HHs	%	No. HHs	%	No. HHs	%
Agriculture	55	58%			30	32%		
Agricultural Labour	21	22%			32	34%	1	1%
Wage labour	8	9%	22	23%	20	21%	30	32%
Service	9	10%			10	11%		
Shop keeper					1	1%	-	
None	1	1%	72	77%	1	-	63	67%

Impact on income of PATs HH due to LA

There has been no difference in the income of 3% PATs (3), while 29% (27) PATs have had an increase in income, and 70% (64) PATs now have a deficit in income when compared to their income before LA.

It is expected that employment of one of the members of each PAT's HH will make up for the family. However, through community awareness LAPPL will have to ensure this employment opportunity to one member of the HH has no negative social impacts. If the nominee deserts the family after getting a job with LAPPL, the other members of the family would be economically deprived. However, it is expected that the CDP and related activities will address such situations to some extent.

Increase in income for the 27 PATs can be attributed to increased opportunities for due to the setting up of the power plant. Wage labour opportunities have increased in the area and people do not have to go far away looking for work. Therefore, LAPPL has contributed towards -

- Decrease in distance to avail work opportunities
- Increase in readily available work opportunity as wage labour has resulted in increased number of working days available for people in this area.
- Increase in variety of work opportunities
- Increase in opportunities for people with skills like drivers, masons, plumbers, etc.
- Increase in new avenues like petty shops, PCOs, restaurants, etc.

One PAT has had an increase of income by Rs.47,100 per annum. Increased labour opportunities have helped increase the income of this family substantially. Another PAT has had an increase in income by Rs.28,000 per annum. Prior to LA, they invested their time on agriculture. But the productivity of land being poor, they did not get good returns. They lost 34% of their agricultural land and hence engaged themselves in wage labour. Increased wage labour opportunities in the area resulted in them getting more man days thereby increasing the income of the family.

Decrease in income of 70% PATs can be attributed to loss of agricultural land and decrease in agricultural land nearby, where they used to get work during the agriculture season. Opportunities for women who are mostly employed as agricultural labourers in the vicinity have decreased. Further, not all women are willing to work in projects under construction or at factories as *"security of women"* is an issue. 22 PATs have had a decrease in income by more than Rs.20000 per annum, ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 198,000 Loss of agricultural land and agricultural labour opportunities has resulted in this decrease.

Loss of trees has also contributed to income loss apart from being a loss of standing assets which could have been cashed in as and when required by the PATs *"in distress"*.

One PAT falls into BPL HH category and also a female headed HH, reduced to BPL category due to reduced income post LA. There are only two (2) members in this household (the woman, aged 50 years and here father, aged 80 years). There are 3 PAHs with aged persons as sole members. In all these HHs, the members are above 55 yrs of age. However, the details reveal that two of them are APs belonging to the same HH. So it can be said that only two (2) HHs have aged persons as sole family members.

Comprehensive data for each of the PATs and each of the Households, where people could be contacted and information gathered, has been compiled by the Consultants during the study for preparation of the CSIA. This data is available with LAPPL and IFC, and shows in each case, primary and secondary income sources, the income figures as claimed / reported by the respondents, total income during the period prior to land acquisition and after the land acquisition. Differential income figures in each case form the basis for working out the economic rehabilitation plan for these individual PATs / members of PAHs.

It may be further noted that while the compensation amount received by the PAT would also provide some Income from the interest it earns or return / income, if invested in some enterprise, such income has not been taken into account in the Pre- and Post – LA income figures which form the basis of RAP.

Compensation & other Assistances – Social Impact as perceived by responding PATs

Table 6.K.8: Satisfaction with compensation amount

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	54	57
No	40	43

57% of the PATs expressed that they are satisfied with the compensation amount received. The others were of the opinion that the money received was not enough to buy similar land within the same area or block. They felt that what they got wasn't the market value of the land, prevailing at the time of the survey.

Table 6.K.9: Reasons for accepting amount (not satisfied – 40 PATs)

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Everyone took the amount, so I also took.	24	60
No way other than accepting the amount	9	23
Something is better than nothing	7	18

Some of the respondents informed that they felt if they did not take the money, it would go back to the State treasury, and they would lose the money as well as the land.

Table 6.K.10: Usage of compensation amount (multiple responses)

Use	Number	Percentage
Deposited in a bank	38	40
Saved the money	15	16
Partly used for food, medicines and balance deposited	14	15
Used for construction of house	16	17
For consumption	11	12

56% have saved the compensation amount in banks or through other schemes. 27% have spent it on consumption of which 15% have been able to save a part of it. 17% have used the amount to construct houses.

Knowledge of project & type of impact

23% are unaware of what the Project is about, while the others are aware that it's a power plant or some big industry. 66% think that the main benefit from this Project would be jobs while others stated that they did not know how they would benefit. Some others thought that the villages would get good power supply.

66% stated that LAPPL had announced assistance to them in the form of regular and permanent employment. 31% stated that they expected power supply to the villagers from this project while 45% stated they expected supply of water. Some land losers mentioned that they were under the impression that the compensation could be about Rs. 5 lakhs per acre which is higher then the value fixed by the Government as per the LA Act provisions/norms. However, discussions with the LAPPL personnel concerned indicated that they have been informing the villagers that the compensation and employment provisions are fixed by the State Government policies and LAPPL shall have to adhere to the same.

Table 6.K.11: Other assistance expected by PATs

Assistance	Number	Percentage
Regular job	62	66
Drainage	28	30
Water	42	45
Education	35	37
Better electricity	29	31

Nominee for employment

45% of the HoH of the PATs themselves will take up employment with LAPPL. 39% have nominated their sons, 4% have nominated their grandsons, 2% their brothers and 2% the sons-in-law.

Table 6.K.12: Relation of Nominee with PAT head

Relation	Number	No. with age range 45 & above
Brother	2	-
Daughter	3	-
Grandson	4	-
Husband	1	-
Nephew	2	-
Self	43	7
Son	37	-
Son-in-law	2	-

50% of the people listed as nominees are within the age of 30 years, 32% of the people belong to age group above 40 years, and 5% above 50. Giving employment to people of age above 45 may not be feasible for the PAT as well as LAPPL. Therefore, it may be feasible for people in the age group above 45 to nominate younger members who can be trained and be able to work in the company for a longer period. With reference to table 21, it may be noted that 7 nominees are above the age of 45. These are PAT nos. 11, 46, 61, 79, 90, 102 and 123. The family details of 11, 46, 61, 90, and 124 clearly show that there are other younger eligible adult members within the HH who could be nominated.

It has been indicated by LAPPL that as per the R&R Policies of the State Government, one member per PAT's HH would be given employment in the power plant. However, the consultants noted that as per the records, several APs belong to one HH and in some PATs there are more than 20 members. Therefore, LAPPL will have to handle this with caution and provide employment to the affected and eligible individuals in line with the prevailing Government policy and Company's judgement to ensure equitable treatment in this matter.

Table 6.K.13: Age range of persons nominated for employment

Age	Number	Percentage
16 to 30	47	50
31 to 40	16	17
41 to 50	3	3
51 to 60	5	5
More than 60	0	0
No response	23	24

Training inputs required

52% of the respondent PATs felt that training as security guards would help them get employment in the power plant. 41% wanted training in electrical works, 36% as drivers and 13% as car mechanics.

Table 6.K.14: Interest in training program

Training	Number	Percentage
Up graded agriculture	1	1
Floriculture/Horticulture	1	1
Driving	34	36
Welding	4	4
Electrical	39	41
Security guard	49	52
Canteen related	2	2
Plumbing	2	2
Fire fighting	2	2
Tailoring & embroidery	1	1
TV repairing	2	2
Mobile repairing	6	6
Car repairing	12	13

6.4.4 Saragbundia

Land Holding

Land in this village is mostly of Urkaha and Tikara category. 47% of the land acquired in LA belongs to Urkaha category. 45% of the PATs have lost less than 1 acre of land. 12% of the PATs have lost land above 3 acres. 4% of the respondent PATs are left with unviable plots of land. Land less than 0.22 decimals is considered unviable for agriculture. 5 acres is the maximum size of landholding now left with any of the PATs.

Table 6.S.1 Landholding Details of Respondent PATs

Landholding in acres	Prior to LA		No. of PATs corresponding to Land acquired		No. of PATs corresponding to Land remaining	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No land remaining	0	0	0	0	50	69
Less than equal to .22	3	4	7	10	3	4
Less than 1	20	28	25	35	7	10
1 to 2	27	38	23	32	5	7
2.01 to 3	8	11	8	11	3	4
3.01 to 4	3	4	3	4	2	3
4.01 to 5	3	4	4	6	2	3
5.01 to 6	4	6	1	1	0	0
6.01 to 7	2	3	0	0	0	0
7.01 to 8	1	1	0	0	0	0
8.01 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.01 to 10	1	1	1	1	0	0
More than 10	0	0	0	0	0	0

Yield from landholding

Prior to land acquisition:

Paddy is the only crop that is grown in this rain fed agricultural area. With reference to Table - 9, agricultural yield of 15 PATs before LA is indicated as 0. These respondents did cultivate but did not indicate the quantities. Hence, as per statistical analysis, they are shown to have no yield.

It is estimated that about 1202 quintals of paddy was cultivated by the 72 PATs per year before LA. The market value of this can be pegged at Rs.7, 21,200 taking the value of a quintal of paddy to be around Rs.600/-. Depending on the size of landholding and the extent put under cultivation by the individual respondent PATs, the yield from land for 29% individual PATs ranges from 5 – 20 quintals. It is estimated that a total of 1062 quintals (market value of Rs.6,37,200/- approx.) was used for subsistence per year.

Prior to LA, 10 of the PATs used to sell a part of their crop. 130 quintals of paddy having a market value of Rs.78,800 were sold commercially by these 10 PATs.

Post LA:

Post land acquisition, 53 PATs do not cultivate paddy any more. Hence, this source of subsistence and earning is lost. The remaining 19 PATs cultivate an average (total) of 229 quintals/annum, which has a market value of Rs.137,400. Depending on the size of land put under agriculture, the yield from land for 15% PATs ranges between 5-20 quintals. 229 quintals having a market value of Rs.137,400 is being used for subsistence. After LA, paddy is not sold.

Table 6.S.2 Yield from landholding

Yield in quintals	Yield		Qty consumed		Qty sold	
	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA
0	15	53	15	53	62	72
0 – 5	11	3	11	3	1	0
5-20	21	11	24	11	8	0
20 – 30	7	3	9	3	1	0
30 – 40	4	0	2	0	0	0
40 – 50	8	1	7	1	0	0
50 – 60	1	0	0	0	0	0
60 – 70	2	0	1	0	0	0
70 – 80	2	0	3	1	0	0
More than 80	1	1	0	0	0	0

74% have lost agricultural land which was a major source for their subsistence. This also has some impact on nutrition. However, this loss has been made up by the PATs by relying on other sources of income/employment and an increased dependence on the market for food.

Table 6.S.3: Yield from landholding and consumption pattern of respondent PATs

PAT No	Yield/yr				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value
S1	50	30000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S2	20	12000	20	12000	20	12000	20	12000	0	0	0	0
S3	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S5	50	30000	0	0	30	18000	0	0	20	12000	0	0
S6&7	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S10	7	4200	0	0	7	4200	0	0	0	0	0	0
S12	20	12000	12	7200	20	12000	12	7200	0	0	0	0
S13	15	9000	0	0	15	9000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S14	75	45000	0	0	75	45000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S15	35	21000	0	0	35	21000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S16	30	18000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	10	6000	0	0
S17	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S20	80	48000	0	0	80	48000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S21	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S22	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S23	70	42000	0	0	30	18000	0	0	30	18000	0	0
S24	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S25	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S26	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S27	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S28	150	90000	80	48000	150	90000	80	48000	0	0	0	0
S29	4	2400	1	600	4	2400	1	600	0	0	0	0
S30	20	12000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	0	0

PAT No	Yield/yr				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value
S31	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S32	3	1800	0	0	3	1800	0	0	0	0	0	0
S35	8	4800	0	0	8	4800	0	0	0	0	0	0
S37	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S38	30	18000	15	9000	15	9000	15	9000	15	9000	0	0
S39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S40	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S42	25	15000	0	0	25	15000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S43	20	12000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	10	6000	0	0
S44	50	30000	22	13200	50	30000	22	13200	0	0	0	0
S45	35	21000	12	7200	30	18000	12	7200	5	3000	0	0
S46	60	36000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	10	6000	0	0
S48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S52	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S53	45	27000	25	15000	45	27000	25	15000	0	0	0	0
S54	35	21000	0	0	35	21000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S55	5	3000	2	1200	5	3000	2	1200	0	0	0	0
S56	20	12000	0	0	20	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S57	50	30000	20	12000	30	18000	20	12000	20	12000	0	0
S58 S59& 60&6 2	50 0	30000 0	0 0	0 0	50 0	30000 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
S61	50	30000	0	0	50	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S63& 64	30	18000	0	0	30	18000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S66	10	6000	5	3000	10	6000	5	3000	0	0	0	0
S67	50	30000	20	12000	50	30000	20	12000	0	0	0	0
S68	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S69	3	1800	0	0	3	1800	0	0	0	0	0	0
S70& 71	80	48000	30	18000	80	48000	30	18000	0	0	0	0
S72& 88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S77	70	42000	50	30000	70	42000	50	30000	0	0	0	0
S78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S79 S80	0 40	0 24000	0 20	0 12000	0 20	0 12000	0 20	0 12000	0 20	0 12000	0 0	0 0
S81	30	18000	0	0	30	18000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S85	5	3000	0	0	5	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S86	1	600	0	0	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0
S87	10	6000	0	0	10	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
S89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S91& 94	25	15000	10	6000	25	15000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
S92	15	9000	10	6000	15	9000	10	6000	0	0	0	0
S93	8	4800	0	0	8	4800	0	0	0	0	0	0

PAT No	Yield/yr				Subsistence				Commercial			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value	Qty	Market Value
S95	23	13800	0	0	23	13800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1202**	**721200**	**229**	**137400**	**1062**	**637200**	**229**	**137400**	**130**	**78000**	**0**	**0**

Note: Yield quantities are in quintals and market values are in Indian rupees.

Plantations

People in this area are dependant on rain-fed agriculture. Hence even if they have large sizes of land, they are not able to utilize the whole extent for agriculture. Fruiting and non-fruiting are also grown on this land by the PATs. 44 PATs had trees in their lands acquired for the Project.

The fruit trees grown here were mostly (in local language), amrud, jamun, mahua mango, neembu, palash and banana. Of these, amrud, neembu, banana, jamun, mahua, and mango gave good returns to the PATs. The fruits were also used for self consumption. Of a total of 310 fruits trees, only 24 are left after LA. 93% of the non-fruiting trees were lost. Table 3.S.11 gives a detail of the amount received by the PATs from the trees commercially. The amount earned does not take into consideration fruits, or other parts consumed or used at subsistence level. Loss of standing trees has resulted in loss of standing assets and has also affected a secondary source of income.

In case of poor families, trees are assets which can be sold during distress.

Table 6.S.4: Details of Trees

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Income (Rs.)		Name	Number		Income (Rs.)	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
2	Banana	2	0	200	0	Dumar	5	0	0	0
	Mango	1	0	0	0	Parsa	30	0	0	0
	Jamun	5	0	0	0	Neem	5	0	0	0
	banana	10	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
5	Amrud	2	0	100	0	Parsa	12	0	0	0
	Mango	2	0	500	0	Rouha	6	0	0	0
	Jamun	2	0	100	0	Saja	2	0	0	0
	Neembu	2	0	200	0			0	0	0
6,7	Palash	2	0	300	0	Kouha	5	0	0	0
	mango	2	0	0	0	Dumar	5	0	0	0
	Jamun	1	0	0	0					
	Mango	1	0	0	0					
	Jamun	3	0	300	0					
9	Jamun	2	0	1500	0	Neem	2	2	0	0
	Mango	20	0	0	0	Parsa	20	0	5000	0
						Palash	30	0	0	0
13						Neem	2	2	0	0
14	Mahua	10	0	2000	0	Parsa	9	0	9000	0
	Mango	3	0	1000	0	Sajva	2	0	0	0
15	Mango	7	0	4000	0	Parsa	2	0	2000	0
	Jamun	9	0	1000	0					
	Mohua	2	0	2000	0					
16	Jamun	2	0	400	0					
	Mango	2	0	1400	0					
17	Mango	4	0	1000	0	Parsa	8	0	2000	0
21	mango	10	0	5000	0					
	Jamun	10	0	2000	0					
	Mahua	10	0	2000	0					
22	Mango	1	0	500	0	Parsa	12	0	12000	0
	Jamun	3	0	500	0					
23	Mango	6	0	200	0	Kashi	5	0	0	0
	Jamun	4	0	400	0	Parsa	10	0	1000	0

PAT No.	Fruiting tree					Non fruiting tree				
	Name	Number		Income (Rs.)		Name	Number		Income (Rs.)	
		Before	After	Before	After		Before	After	Before	After
	Mohua	2	0	1000	0					
24	Mango	1	0	0	0	dumar	5	0	0	0
	Jamun	3	0	300	0					
25	Mango	2	0	0	0					
	Jamun	1	0	0	0					
30	Jamun	1	0	200	0	Parsa	2	0	0	0
	Mango	1	0	500	0	Saja	2	0	0	0
						Neem	2	0	200	0
38						Neem	1	0	1000	0
40	Mango	5	0	1000	0	Parsa	3	3	0	0
	Jamun	3	0	300	0					
	Banana	2	0	200	0					
42	Mango	7	0	4000	0	Parsa	2	0	2000	0
43	Mango	4	0	200	0					
44						Neem	3	0	0	0
53	Mango	1	0	2000	0	Parsa	1	0	2500	0
54	banana	22	22	300	300	Neem	10	10	0	0
	Mahua	2	2	5000	8000	seam1	1	0	0	0
55	Jamun	1	0	2000	0	Neem	1	0	0	0
56	Mango	1	0	0	0	Dumar	5	0	0	0
	Jamun	5	0	0	0	Parsa	30	0	0	0
	banana	10	0	0	0	Neem	5	0	0	0
57	Jamun	1	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Jamun	2	0	1500	0	Parsa	20	0	5000	0
59,60&62	Mango	3	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Mango	1	0	0	0	Dumar	5	0	0	0
	Jamun	5	0	0	0	Parsa	30	0	0	0
	banana	10	0	0	0	Neem	5	0	0	0
63&64						Neem	2	2	0	0
66						Neem	2	2	0	0
67	Mango	20	0	0	0	Palas	30	0	0	0
68	Mango	2	0	1000	0	Kashi	1	0	0	0
73						Palash	20	0	0	0
77						Parsa	1	1	200	200
78						Palash	10	0	0	0
80	Jamun	4	0	6000	0					
81	Mango	5	0	1000	0	Parsa	3	3	0	0
	Jamun	3	0	300	0					
84	Jamun	1	0	400	0					
85	Mango	2	0	1000	0	Kashi	1	0	0	0
	Jamun	3	0	500	0					
	Bair	4	0	1000	0					
86	Mango	3	0	1500	0					
87	Mango	4	0	200	0					
	Bel	3	0	0	0					
	Jamun	1	0	0	0					
91 & 94	Mango	10	0	5000	0	Parsa	10	0	5000	0
	Jamun	5	0	2000	0	Neem	5	0	0	0
93	Mango	4	0	200	0					
95						Neem	2	2	0	0
Total		**310**	**24**	**67100**	**8300**		**392**	**27**	**46900**	**200**

Structures lost due to LA

9 PATs lost structures like bore wells/open wells in Saragbundia. Two of them lost a boundary wall and the rest have lost wells. All PATs losing structures could be covered under this survey.

Table 6.S.5: Structures Lost

PAT Sl. No.	Compensation on structure (INR)	Compensation on well (INR)	Total INR
20	Not applicable	85632	85632
40	Not applicable	51983	51983
42	Not applicable	49503	49503
43	Not applicable	88414	88414
44	Not applicable	37033	37033
57	Not applicable	60003	60003
58	Not applicable	79528	79528
67	38770	47269	86039
72	60219	128370	188589

Assets Owned

There has been an increase in household assets since LA, indicating that the compensation money received was used for purchasing assets. Most of the money has been used to buy Bicycles, televisions and two wheelers.

Table 6.S.6: Assets owned by PATs

Type of Assets	Before LA		After LA	
	HHs	%age	HHs	%age
House	72	100	72	100
Bicycle	50	69	55	76
TV	16	22	24	33
Telephone/Fax/mobile	5	7	5	7
Cable TV	12	17	17	24
Two Wheeler (motorised)	9	13	11	15
Refrigerator	0	0	0	0
Water filter	0	0	0	0
Radio/Tape	3	4	3	4
Tractor	3	4	3	4

Debt Status of PATs

None of the PATs surveyed have taken loans before or after land acquisition.

Income Status of Respondent PAT

Impact on Source of Income due to LA

Prior to Land Acquisition

42% of the people were wage and agricultural labourers before LA. Agriculture on own land was the primary source of income for 42% of the PATs, while13% were dependant on other sources like the service sector. Two PATs refused to give any information on their source of income and income pattern.

83% of the HHs did not have a secondary source of income. Dependency on agricultural labour as a secondary income was very less at a mere 3%, whereas for 13% of the HHs, the secondary source of income was wage labour. Dependence on agricultural labour is not very high as the cultivation season is very short, since this area overwhelmingly depended on rains for agriculture.

Post Land Acquisition

Dependency on agriculture on own land as a source of primary income has reduced to 28% post LA. There is an increased dependency on wage labour and agricultural labour on others' lands during cultivation season. There is a 5% increase in the dependence on service sector post LA when compared to pre LA. This is possibly due to reduced agricultural land available in the nearby area. 69% are still not dependant on a secondary source of income. People not dependant on a secondary source of income are those who are involved in some work in organized set up or having own business. Wage labour as a secondary source of income has increased to 25%.

Income from fruiting and non-fruiting trees

61% of the PATs had trees which they lost. 44% of the PATs had trees which gave them some income. In the case of ten PATs, contribution to the family income from trees is substantial and ranges from Rs.2000 - 9,000. In case of two PATs, the income from trees contributed 11% - 18% towards the family income.

Table 6.S.7: Source of Income pre and post LA

Source of income	Before LA				After LA			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Agricultural labour	15	21	2	3	17	24	3	4
Agriculture	30	42	1	1	20	28	1	1
Service	9	13	0	0	13	18	0	0
Shopkeeper	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wage labour	15	21	9	13	19	26	18	25
Nil	2	3	60	83	2	3	50	69

Impact on income of PATs due to LA

It is assumed that employment of a member of the PAH in the power plant will make up to some extent for the difference. However, through community awareness LAPPL will have to ensure this employment opportunity to one member of the HH has no negative social impacts. If the nominee separates himself from the family, the other members of the PAH would face economic difficulties. However, it is expected that the CDP and related activities will also take care of such situations to some extent.

Increase in income for the 25 PATs can be attributed to increased employment opportunities in the service sector. Wage labour opportunities have increased in the area and people do not have to go far away looking for work. Therefore, LAPPL has contributed towards -

- Decrease in distance to avail work opportunities
- Increase in readily available work opportunity as wage labour has resulted in increased number of working days available for people in this area.
- Increase in variety of work opportunities
- Increase in opportunities for people with skills like drivers, masons, plumbers, etc.
- Increase in new avenues like petty shops, PCOs, restaurants, etc.

One of the PATs has had an increase of income by Rs.1,29,900 per annum. This family was initially totally dependant on agriculture. Loss of total landholding led to all the adult members taking up wage labour opportunities. Another PAT has had an increase in income by Rs.67,500. Prior to LA, they invested their time on agriculture. But the productivity of land being poor, they did not get good returns. They lost their total agricultural landholding and hence took to work as wage labourers. Increased wage labour opportunities in the area resulted in more number of productive man days thereby increasing the annual income of the family.

Decrease in income of 53% PATs can be attributed to loss of agricultural land and decrease in agricultural labour. Opportunities for women who are mostly employed as agricultural labourers have decreased. Employment options for women have decreased as not all are willing to work in the project construction. 14 PATs have had a decrease in income by Rs.10,000 and above per annum. 4 PATs have decreased income ranging from 20,000 – 57,000 per annum as income.

One PAT and family has had a loss of annual in-come to the tune of Rs.56, 160 after LA. Their primary source of income was wage labour pre LA and it is the same post LA. Since there is more competition among the members of PATs towards wage labourers, this family is adversely affected. However, once the employment for one of the members is provided in LAPPL's power plant, their income restoration is going to take place.

Loss of trees hasn't specifically resulted in income reduction. This loss is more a loss of standing assets which could have been encashed as and when required by the PATs.

None of the PATs in Saragbundia fall into BPL category. However, there are 3 PATs which have aged persons as sole members. In all these HHs, the members are above 55 yrs of age.

Comprehensive data for each of the PATs and each of the Households, where people could be contacted and information gathered, has been compiled by the Consultants during the study for preparation of the CSIA. This data is available with LAPPL and IFC, and shows in each case, primary and secondary income sources, the income figures as claimed / reported by the respondents, total income during the period prior to land acquisition and after the land acquisition. Differential income figures in each case form the basis for working out the economic rehabilitation plan for these individual PATs / members of PAHs.

It may be further noted that while the compensation amount received by the PAT would also provide some Income from the interest it earns or return / income, if invested in some enterprise, such income has not been taken into account in the computations of Pre- and Post – LA income figures which form the basis of RAP.

Compensation & other Assistances – Social Impact as perceived by respondents

Table 6.S.8: Satisfaction with compensation amount

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	42	58
No	30	42

58% of the PATs expressed that they were satisfied with the compensation amount received. The others were of the opinion that the money received was not enough to buy similar land within the same area or block. They felt that what they got wasn't the market value of the land prevailing at the time of the survey.

Table 6.S.9: Reasons for accepting amount (not satisfied – 30 PATs)

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Everyone took the amount, so I also took.	19	63
No way other than accepting the amount	5	17
Something is better than nothing	6	20

Some respondent expressed that they had feared that if they did not take the money, would go back to the State treasury, and they would lose the money as well as the land.

Table 6.S.10: Usage of compensation amount (multiple responses)

Use	Number	Percentage
Deposited in bank	25	35
Saved it	20	28
Used for food, medicine, rest deposited	8	11
Used for construction of house	12	17
For other consumption	7	10

63% have saved the compensation amount in banks or through other schemes. 21% have spent it on consumption of which, 11% have been able to save a part of the compensation received by them. 17% have used the amount to construct houses. It appears that affected persons have not been counselled for investment of compensation received.

Knowledge of Project its Impact

18% are unaware of what this project is about, while the others are aware that it's a power plant or some big industry. 71% think that the main benefit from this project would be jobs while others stated that they did not know how they would benefit. 18% felt that setting up of the power plant would aid in development of the area.

63% stated that LANCO had announced assistance to them in the form of regular and permanent employment. 17% stated that they had been expecting supply of electricity to the villages, while 14% stated they expected water supply arrangements in the villages. Education support, drainage, etc. are some of the other assistances expected by PATs from LAPPL. Most land losers also mentioned that they had been promised Rs. 5 lakhs per acre which is higher than the value as per Government valuations or market value at the time of acquisition. However, discussions with the LAPPL personnel concerned indicated that they have been informing the villagers that the compensation and employment provisions are fixed by the State Government policies and LAPPL shall have to adhere to the same.

Table 6.S.11: Assistance expected by PATs (multiple responses)

Assistance	Number	Percentage
Regular job	45	63
Drainage	8	11
Water	10	14
Education	8	11
Better electricity	12	17

Nominee for Employment

38% of the HoHs of the PATs will themselves take up employment with LAPPL. 40% have nominated their sons, 7% have nominated their grandsons, 6% their brothers and 3% their sons-in-law.

Table 6.S.12: Relation of Nominee with the PAH Head

Relation	Number	No. of persons above 45 years of age
Self	27	1
Brother	4	-
Daughter	2	-
Grandson	5	-
Nephew	2	-
Son	29	-
Son-in-law	2	-
Wife	1	1
No response	14	-

60% of the people listed as nominees are within the age of 30 years, 3% of the people belong to age group above 40 years, and 4% above 50. Giving employment to people of age above 45 may not be feasible for the PAT as well as LAPPL. Therefore, it may be feasible for people in the age group above 45 to nominate a younger person who can be trained and be able to work in the company for a longer period. There are 3 PATs with aged persons as sole members. In all these HHs, the members are above 55 years of age.

In the case of one of the PATs, the family has two members (husband and wife) and both are above the age of 45. Their main source of income is agricultural labour. Given their age and their only source of income being physical labour, this family can be considered to be vulnerable

LAPPL had informed that as per the R&R policies of the State, one member per PAH would be given employment in the power plant. However, the consultants noted in the records, that several APs belong to one HH and in some PATs, there are more than 20 members. LAPPL indicated they would adhere to the principle of providing one job per PAH.

Table 6.S.13: Age range of persons nominated for employment

Age	Number	Percentage
16 to 30	43	60
31 to 40	13	18
41 to 50	0	0
51 to 60	2	3
More than 60	0	0
No response	14	19

Training inputs required

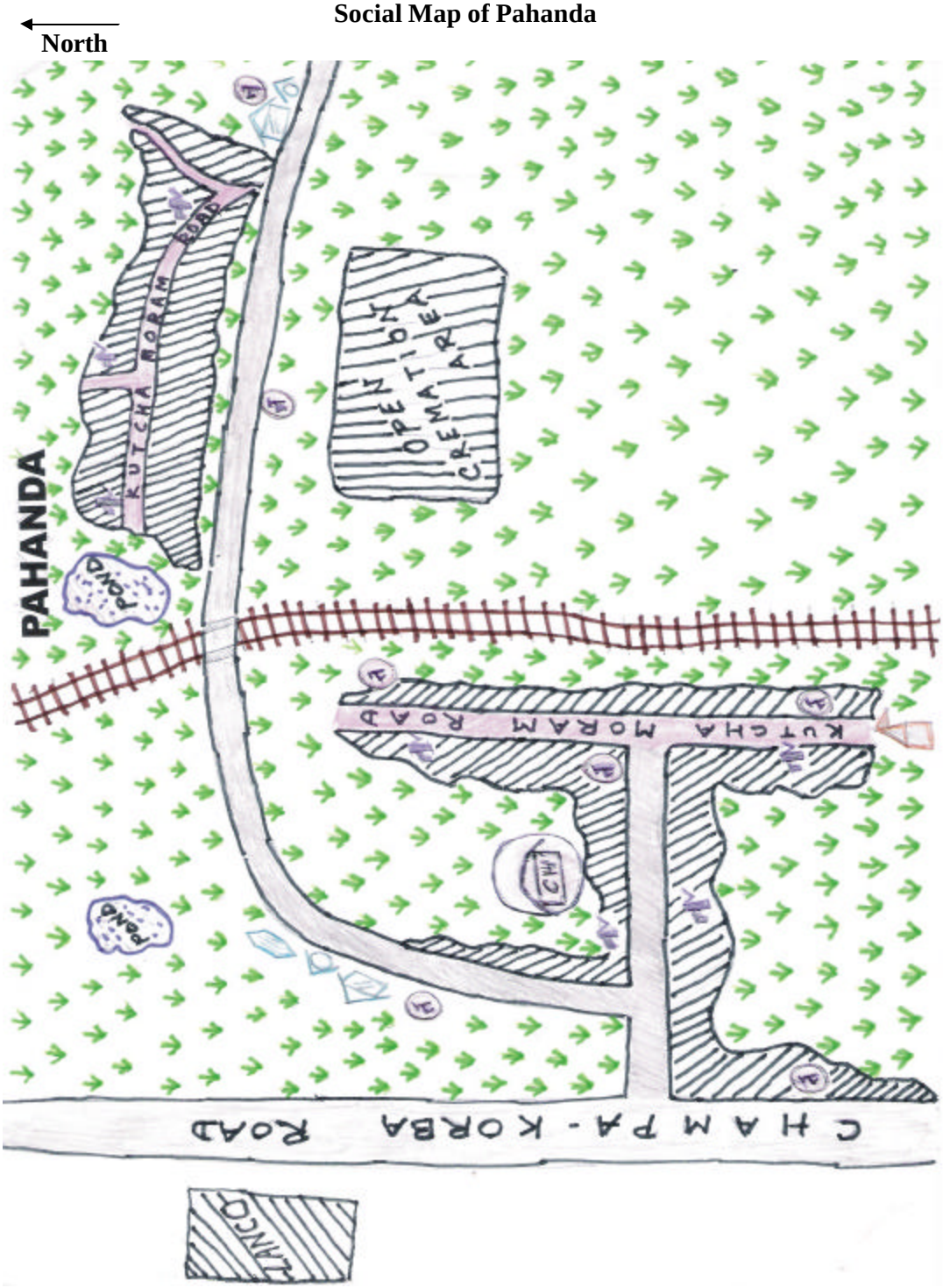
49% of the respondent PATs felt that training in electrical works would help them get employment in the power plant. 3% felt that training on upgraded agriculture would help them augment income from agriculture, 32% wanted training as security guards.

Table 6.S.14: Interested in training program

Training	Number	Percentage
Up-graded agriculture	2	3
Floriculture/Horticulture	4	6
Pisciculture	1	1
Driving	22	31
Welding	16	22
Electrical works	35	49
Security guard	23	32
Canteen related	1	1
Plumbing	1	1
Gardening	2	3
Fire fighting	8	11
Tailoring & embroidery	1	1
TV repairing	1	1
Car repairing	5	7

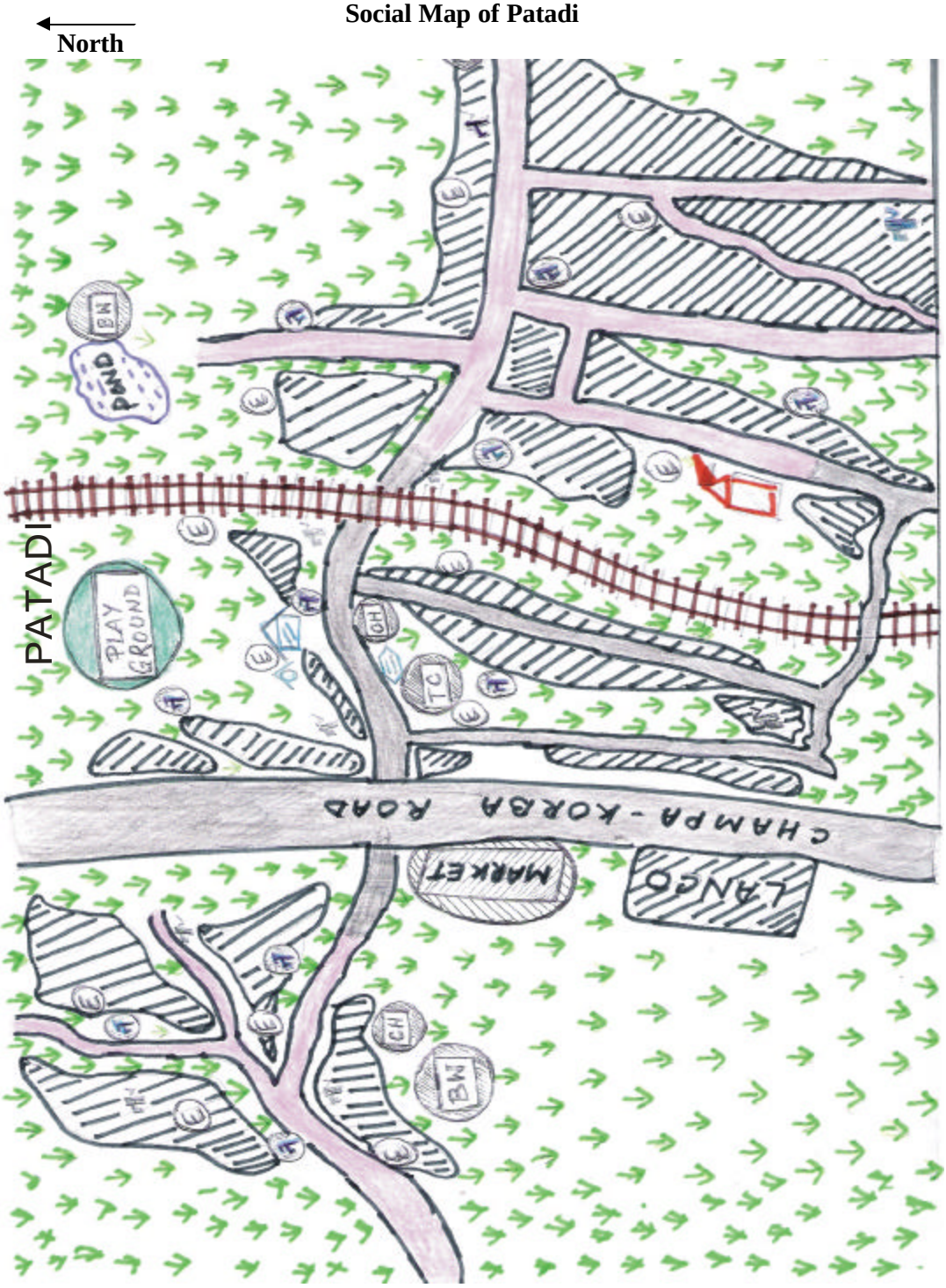
Annexure 6.1

Social Map of Pahanda



Annexure 6.2

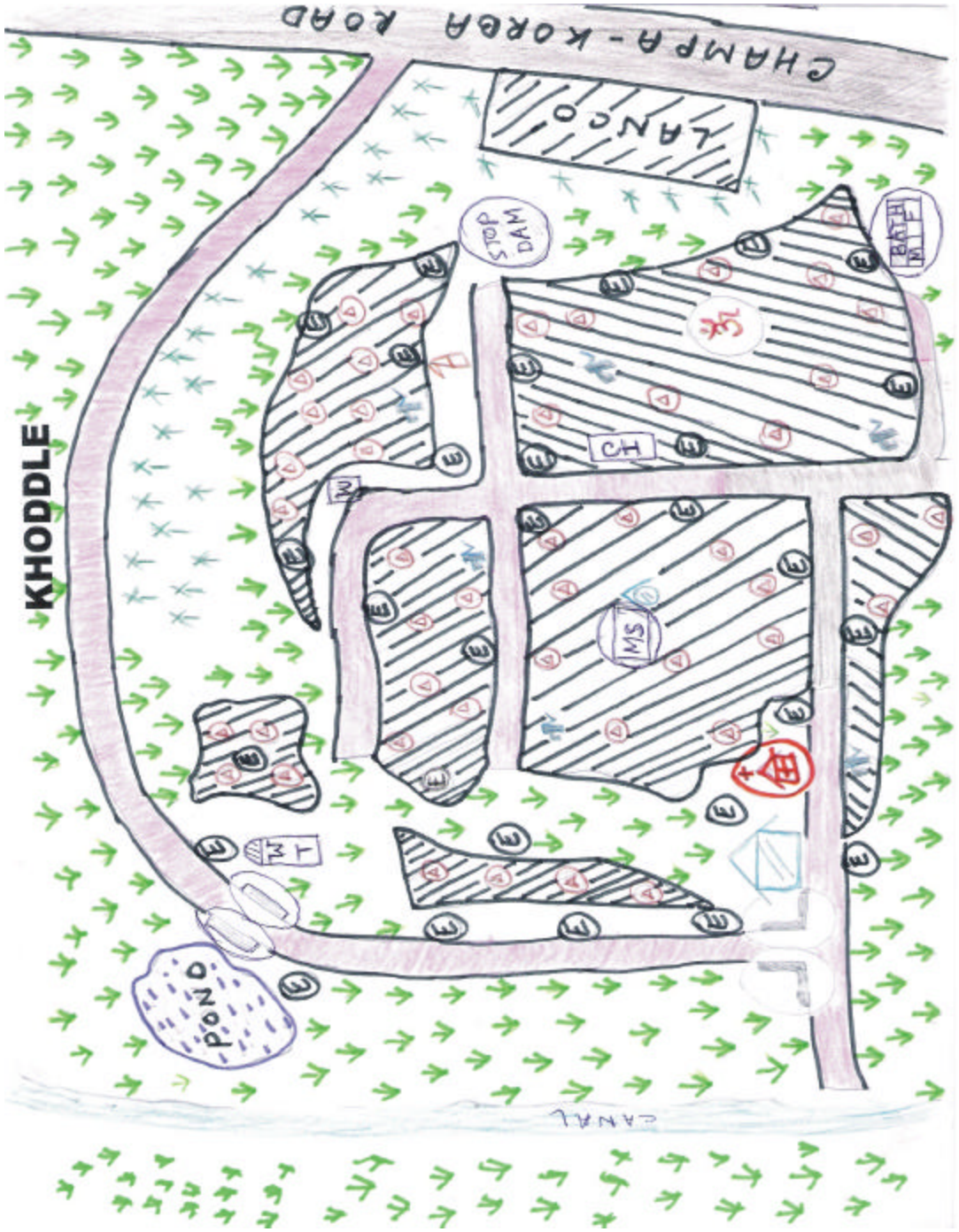
Social Map of Patadi



Annexure 6.3

Social Map of Khoddle

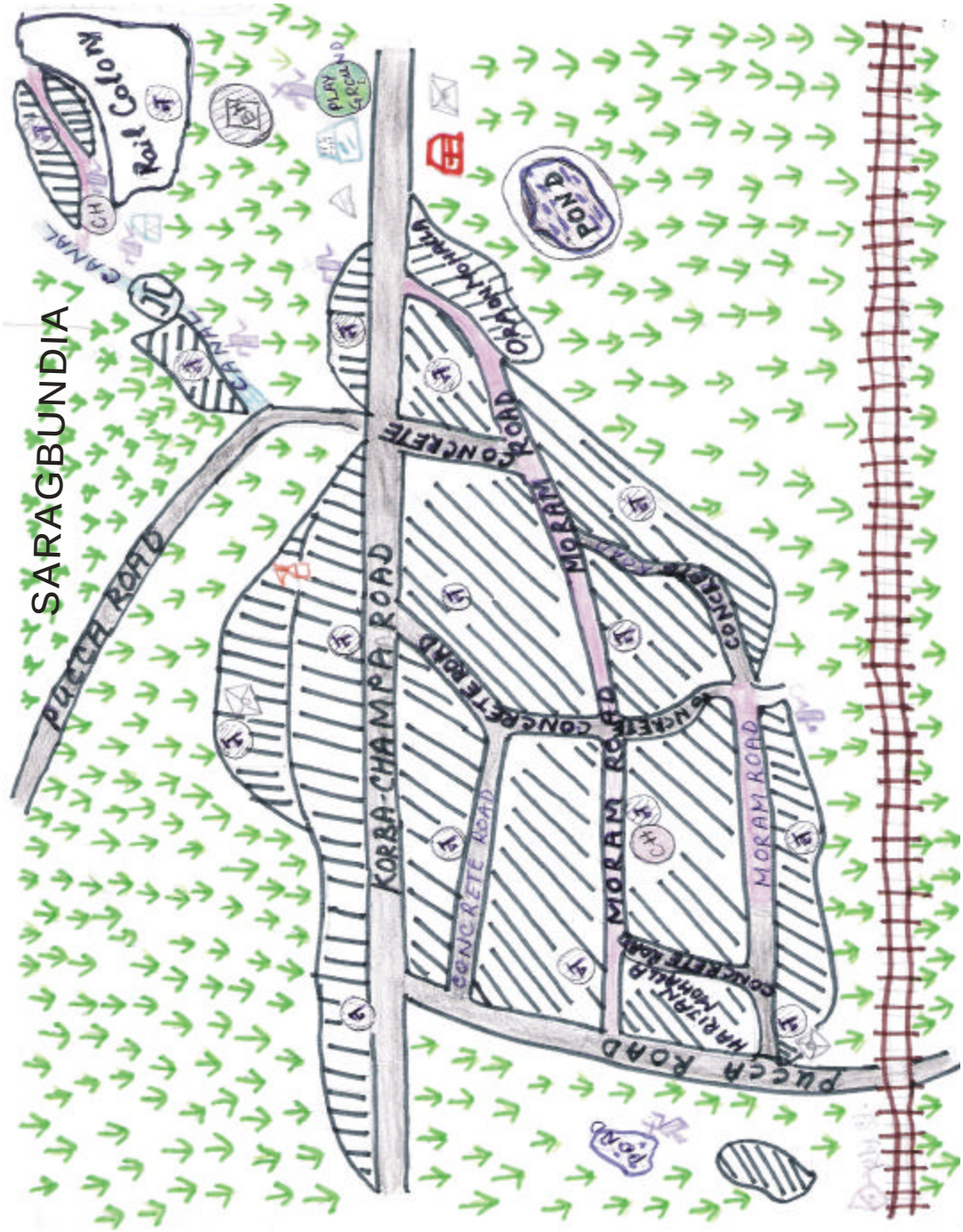
North



Annexure 6.4

Social Map of Saragbundia

North



LEGENDS

Existing	Needs
Households	Pucca Road
Pucca/concrete Road	Culvert
Kutcha Road	Standpost/pipe water connection
Rail line	House latrine (indicative)
Pond	Mahila Sanity in the own ICDS room
Panchayat office	Sub centre
Primary/Middle School	Electric Post
ICDS	Community bathing room for male & female
Paddy Field	Stop Dam
Plantation	Play Ground
Devasthal	Community hall
Mandir/Religious places	Bore well
Sub centre	Market

Annexure 6.5

Note on Women

The basic lacuna in R&R policies lies in the categorization of `PAPs' as genderless entities rather than women and men living in particular circumstances, influenced in their work and thought by social, economic and political factors that act upon their particular circumstances. The formal activities are normally taken to be in the male domain, owned and controlled by them, in which women play a mere `supportive' role, even though in real terms their contribution may be substantial. The `informal' survival activities normally fall in the lot of women and these are not recorded as `loss'. A different dynamics of control operates in the `informal economy', women and men having different spheres of control over the household economy and there is often room for some amount of negotiation. With involuntary resettlement and loss of land, this could shift when the `cash economy' enters. Cash compensation is more often than not controlled by men, even where it is awarded to women. Cash brought in by the shift in production systems (e.g., from subsistence to commercial crops) is similarly controlled. Hence more flow of cash need not mean more prosperity all around – this too is differentiated by gender. Where jobs are part of the compensation package, women often turn from productive farmers and food providers to housewives. The positive side of this is the visible reduction in workloads and the negative, fall in socio-economic status and complete dependence on men. The new job culture may eventually deter women from pursuing it due to socio-cultural differences that result in being away from home for a long time, economic exploitation by contractors, sexual abuse, and the like.[24]

Control over household economy is also affected by factors such as increased alcoholism corresponding with increased access to cash. This could in turn lead to greater physical and psychological violence against women, including desertion.

Gender equality is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance. Within the development paradigm, transforming the prevailing social discrimination against women has become a priority, and one realizes that this must happen concurrently with increased direct action to rapidly improve the social and economic status of women.

- As women receive greater education and training, they will earn more money
- As women earn more money - as has been repeatedly shown - they spend it in the further education and health of their children, as opposed to men, who often spend it on drink, tobacco or other women.
- As women rise in economic status, they will gain greater social standing in the household and the village, and will have greater voice.
- As women gain influence and consciousness, they will make stronger claims to their entitlements - gaining further training, better access to credit and higher incomes - and command attention of police and courts when attacked.
- As son-preference declines and acceptance of violence declines, families will be more likely to educate their daughters, and age of marriage will rise.
- For every year beyond 4th Grade that girls go to school, family size shrinks 20%, child deaths drop 10% and wages rise 20%.

It is a well accepted fact that it is women who bear the primary responsibility for actions needed to end hunger: education, nutrition, health and family income. Yet they are systematically denied access to the resources they need to fulfill their responsibility, which include education, health care services, job training, and access and freedom to use family planning services.

[24] The Gender Concern: Gender in World Bank Supported Resettlement and Rehabilitation Projects in India, *Submitted to the Social Development Cell, World Bank, New Delhi, August 2001,* Geeta Menon, Consultant, Bhopal

Seven areas where they face discrimination are malnutrition, poor health, lack of education, lack of skills, lack of recognized/acknowledged work opportunities, violence and lack of social power.[25]

Given the above, the following assessment based on certain indicators demonstrates the situation of women in the 4 PAVs:

Participation: In all the villages, majority of the respondents stated that women were given equal status. But this does not appear to reflect the objective condition and is a subjective statement based on the respondent's perspective within his/her social environment. It was noted that during the meetings and discussions held at the villages, women did not generally participate in public meetings. In some villages like Patadi, elderly women participated along with men and these women were also quite vocal in voicing their opinion during meetings conducted by Consultant. But in villages like Saragbundia and Khoddle, it was evident that they did not feel the need for women to be present during the consultations. Hence there was no participation by women. The consultants had to request for the women to be present at a stated time so as to be able to talk to them and elicit their views. During the meetings for CDP it was seen that some of the issues that men felt relevant did not match with what the women wanted. For instance, the men in Saragbundia did not think the state of hand pumps was a major issue for drinking water whereas the women felt it was the most important since it is their responsibility to fetch drinking water for the house.

Education: Statistics indicate that female literacy is way higher than male literacy in Korba district. But in the 4 PAVs, female literacy is lower than male literacy. Education seems to take a back seat for women - especially at middle school level and above. Distance from school, ignorance about the importance of education and the feeling that their main job is to attend to domestic / household chores, are the primary reasons for not pursuing education. Women did not show a keen interest in literacy classes. Along with the reasons stated, the social environment also indicates that parents do not see any incentive in educating their daughters. Foremost is the view that education of girls brings no returns to parents and that their future roles, being mainly reproductive and perhaps including agricultural labour, require no formal education. As more and more boys are engaged in education, there is a growing reliance on the labour of girls. Girls work on the land while carrying out their usual tasks in housework.

Health: As adults, women get less health care than men and more so in rural areas. They tend to be less likely to admit that they are sick and they wait until their sickness has progressed before they seek help or help is sought for them. Studies on attendance at rural primary health centres (PHCs) reveal that more males than females are treated in almost all parts of the country, with differences greater in hospitals in the northern India than those in the south, pointing to some regional differences in the value placed on women. Women's tolerate for suffering and their reluctance to be examined by male personnel are additional constraints in their getting adequate health care. Though no specific data on gender discrimination on health was collected, the data on sex ratio maybe an indication of the above. It is noted that sex ratio is biased towards females in the 0-6 yrs range and then it reduces in the overall ratio. The reduction is less in Khoddle where again the literacy level of women is higher than the other villages, indicating that women and their well being is definitely higher on the list of priorities in Khoddle when compared to the other 3 PAVs

Work/labour: Women's work is rarely recognized. Also women's economic dependence on men impacts their power within the family. With increased participation in income-earning activities, not only will there be more income for the family, but gender inequality would be reduced. This issue is particularly salient in India because studies show a very low level of female participation in the labor force. Chhattisgarh state reports female participation in labour force as 33%. Presumably this involvement is more in agricultural sector and is partly seen in construction works also. The environment in industrial sector is quite different where discipline, timings, and long periods outside home are deterrent factors along with other problems which

[25] Chronic Hunger and the Status of Women in India, *Carol S. Coonrod, June 1998. Internet version*

relate to employment through contractors. Positive environment with crèche for keeping children are required for women to adapt to cultural changes.

Further, if all activities are taken into account - including maintenance of kitchen gardens and poultry, grinding food grains, collecting water and firewood, etc. - housewives can be considered as much economically productive as the male bread earner. Women's employment in businesses is rarely recognized as economically productive, either by men or women. And, any income generated from this work is generally controlled by the men. Such work is unlikely to increase women's participation in allocating family finances.

This scenario is well reflected in the social set-up of the four villages. Infact, the training activities asked for by the women are mostly knitting and tailoring and are not aligned with taking up employment in a skilled sector. Most of them are willing to nominate people for employment with LAPPL instead of seeking it themselves. In Patadi, more than others, the women were very keen on taking part in some IGP activity which they felt would help in strengthening women's groups and contribute for the betterment of the village.

Impact of technology on women: The shift from subsistence to a market economy has a dramatic negative impact on women. Women's participation, knowledge and inputs get marginalized, and their role shifts from being primary producers to subsidiary workers or even unemployed. When technology has been introduced in areas where women worked, women labourers get displaced by men thus women lose an important source of income.

Commercialization and dependence on market economy has led to a situation where food is lifted straight from the market. The income/expenses is controlled by men in a household. Earlier, most of the subsistence produce was brought home and stored, and the women exchanged it for other commodities. Such a system vested more control with the women.

Unequal access to resources: Extension services tend to reach only men, which perpetuates the existing division of labour in the agricultural sector, with women continuing to perform unskilled tasks.

A number of factors perpetuate women's limited job skills: if training women for economic activities requires them to leave their village, this is usually a problem for them. Unequal access to education restricts women's abilities to learn skills that require even functional levels of literacy. In terms of skill development, women are impeded by their lack of mobility, low literacy levels and prejudiced attitudes toward women. Government and bank officials have preconceived ideas of what women are capable of, and stereotypes of what is considered women's work. This may have a direct impact on the nutritional status of the household specifically for women and children.

The insecurity outside the household is today the greatest obstacle in the path of women. Conscious that, compared to the atrocities outside the house, atrocities within the house are endurable, women continue to accept their inferiority in the house and society.

Following Matrix shows the issues and impacts related to women and proposed mitigation measures.

Matrix 6.2: Issues and Impacts related to women in PAVs and proposed mitigation measures

Issues and impacts	Mitigation measures
1. Cultural factors while adapting industrial work	Provision of crèche for children. Close monitoring of contractors by LAPPL and keeping check on compliance with labour laws.
2. Diminished role in agriculture	Provision of skill training programmes with marketing linkages and credit facilities
3. Lack of privacy, lack of toilets/bathrooms	Provision of bathroom enclosures and provision of domestic latrines
4. Nutrition and Health	Agricultural upgrading programmes with existing land, education and awareness on food values, developing vegetable gardens in homestead land. Provision of health facilities through mobile camps with female doctors.
5. Drinking Water	Provision of hand pumps, bore wells and / or piped supply
6. Literacy	There is a need to create more awareness on this. Examples may be created by providing educated girls with office jobs in the Company which would have better social acceptance and give enhanced status to girls.
7. As technology is introduced, women labourers get displaced by men thus women lose an important source of income	Where possible, women may be trained for technical jobs. Training needs to be provided closer to home.
8. Lack of presence of women in community level discussions and mass meetings.	Participation of women needs to be ensured consciously in all meetings and they should be encouraged to participate. If culturally this is not so popular, then specific meetings for discussing related issues with women need to be organized. Also it may be made mandatory that women become members of the village level committees formed for implementation of RAP and CDP.

7. Mitigation of Impacts and Resettlement Entitlements

7.1 Principles of resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons, IFC's Performance Standards and Principles adopted by LAPPL

IFC Policy states that if involuntary displacement is unavoidable, adverse impacts on individuals and communities should be minimized through adjustments in routing or siting of project facilities (e.g., pipelines, access roads, plants, depots, etc.). Compensation for land and other assets should be calculated at the market value plus transaction costs related to restoring the assets. In practice, those who suffer negative social and economic impacts as a result of the acquisition of land or land use rights for a project range from those having legally recognized rights or claims to the land, to those with customary claims to land, and those with no legally recognized claims, to seasonal resource users such as herders or fishing families, hunters and gatherers who may have interdependent economic relations with communities located within the project area.

The potential variety of land use claimants renders the calculation of full replacement cost difficult and complex. For this reason, clients should identify and consult with all persons and communities that are displaced by land acquisition as well as host communities who will receive those who are resettled, to obtain adequate information about land titles, claims and use. Affected communities should also have the opportunity for informed participation in resettlement planning that the mitigation of the adverse project impacts is appropriate and the potential benefits of resettlement are sustainable.

LAPPL's Principles for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

LAPPL has endeavoured and is continuing to endeavour -

1. To avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible;

2. To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;

3. To improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons;

4. To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, aspirations, cultures and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples;

5. To avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not feasible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such impacts , and to provide opportunities for development benefits, in a culturally appropriate manner; and

6. To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with the Indigenous Peoples and others affected by a project throughout the life of the project

In case of LAPPL, the determination of compensation was done in strict compliance with the law and regulations in force at the time of acquisition and the relevant provisions of the Land Acquisition Act that are applied by the State Government. The acquisition of land was done by the Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC) and the land was given on a long term lease to the industry, in the present case, LAPPL Project. Most of this process was completed by the time IFC Environmental and Social specialists arrived on the site in October 2006 for the appraisal of this project.

LAPPL has made every effort to ensure that land acquisition is consistent with its corporate philosophy and IFC's Performance Standards in Phase 1 of the project. LAPPL has, in addition to the compensation and other committed benefits, required the third party consultant to prepare a detailed economic Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) covering the PATs and also a Community Development Plan (CDP) for all the four affected villages to mitigate adverse impacts on account of the project. Further, LAPPL has committed to work with the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoC) to ensure future phases of the project's land acquisition and compensation outcomes are consistent with the expected objectives of LAPPL's corporate philosophy and IFC's Performance Standards.

7.2 Land Acquisition: Process Adopted for the Amarkantak Project

The Project involved acquisition of 505.97 acres of land during the first phase which comprised 468.99 acres of private land and 36.98 acres of Government land. The land acquisition was carried out by the State Government through the District Administration and land was handed over to Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC). CSIDC, on its part, has leased out the land on a 99-year lease to LAPPL. The land was essentially under rain-fed agriculture, and hence, the farmers were able to grow only a single crop per year. Few farmers had bore wells on their lands for irrigation.

Private land has been acquired from 302 families (PAHs) in Pahanda, Patadi, Khoddle and Saragbundia villages as shown in the following table.

Table 7.1: Land Acquisition[26]

Villages	PAHs losing land	Land Acquired (acres)	
		Private	Govt.
1. Pahanda	24	26.40	-
2. Patadi	80	121.64	2.87
3. Khoddle	110	188.29	18.53
4. Saragbundia	88	132.66	15.58
Total	**302**	**468.99**	**36.98**

In keeping with Lanco Group's corporate philosophy on stakeholder value creation and IFC's Performance Standards, LAPPL has commissioned a detailed socio-economic impact assessment (SIA) to:

- Enhance positive socio-economic outcomes of the Project;
- Meet IFC's Social & Environmental assessment and disclosure requirements;
- Identify and mitigate potential social impacts and risks; and
- Strengthen community relations and LAPPL's reputation.

The Company has committed to providing permanent employment to one person from each of the affected households and comply with the state legislation for acquisition of lands and state policy with regard to R&R.

The project impacts identified and discussed in Section 6 of the Report are considered by LAPPL after the consultants CSIA work was at the concluding stage and involved consultations with the PATs, other community members and district administration officials. Consultant's suggestions and recommendations as well as some feedback from IFC have also gone into firming up the mitigation measures / plans. The proposed plans do reflect LAPPL's philosophy of mitigating social impacts and risks and improving the quality of life of affected communities. The following sections bring out the entitlement and assistance packages designed by LAPPL to mitigate negative impacts on the affected people and minimize their economic displacement.

[26] As per government records, the PATs are 330 but the correct number of 302 is worked out based on the consultants study as explained in Section 6.2.1

7.3 Entitlement Framework – Basic Considerations

As a result of land acquisition, the affected population is subjected to a range of socio-economic impacts. Most significantly affected families are those, who lost all or a considerable portion of their land to the project. The families that lost land only partially may be able to continue their present occupation albeit with diminished income. The mitigation measures for such families will involve an assessment of their losses and provision for timely and adequate compensation to overcome the losses.

The form of assistance will also depend upon the extent of the losses, monetary compensation received and the economic and social vulnerability of the PATs as identified by the socio-economic baseline survey. The PATs, who retain a substantial part of their assets after the LA and who have a demonstrable capacity to invest money productively, can be compensated by one time payment of compensation. In the rest of the cases, the mitigation measures need to strike a balance between immediate and long-term needs of the PATs. This can be achieved by providing a cash compensation for replacing the lost assets, a transition allowance to provide relief for immediate loss of income and a compensation by way of income generating programmes (IGP) and training to rebuild the earning capacity of the PAH. The actual mechanism and amount of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the PATs is determined by way of developing a family level entitlement package that accounts for the losses suffered by the family as well as its ability to make effective use of the assistance.

7. 3.1 Methodology to determine Entitlement for a Loss Category

The objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to ensure that the socio-economic status of PATs is maintained or improved. The desired improvement in income levels is especially relevant in case of Project Affected Titleholders (PATs) who are below poverty line [27] (BPL). However, it is also important that the level of assistance is equitable and does not cause resentment among the PATs due to perceived discrimination.

The entitlement of the PAT, therefore, is determined by identifying the applicable category of losses, estimating their quantum and assessing the potential socio-economic impact due to the loss. The level and mechanism of assistance by way of compensation is then decided to ensure that the income restoration/enhancement objectives of the RAP are achieved. The following section presents the rationale and the entitlement framework developed for different categories of losses suffered by the PATs due to acquisition of lands for the project.

i. Entitlement for Loss of Agricultural Lands

The *'land for land'* option for PATs having valid title or customary or usufruct right for their acquired land is considered as the most appropriate way to compensate the agricultural PATs. However, unavailability of surplus agricultural land in the project villages makes this option difficult to implement. Also the small plots acquired from individuals PATs cannot be replaced due to lack of contiguous lands to supplement the land lost and purchase of such small plots at different places would not be economically viable. The state government has acquired the land through the provisions of LA Act which also does not adopt this approach. In such case, monetary compensation for the loss of land at replacement value is considered appropriate and is acceptable to the PATs

ii. Entitlement for Loss of Income

Economic loss due to Land Acquisition is a consequence of land loss and loss of produce. Amount of loss in income for PATs is never uniform and not just in financial terms. It is

[27] As per the Government of India, the threshold for Poverty Line is a per capita calorie norm of 2400 calories per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per day for the urban areas. Therefore, the per capita income that is required to buy food equivalent to these calorie norms determines if a person is above or below Poverty Line. This income figure is updated from time to time based on the inflation levels. In this Report, families with annual income less than Rs 24,000 per annum are taken as 'Below Poverty Line'.

dependent on the amount of land lost, which determines the amount of produce (for subsistence/commercial purposes) lost and also loss in work opportunity. If the PATs are mostly dependent on agriculture, they may not have the skill and aptitude for taking up other forms of livelihood. In such conditions, income restoration for PATs has to take into consideration various factors such as the age and skill of the PAT, where they are living and possible work opportunities in that area, family profile, extent of financial deficit suffered by the PAT and its impact on the running and well-being of the family. Alternative income opportunities and Income Generation Plan (IGP) created or offered should take into consideration the socio-cultural profile of the community the PAT belongs to as well as ensure that it does not lead to disruption in the family composition. For people being offered business opportunities, market linkages too have to be investigated and perhaps created. Special care has to be taken to ensure that the most affected or vulnerable groups are supported so that they are able to overcome any scope of impoverishment.

7.3.2 Entitlement Package

Considering the above guiding principles and the extent of impacts due to land acquisition, the entitlement package has been determined taking into account the loss of landholdings and post-LA income levels. While determining the entitlement package, the following categories have been considered.

1. Land loss

1a. PATs left with viable land: Under this category, there are two sub-categories of impacts. These are: PAT families with no deficit in income post LA[28] and PAT families with deficit in income post LA.

1b. PATs left with unviable land and those who have been rendered land less: Under this category also, there are two sub-categories of impacts. These are PAT families with no deficit in income post LA and PAT families with deficit in income post LA.

2. Vulnerable PATs: These are aged persons staying on their own without any next of kin and PATs rendered BPL after LA and STs.

   [Note: The socio-economic survey reveals that being a woman PAT is not specifically vulnerable in this project since not all the women PATs are heads of families. IPDP need not be carried out since STs are mainstreamed and pursue same type of occupation, speak the same language and enjoy rights and privileges similar to others like the SCs and they also follow same social customs as the other social groups living in these villages]

3. Women have been specifically taken up as a category though in this particular case, the consultants do not classify them exactly as vulnerable. However, their status within the community is a key indicator in determining the overall development and well being of the community

4. Loss of residential structures and other forms of assets

5. Loss of trees and crops belonging to individuals

6. Temporary loss of crops

7. Loss of common property resources: Ponds, sources of drinking water, access to roads and infrastructure

Based on the above categorisation, an entitlement matrix has been developed which suggests different measures to provide additional rehabilitation assistance to bridge the gap between compensation paid through government mechanism and market or replacement values as per IFC's PS 5 and 7.

[28] To calculate deficit in income post land acquisition for all categories of PAHs, notional interest income on the compensation paid for land and other assets has not been considered. This has been left out in the interest of conservatism and since data reveals that several households spent the money on assets (e.g.: TV, motor cycle, etc.) which may not yield any income the household.

Matrix 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

Categorisation of Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues for LAPPL	Compensation Policy
1. Loss of private land - Homestead land, agricultural land or vacant plot - Owner(s) with legal title		
1a. PATs left with viable land • PAT with no deficit in income after LA • PAH with deficit in income	All PATs below age of 40 years would be offered employment and necessary training would be provided to enable them to fit into the organisation. Women to be given option of nominating another person or take up work in the power plant which is suitable for them All PATs between 40-60 years of age to be given the option of taking up employment or nominating another person. All PATs above 60 years to nominate another person for employment • Compensation for land acquired + employment • Compensation for land acquired + employment + priority in skill development training for IGP and IGP support, based on levels of deficit in income + technical guidance to increase productivity of remaining land	• Replacement/market value of land (including compensation for non-viable residual portions) • One job per individual title holder • For all cases of nomination, joint salary bank accounts in the names of the PAT and the nominee to be opened • Counselling to the PATs before nomination • Periodic and close monitoring of such nomination cases and redressal of any conflicts arising within the family • Additional compensation for vulnerable[29] households
~~2.~~ **1b. PATs left with unviable land and those rendered landless**	LAPPL to acquire the unviable bits of land and compensate the affected PAHs at replacement cost All PATs below age of 40 years of age would be offered employment. Women to be given option of nominating another person. All PATs between 40 to 60 years of age to be given the option of taking up employment or nominating another person All PATs above 60 to nominate another person for employment.	

[29] Vulnerable households considered are female-headed households, aged couples staying alone, disabled-headed household, Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and STs

Matrix 7.1: Entitlement Matrix (contd.)

1. Loss of private land – Homestead land, agricultural land or vacant plot - Owner(s) with legal title (contd.)		
1b. PATs left with unviable land and those rendered landless (contd.)		
• PAT families with no deficit in income • PAT families with deficit in income	• Compensation for land acquired + employment • Compensation for land at replacement / market rate + employment + priority in skill development training for IGP and IGP support, based on levels of deficit in income + guidance for investment of compensation paid for the unviable parcel of land	
2. Vulnerable PATs[30]		
Vulnerable PATs for all impacts) **2a.** Aged couples (PATs) staying on their own and single aged PATs staying alone **2b.** BPL households (after LA) **2c**. ST households	Option of taking up training on IGP will be provided to the PAT • A fixed monthly pension of Rs. 4,000 per family, with 10% increase every 2 years throughout life for PAT and spouse • Compensation for land acquired + priority in employment with LAPPL + priority in skill development training for IGP and IGP support, based on levels of deficit in income • Compensation for land acquired + priority in employment with LAPPL + priority in skill development training for IGP and IGP support, based on levels of deficit in income	• **Livelihood.** Vulnerable households will be prioritized for employment in the project and skill training and assistance for IGP[31]

[30] Vulnerable households considered are female-headed households, aged couples staying alone, disabled-headed household, Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and STs

[31] LIGHT (an NGO set up by LANCO) will assist LAPPL in R&R and CDP implementation – e.g. in PAT identification, purchasing income generating assets, etc. Examples of income generating assets are tools for carpenters or mechanics, sewing machines for tailors, helping some of them to open small shops and so on, which would be PAT-specific.

7.4 Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan

7.4.1 Resettlement Action Plan

Based on the above discussions, the following are the RAP components for this project:

i. Resettlement Assistance for loss of agricultural lands

ii. Resettlement Assistance for loss of income (deficit in incomes) with –

- One job per affected family
- Training in improved agricultural practices

iii Vulnerable families based on the above mentioned losses and level of deficit in income post-LA, comprising aged PATs staying alone without kin, women headed families, single women, BPL families and STs with provisions for

- Income generation schemes and assistance

iv. Resettlement assistance for loss of assets

- Private – structures, trees and crops
- Community structures like ponds, access roads etc

These have been detailed out in the following sections.

7.4.2 Compensation for Loss of Agricultural Lands

In case of the LAPPL Amarkantak Project, there is no physical resettlement involved for private land acquired. There is economic displacement. Determination of monetary compensation was done in strict compliance with the law and regulations in force and relevant provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are applied by the State Government. The acquisition of land is done by the Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC) and land was given on a long term lease to LAPPL for setting up the Project.

As per the LA Act, the compensation was fixed, among other requirements, based on the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under Section 4, sub-section (1) i.e., on the cut off date. Determination of market value is the responsibility of the District Collector/ Designated Land Acquisition Officer (LAO).

To assess the market value of land, the Collector / LAO relied on land prices cited in land transactions (registered with the Revenue Officials and Registrar) within the year preceding the cut off date. While, sometimes these prices may not reflect true market value (due to insufficient transaction volume / transaction distribution across categories of land, etc.), this can be considered to be a bona-fide mechanism to estimate rural land prices. However, in most cases, the LAO / Collector also used other methodologies to assess market value besides the recent average transaction value for each category of land.

Given the above, Chhattisgarh Government identified two methodologies for market value based compensation determination, viz., (a) based on average transaction price of land on a per acre basis ('Bikri Chant' Methodology); and (b) based on 'lagaan' (land tax) for each category of land ('Misal' Methodology). The Misal / Lagaan (Land Tax) basis (particularly in case of agricultural land) is often considered better because the tax is fixed on a scientific assessment of the productive potential of land. Hence, the lagaan / land tax provided a scientific basis for differentiating relative ratings of various classes / categories of land, based on the productive potential of each class / category of land. That is how, it is observed that even though the absolute lagaan rate considered in the computations is an old rate based on 1929 land valuations (which have not been revised for some reason), in the determination of compensation, only the ratio of lagan values has been used, thereby not negatively impacting the final value of compensation. In three out of four villages, the 'Misal' method has yielded a better (higher) value of land compensation as compared to the 'Bikri Chant' method.

The final value selected was determined as higher of the values arrived at by the two separate methodologies described above. In addition, a 30% solatium and 12% per annum increment on the assessed market value has also been paid.

Further, the Deputy Registrar (of Korba in this case), carried out an independent (of any Land Acquisition Process) annual market value assessment of each category / class of land for every village in the district. This market value assessment is called 'circle rate'. For land valuation in the case of LAPPL project land, it has been observed that the compensation awarded (even without the 30% solatium and 12% increment) is higher than the circle rates.

Hence, the compensation that has been awarded to the affected property owners is higher than the market value arrived at by at least two reasonably robust and scientific market value assessment methodologies. If the 30% solatium is taken into consideration the compensation should amount to replacement cost or more.

The PAT-wise compensation data towards land is available in Appendices 7.Ph.1 to 7.S.1.

7.4.3 Economic Resettlement beyond the Monetary Compensation for Land

As mentioned in 7.4.2, the land value was determined as the higher of the two values arrived at by the two separate methodologies – Misal and Bikri Chant. A 30% solatium was paid to cover hardship, etc. and 12% per annum on the assessed market value was paid for a period of six months to cover time elapsed up to the disbursal of compensation in May 2005.

The following sections describe how LAPPL approached the issue of economic resettlement by additional compensations for economic displacement of those PATs whose income is less now compared to the time before the LA, and those who remained BPL, who are vulnerable because of old age or staying alone, etc. The incomes differences would be bridged by following ways:

- Employment in LAPPL for a period of about 20 years (PAT/nominee would receive at least the monthly statutory minimum wage as per the provisions of the applicable Act, or a higher amount). PATs / Nominees with minimum qualification of Class X would in fact receive much higher monthly salaries. Technically qualified PATs / nominees – either at present or after they are trained by LAPPL – will receive salaries commensurate with the particular skill set and matching with the norms followed in the industry.

- Assistance will be provided for Income Generation Programmes (IGP) and setting up of enterprises through provision of skill training, management development training, providing seed money, etc. (it is assumed that PATs will be able to generate at least Rs.2,000 per month after a transition period of six months. Select PATs i.e., those who need the continued support, will be supported by transition allowance during these six months)

Further to this, the PAHs will have access to temporary employment opportunities during the project construction period till June 2009 and for certain infrastructure works to be carried out under CDP. Indirect benefits will be accrued also through facilities and amenities planned under the CDP which are difficult to quantify but are nevertheless contributory in the economic resettlement process.

The assistance package has been worked out using common principles and uniform approach for providing different types of IGP schemes. Thus, in certain specific cases, the deficit cannot be completely mopped up because any special treatment of one PAH vis-à-vis the others could give raise to controversies and claims and counter claims in respect of what the individuals claimed, during the surveys, as their incomes were before the LA. However, the Company plans to keep a track of the PATs remaining with deficit incomes even after administering the IGP/ other assistance measures, through periodic monitoring and give them priority in employing them in the CDP activities to ensure that the economic status of PATs is protected.

The socio-economic survey's findings have been further analyzed to determine the various categories of impacts on PATs. The following are the salient observations and recommendations in this context.

- The average age of the PATs is 44 years. Forty six of the male PATs are above 60 years of age and 94 belong to the age range of 40 – 60 years

- As per the government compensation records, there are 44 women PATs and as per the socio-economic survey by the consultant, it is observed that they are titleholders to the land lost but not all of them are heads of households. Their levels of vulnerability has been determined based on other factors (age, BPL category or not, earning members in the family, etc.) in the study. Therefore, there is no category as women headed households under the vulnerable category. Further, none of the women PATs is qualified to the minimum extent to get jobs in the company. Twelve women are below 40 years of age, 19 are between 40-60 years and 13 are above the age of 60 years. Given their lack of skills, age and probable difficulty in adjusting to an industrial environment, taking cognizance of their need for security and the fact that they would only be able to get the job of a labourer, it was felt that giving them a one time settlement in lieu of the job is possibly a better option. However, the 12 women below 40 years are employable and LAPPL could employ them suitably. However, for all women PATs, there is an option of nominating an alternative person.

Hence, age and gender are given due consideration while framing the entitlements since income generation through employment in LAPPL is a major component of the income restoration programme.

- All PATs below age of 40 years would be offered employment and women would be given the option of nominating another person

- All PATs between 40-60 years of age would be given the option of taking up direct employment or nominating another person from the family

- All PATs above 60 can nominate a family member for employment with LAPPL

Given the above as part of the policy, it was decided that

- For all cases of nomination, joint salary accounts in the names of the PAT and the nominee will be opened.

- Counselling will be provided to the PATs on the above issues including the nomination

- Periodic and close monitoring of such nomination cases and redressal of any conflicts arising in the family thereof will take place and is outlined in section 5 under Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

- Gender oriented participation and training

142 PATs are left with viable land. These PAHs further fall into several sub categories of impacts.

- 54 PATs with no deficit income post LA, have been compensated in cash for land + the PATs will be provided permanent employment which will compensate for the loss of income

- 88 PAT families having deficit in income post LA have been further grouped as per the level of deficit

- 58 PATs with deficit in income less than poverty line (Rs. 24,000 per annum) have been compensated in cash for land + the PATs will be provided permanent employment which will compensate for loss of income + the PAH will be given technical guidance to increase productivity of remaining land

- 12 PATs with deficit in income between Rs. 24000 to 50,000 per annum have been compensated in cash for land + the PATs will be provided permanent employment which will compensate for loss of income + technical guidance to increase productivity of remaining land + skill development training for PAT if he or she has not taken up employment or for one eligible member of PAH in IGP

- 14 PAT families with deficit income between Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000 per annum have been compensated in cash for land + the PATs will be provided permanent employment which will compensate for loss of income + technical guidance to increase productivity of remaining land + skill development training for PAT if he/ she has not taken up employment with LAPPL or for one eligible member of PAH in IGP + Rs. 20,000 as seed money for setting up IGP

- 4 PAT families with deficit in over Rs. 1, 00,000 have been compensated in cash for land + the PATs will be provided permanent employment which will compensate for loss of income + technical guidance to increase productivity of remaining land + skill development training for PAT if he/ she has not taken up employment with LAPPL or one eligible member of PAT families in IGP + Rs. 40,000 as seed money for setting up IGP+ Rs.2,000 per month for 6 months as transition money to help the PAH tide over till the IGP starts giving full-fledged returns.

Depending on the vulnerability and income deficiency level, IGP coverage will be given to not only the PAT / nominee but additional member(s) of the family / household. The basic objective while covering individuals under the IGP is to see that the income restoration to the pre-LA level or better, would take place.

Viability of landholding left with the PAT after LA is an important factor. Hence, Nine (9) PATs left with unviable plots will be compensated by LAPPL by purchasing the remaining, unviable parcels of land from these PATs at replacement cost.

82 have been rendered landless. These PATs further fall into different sub-categories of impacts:

- 39 PAT families with no deficit income post LA have been compensated for land in cash + the PATs will be provided employment in LAPPL + guidance for investment of compensation for unviable land where applicable

- 44 PAT families with deficit less than poverty line (Rs. 24000 per annum) in income post LA have been compensated for land in cash + the PATs will be provided employment in LAPPL + guidance for investment of compensation for unviable land where applicable

- Four PAT families with deficit in income between Rs.24000 – 50,000 per annum in income post LA have been compensated for land in cash + the PATs will be provided employment in LAPPL + guidance for investment of compensation for unviable land where applicable + skill development training for PAT if he/ she has not taken up employment with LAPPL or one eligible member of PAH in IGP.

- Three PAT families with deficit income between Rs.50,000 to 1, 00,000 per annum in income post LA have been compensated for land in cash + the PAT will be provided employment in LAPPL + guidance for investment of compensation for unviable land where applicable + skill development training for PAT if he/ she has not taken up employment with LAPPL or one eligible member of PAT family in IGP + Rs. 20,000 as seed money for setting up IGP.

Table 7.2: Category of PATs based on land loss and income status post LA

	Saragbundia	Khoddle	Patadi	Pahanda
No deficit in income				
a. Viable	9	19	16	9
b. Unviable	3	4	2	2
c. Land less	23	11	0	3
< Rs. 24000 per annum				
a. Viable	9	26	20	3
b. Unviable	1	2	1	0
c. Land less	24	0	0	0
Rs. 24000 – 50000 per annum				
a. Viable	1	9	1	1
b. Unviable	0	0	0	0
c. Land less	2	2	0	0
Rs. 50000- 100000 per annum				
a. Viable	0	5	7	2
b. Unviable	0	1	1	0
c. Land less	1	0	0	0
> Rs. 100000 per annum				
a. Viable	0	2	2	0
b. Unviable	0	0	0	0
c. Land less	0	0	0	0

However, it may be noted here that some of the PAHs may also belong to the vulnerable categories. Which category is applicable will be decided on a case to case basis.

For example, one woman PAT is aged 50 and is staying with her husband. This old couple do not have kith and kin to take care of them. She has become landless post LA, and is has a deficit in income and now belongs to BPL category. She can be considered to belong to the more vulnerable category. Therefore, her assistance package is proposed to comprise compensation paid for land + a monthly pension amounting to Rs.4000 + a 10% increase every two years till death of the PAT and spouse and IGP training if desired by PAT.

Vulnerable PATs / PAHs

These are aged persons staying on their own, PATs rendered BPL after LA and STs. The assistance framed under these impacts will be applicable based on a case to case basis.

Eight aged persons staying on their own: In some cases there are affected people who are aged couples or single persons staying alone. They are not of an age to be able to retrain themselves and take up new form of employment. It was felt that since they stay alone giving them the option of nominating another may not be feasible as it does not result in the income going into their HH. Compensation at replacement / market rate + monthly pension of Rs. 4000 pm with an increase of 10% every to two years till the death of the PAT and spouse + IGP training if the PAT is interested is a better option.

Seven PAT families have been rendered BPL after LA: Compensation for land was paid in cash + one job for adult nominee in LAPPL + training for IGP for one eligible family member + Rs.40000/- as seed money + Rs. 2000/- per month for 6 months as transition allowance (six months is the time taken to set up IGP)

36 PATs are ST families. While acknowledging their vulnerability as a social group given the fact that their conditions socially and economically are at par with the PATs of the other social groups, no special assistance has been framed for them. The assistance framed for them will be based on a case to case basis depending on which of the above mentioned categories they fall under.

7.4.4 Loss of residential structures and other forms of assets.

Fifteen PAHs have lost structures like open wells and bore wells of which one household has been physically resettled as the house structure was on the land acquired. Compensation determined by the Revenue department has been paid to these PAHs as well as the loss of income due to loss of these structures, where applicable, has been taken into account in the impact assessment and RAP.

7.4.5 Loss of trees

Many of the PAT families have lost fruiting and non-fruiting trees that they grew on their land. They have been compensated for these based on the rates given by the Horticultural Department. Compensation has been paid to these PAT families as well as the loss of income due to loss of these trees, has been taken into account in the impact assessment and RAP.

7.4.6 Temporary loss of crops

Some PAHs whose lands are located along the factory premises have lost their crops due to water logging caused by run-of from the construction site. They will be compensated according to the plot size and estimated yield.

7.4.7 Loss of common property resources

Ponds, sources of drinking water, access to roads and infrastructures are being replaced and additional resources are being created based on CDP.

7.4.8 Resettlement Assistance for Loss of Income

The Company is committed to hiring one person from each of the affected families of titleholders in permanent employment as per LAPPL's agreement with CSIDC. It is expected that this will compensate for the loss of income due to loss of land. However, the loss of income is not the same for all PATs. Amount of land and source of income lost from wage labour in some cases (seasonal person-days) has been taken into consideration to assess income loss.

Marketing linkages and intensive IGP assistances will be provided tothose having viable extent of lands for agriculture but left with some deficit in incomes exist [32]. Training in improvements in agricultural production with close monitoring and advice will be provided so that crop production is enhanced beyond subsistence level and they are able to sell excess produce to augment their income. It may also be noted that since this area is under rain fed agriculture with mono cropping (single crop/ annum), it is evident that the major source of income for such PAT families was wage labour in the past. While increased opportunities / demand and competition for wage labour in the area after LA may have created a setback for them, it can be safely assumed that given the increased infrastructural development in the area, and increased skill training given to these PATs, they will have access to greater work opportunity in time. However, the entitlements being given to them will ensure that the family receives appropriate support to enhance their sustained earning power. Besides this, as per the socio-economic survey, most have stated that they have saved some money from the compensation amount received. The interest earned and to continue in case of bank deposits or alternative investments, is also an addition to their income.

[32] Possible ways of augmenting agricultural production – Rain water storage structure, drip irrigation system, use of bio fertilizers, composting and chemicals, etc.

Viability of landholding left with the PATs after LA is another important consideration in determining the possibility of restoration of income of PAT family. This has more importance as an asset base for the PAH, since agriculture in this area is rain fed and mono-cropping is practiced. These factors have helped determine the amount of assistance required for each PAT. If there has been no deficit in income after LA, it is assumed that the compensation given to a PAT for land and the job provided to one person from the PAT families will help the PAT family maintain its economic status or improve upon it. But in cases where the PAT has suffered a deficit in income after LA even though it has got viable landholding, it is deemed that assistance is required to help the PAT family regain its income potential and / or also improve upon it. However, the level of deficit in income faced by the PAT family will determine the amount and type of assistance to be given. In the case of PATs with unviable land or those who are landless, technical expertise to aid in adopting alternative sources of livelihood is important. All categories of PATs will be monitored every year to ensure that the objectives of RAP have been met and corrective action will be taken if PAT families are found to be in need of further support.

Income Restoration Schemes by LAPPL

1. Jobs with LAPPL: As mentioned previously, the Company is committed to hiring one person in permanent employment from each of the affected households or providing alternative means of income through shops, hiring of vehicles, and monthly payments equal to or better than the minimum wages applicable as per the statutory requirement in force . The type of jobs that the Company plans to offer to the PATs / nominees and different categories is described below. Since a number of the PATs and their nominees are not skilled, LAPPL will provide suitable training to them to enable them take up these jobs in the coming months so that they are ready by the time the plant operations commence.

1a. LAPPL will get the following tasks assigned to the persons nominated by the PATs through providing them regular employment. These can be attended to by unskilled persons, and in case of a requirement for any specific skill for performing these tasks, LAPPL will train them in advance for suitable period of time before deploying them on the job. Areas coming under this category are:

- Assistants / Helpers in the Shift Operations – all four shifts
- Assistants / Helpers for Maintenance support in the TG Island, Auxiliary Cooling Water system, DG sets, etc.
- Assistants / helpers in DM Plant, Chemical Lab, etc.
- Assistants / Helpers in the ash evacuation operations
- Housekeeping assistants in the Coal Handling Plant areas
- Assistants / Helpers in the offices of the various departments connected to the O&M in the Plant
- Boiler, TG House and other auxiliaries housekeeping
- Assistants / Helpers in Stores
- Assistants / Helpers for Horticulture / Green Belt

1b. LAPPL will identify persons from the PAT families who have either a college degree or some technical qualification and provide suitable training to them at the local diploma college or operating power stations of NTPC. These will be then absorbed in the LANCO Amarkantak Power Plant as 'Diploma Trainees' and assigned the functions of operation and maintenance (O&M) technicians in the following areas:

- Shift Operations
- Safety & Environment Monitoring
- Mechanical Pressure Parts maintenance
- Mechanical / Electrical Rotating Machinery
- Turbine-Generator
- Ash Handling System
- Mechanical Maintenance
- Electrical Maintenance
- Coal Co-ordination
- Purchase and Stores

1c. LAPPL plans to identify persons from the PAT families who have completed schooling up to Class X or above (Class XII) and provide 4 to 6 months training to them at the local ITIs. They will be then absorbed in the Plant as 'Artisan Trainees' and given the functions of assistant technicians in the Plant O&M in the following areas:

- Shift Operations
- Safety & Environment Monitoring
- Mechanical Pressure Parts maintenance
- Mechanical / Electrical Rotating Machinery
- Turbine-Generator
- Ash Handling System
- Mechanical Maintenance
- Electrical Maintenance
- Plant Chemistry
- Efficiency Department
- IT Department

1d. In case graduate engineers and post-graduates in sciences/ humanities are identified among the nominations from the PAHs, they will be absorbed in suitable positions such as Graduate Engineer Trainees (GETs), secretarial services, stores, purchase, finance and accounts, etc. GETs will be imparted training in the NTPC stations at Korba and other places before they take up positions in the Plant.

1e. Unit 1 is expected to go into commercial operation by June 2008 and Unit 2 by June 2009. The tentative time plan / schedule for recruitment of the nominees from the PAT families is as follows:

- Assistants / Helpers: 1st Quarter of Year 2008
- Diploma Trainees: 60 – 70 % of them in 2nd Quarter of 2007
Balance 30 - 40% in the 2nd Quarter of 2008
- Artisan trainees: 60 - 70% of them in 2nd Quarter of 2007
Balance 30 - 40% in the 2nd Quarter of 2008
- Others: 4th Quarter of 2007 / 1st Quarter of 2008

Job areas specifically for women will be identified by LAPPL and they will be provided training on the same.

Table 7.3 indicates the educational profile of the PAT family members and LAPPL's scope for being able to provide them with suitable working positions within the project as per the qualifications. 25 women within the age range of 18-40 are available in the PAVs having technical qualification or Bachelor degree. 78 men have similar background in the PAVs.

Table 7.3: Educational Profile of members of PAT HHs

Educational Profile of members of PAT HHs										
Village	**Passed school**		**Graduate/PG/Eng.**		**Technical/ Polytechnic**		**Not passed school**		**Total**	
	Educational profile of PAT HHs (aged between 18-40)									
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Pahanda	6	4	3	1	1	0	24	23	34	28
Patadi	32	16	9	3	3	2	56	67	100	88
Saragbundia	36	11	10	2	2	1	76	63	124	77
Khoddle	67	27	22	8	28	8	82	124	199	167
Total	**141**	**58**	**44**	**14**	**34**	**11**	**238**	**277**	**457**	**360**

2. Income Generation Programs: For PATs with higher levels of deficit in income, compensation by way of training and income generating programmes (IGP) will be given to rebuild their earning capacity. IGP would be offered to eligible members of the PAT family. For vulnerable PATs and those who are not able to develop suitable skills to get employment with the Company, IGP is an alternative source of income. However, before taking up an IGP, it is important to assess the feasibility of the scheme given the socio-economic status of the locality and also the possibility of creating backward – forward market linkages. Training support and counselling is also important in ensuring the success of IGP implementation. The various IGP activities that can be taken up by women are cattle, goat and pig rearing. Men can be trained on automobile repairing, running small shops that will cater to different daily needs that have increased in the area due to the power plant. Tailoring can be taken up and they can cater to stitching uniforms, work gloves etc for the Company and other such linkages can be created for them to ensure regular inflow of income. As per the level of deficit in income, the PATs maybe given seed money to start an IGP and in some cases a transition amount will be paid for a short period till the IGP starts bringing in income.

The detailed quantification of economic rehabilitation plans / assistances has been carried out by the consultants and LAPPL to see that income differences are negated and economic conditions are improved in case of all the 71 PATs identified based on the principles and rationale adopted and discussed in the preceding sections. These comprise: 36 ST PATs, 7 BPL (PAT families), 7 old age couples (PAT families) / PATs staying alone without kin, 4 PAHs with more than Rs.100,000 income deficit per year and 17 PAT families with income deficit between Rs.50,000 to 100,000 deficit per year. For all other PAT families, it is seen that that one job (employment in LAPPL) per family or assured means of earning / monthly payments equal to or higher than the minimum wages in force as per the statutory requirement, would compensate the deficits. This data is available in Appendices 7.Ph.2 to 7.S.2.

NOTE: Data on income from agriculture (produce) as reported by different PATs varied substantially as also the income from wage labour. Therefore, statistical analysis and validation with the data on quality of land, corresponding yield per acre for different types of land, and the data on wages paid in the areas near the Project is carried out by the consultant. RAP implementation will take into account this analysis / data in order to ensure that any over-estimation or under-estimation is normalised. Thus, any errors or exaggerated claims by some of the PATs while responding to the questionnaire administered are not allowed to distort the picture for equitable and rational way of dispensing with the assistance package.

7.5 Budget for RAP

The following budget gives details of the financial assistances for the PAHs as well as the expenses on provision of training for IGP schemes and agricultural upgrading including construction of training centres, raw materials and trainers' salaries /fees, and cost of employing agency for implementation.

Table 7.4 Budget for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

No.	Item	Basis / Rate in Rupees	Time	Amount in Rs
1	5 types of Training Courses	Building, equipment, infrastructure and other one time costs Plus Salaries to trainers, maintenance and other recurring expenses for 12 months	For 1 year	2,359,000
2	7 BPL Families	@Rs. 40,000 for seed money	One time	280,000
3	4 PAHs whose deficit income is above Rs. 100,000	@ Rs.40,000 for seed money	One time	120,000
4	17 PAHs whose deficit income is between Rs. 50,000 to 100,000	@ Rs.20,000 for seed money	One time	340,000

Table 7.4 Budget for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (contd.)

No.	Item	Basis / Rate in Rupees	Time	Amount in Rs
5	Transition allowance for 7 BPL families	@ Rs.2,000	For 6 months	84,000
6	Transition allowance for 4 PAHs whose deficit income is between Rs. 50000 to 100,000	@ Rs.2,000	For 6 months	48,000
7	Fixed deposit to accrue interest @ Rs. 4000 per month for senior citizens/people staying alone not having anyone next to kin	One time deposit by company, the interest will be paid to these 7 PAHs		4,200,000
8	Technical guidance for upgrading agriculture	@ Rs. 500,000 per village	-	2,000,000
9	Land acquisition of unviable land parcels	-	-	111,270
10	Budget for PATs / PAHs not available during survey but coming under the categories requiring RAP assistance			2,000,000
11	Implementing Agency budget			460,000
	Total			**12,002,270**

Notes :

1. Total of 63 candidate trainees are considered from 63 PAHs (7BPL. 4PAHs whose deficit income is above 1Lakh, 17 PAHs whose deficit income is between Rs. 50,000 to 100,000 and 35 PAHs whose deficit income is between Rs. 24,000 to 50,000)

2. It is assumed that IGP will be setup in 6 months time

3. Detailed calculation for purchase of unviable land from the 9 PATs under this category is given below

Village	Unviable Land left	Category of land	Rate taken in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Khoddle	0.18	Gavar	119271.26	21468.83
	0.22	Gavar	119271.26	26239.68
	0.08	Gavar	119271.26	9541.70
	0.07	Bahara	180830.00	12658.10
Patadi	0.01	Urkaha	96526.34	965.26
	0.18	Urkaha	96526.34	17374.74
Saragbundia	0.05	Tikara-2	88541.67	4427.08
	0.12	Tikara	88541.67	10625.00
	0.09	Tikara-2	88541.67	7968.75
Total				**111269.14**

Rounded off to Rs. 111,270

4. The various components of the RAP considered in the above budget break-up are based on the initial and tentative planning at the stage prior to detailed consultations with the PATs and their family members as well as the concerned village authorities and revenue department officials whose role and support will be necessary. Keeping the broad principles in tact, there could therefore be variations in the budget figures across the different components, or introduction of better schemes which are more practical and useful as perceived by the PATs themselves.

8 Community Development Programme

8.1 Background and Introduction

Any industrial activity should aim at improving the socio-economic conditions in the area by way of support and assistance in the areas of employment, communication, education, health, etc. so that the quality of life around it improves. The Management of LAPPL is giving preference to the project affected households (PAHs) and other members of the village communities in the villages near the Project - especially, the PAVs. LAPPL is currently providing temporary, indirect employment during the construction phase to the people from PAVs who are engaged by the contractors of LAPPL. Plans to provide permanent, direct employment to the PATs / their nominees during the plant operation phase has also been drawn up by LAPPL.

As regards permanent employment, more than 75% of the employees in the power plant Operation and Maintenance (O&M) are proposed to be from Chhattisgarh State. About 300 PATs or their nominees will be provided employment as described in detail in Section 7.4.8. These people constitute about 60% of the employees of the Power Plant.

As regards temporary employment, during the project construction stage (commencing from early 2006 and expected to go on till June 2009), about 600 to 650 persons from the PAVs as well as other villages in the vicinity are provided with work by the contractors/sub-contractors of LAPPL who are under specific instructions from LAPPL to give preference to PAHs and local villages. Depending on the phase of construction, between 1000 to 3000 people are provided work at the Project site during the project implementation.

Other than the monetary compensation, permanent employment to one PAT or his/her nominee from each of the PAHs, and additional assistance for economic resettlement planned under the RAP, LAPPL has also been engaged in social and community development works right from the time of project inception. Lanco Institute of General Humanitarian Trust (LIGHT) has been working for community development in all the places where projects of Lanco group are set up. At the Amarkantak project area too, LIGHT has started the community works with the setting up of the Korba Artificial Limb Fitting Centre in August 2005 itself, and has been serving th e people in the neighbouring villages – especially the PAVs – by conducting free medical camps for check-up and medicine distribution, sanitation programmes and so on.

From the time the project evaluation by IFC commenced in October 2006, the approach of LAPPL with regard to the issue of identifying the socio-economic impacts of land acquisition on the PATs and other members of the community in the villages (PAVs) has taken a more systematic shape. Professional services of an independent consultant have been obtained and the comprehensive socio-economic impact assessment (CSIA) has been completed. It is recognized that there is a close link among the different components of economic resettlement comprising the monetary compensation for the acquired lands, employment to restore continued means of livelihood, additional support in terms of skills building and training in sustainable Income Generation Programmes (IGP) and allied development components comprising facilities for drinking water, improvement of infrastructure like roads, encouragement and financial support for education as well as health and sanitation related programmes. These activities coming under the broad heading of Community Development Plan (CDP) do contribute in tangible terms to supplement the RAP activities and create the spin-offs which could in fact enhance the benefits form RAP. Apart from that, they are also an integral part of the active participation of the project promoters in their engagement with and aid maintaining good relations with the community.

8.2 Objectives of CDP

All resettlement activities should be conceived as development programs. The entitlement/ assistance package in RAP aims to ensure that directly affected households are at least as well off as they were before economic displacement, and that development initiatives aimed at the restoration of incomes and services are sustainable. The CDP's goal is to restore and augment community resources, facilities and services in a way that not only benefit the affected persons but increase overall welfare of the communities and improves the general quality of life of the

total populace. Another objective of CDP is to ensure positive development outcomes on account of the Project i.e., part of the Project's benefits flow in a targeted manner to communities resident in the vicinity of the Project.

It is known that understanding expectations of communities and other stakeholders can help all parties discover potential conflicts and common interests and starting a program around common interests can help companies and communities build trust and ameliorate any potential conflicts.

Community development needs, and the appropriate program areas, vary widely with each project and community. In the context of LAPPL, communities were permitted to identify their own development priorities through a process of consultation and dialogue with the Consultants and company representatives.

The process of identifying program and activity areas for a community development program was used as an opportunity to initiate community participation by engaging community members in the process of discussion and prioritization of community needs and an assessment of available resources that is essential to development planning.

It was kept in mind that all CDP activities undertaken by the company must benefit the entire community and should not be for the benefit of one person or family.

LAPPL has already developed its agenda for employing locally available skills. Preferences have been given to hiring people from the local area for all open jobs. People from PAVs and specifically the PAPs are given temporary job opportunities as wage laborers during the construction phase.

LAPPL is presently in the process of developing training programs for eligible and nominated members of PAHs to take on skilled employment where possible during the operational phase as well and as one of the remediation measures in the RAP.

The Consultant has focused community development programs for the four villages as mentioned above specifically to develop the infrastructural facilities as desired by;

- people who have been directly affected by the project
- people who expect to benefit from the project
- people who live near the project, and
- Vulnerable groups or people who are in particular need.

8.3 Methodology in developing the Community Development Plan

With the above background and in keeping with Lanco Group's philosophy of corporate social responsibility (CSR), LAPPL has followed a methodology for developing the CDP with the help of the consultants with the following principles:

- Using all available information and resources, particularly from local or community-based sources
- Using participatory methods
- Starting with smaller meetings, building trust
- Sequence community development programs with the project cycle as far as possible

Participatory planning processes have been used which included:

- Interviews, consultation programs and community meetings.
- Community consultations were carried out in culturally appropriate manner where meetings with women were undertaken separately, meetings were undertaken in different hamlets separately and as per timings convenient to them

- Community consultations were also conducted with members of self help groups, farmers group
- LAPPL informed the villages before hand to ensure maximum participation
- Primary language of the people which is Hindi, was used for discussions
- Consultations were democratically conducted where people from all walks of life were encouraged to participate and voice their opinions

As part of assessing the community development needs of the PAVs, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises were held from April 10 to April 18, 2007 in the respective villages. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held by DMC (consultants) team members, in the presence of the SDO, LAPPL.

Matrix 8.1: Schedule of FGDs held for CDP

Village name	Details		Details		Details	
	Date & Time	Group Profile	Date & Time	Group Profile	Date & Time	Group Profile
Patadi	10 April 07 11am – 2pm	2 groups. Mixed. Held at two mohallas of the village. 20 members per group	10 Apr 07 6pm -8pm	Women's group with a few men. 30 members present	11 Apr 07 2pm - 4 p m	Held at Darrabhanta mohalla (hamlet) of the village. Mixed group
Pahanda	11 April 07 11am – 2 pm	Mixed. Held at Naya Pahanda	12 Apr 07 11 – 1 pm	Mixed. Purana Pahanda		
Saragbundia	12 Apr 07 11am - 2 pm	Men's group. Sarpanch was present along with member of the village development committee.	13 Apr 07 5pm – 8 pm	Mixed, with more women.		
Khoddle	14 Apr 07 11am - 2 pm	Mixed group. Sarpanch and Anganwadi worker were also present				

The main aim of this exercise was to understand the socio-cultural and economic status of the community living in the villages, and also document the opinions of the people with respect to the issues of concern in the village. Therefore the focus group was not restricted to just PAHs.

In all the villages, people had been informed before hand about the meeting to ensure maximum participation. Timings of the meetings were fixed as per the convenience of the villagers. In most villages, two rounds of meeting were held to ensure the participation of both men and women. Women were mostly wiling to attend meetings in the evening as that is when they are generally free from work, be it as a labourer or home maker.

In Darrabhanta of Pathadi village, a meeting was held as the people of this mohalla could not attend the meeting in Pathadi which is on the other side of the road and also to specifically note if the tribal population, which is the more in this village had any specific issues of concern.

The FGDs were carried out using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques. PRA is an approach to the analysis of local problems and the formulation of tentative solutions with local stakeholders. PRA provides a structure and many practical ideas to help stimulate local participation in the creation and sharing of new insights. The emphasis on ensuring community feedback broadens the group of people involved. It is increasingly linked to participatory planning processes.

Social mapping exercises were carried out with each group. Social mapping is a tool used to present information on village layout, infrastructure, demography, ethno-linguistic groups, health pattern, wealth and other amenities available in the village.

The tool is particularly sensitive to the composition of the participating group. Women in particular are extremely attentive in producing social maps focusing on health, and social infrastructure distribution. Outputs differ consistently if generated by women or men. Gender specific issues are addressed differently.

These maps helped document not only the existing layout of the village along with the infrastructural set up, but were also used to map locations where the community felt improvement was needed in terms of infrastructure. It may be a road, culvert, buildings, water sources (like ponds, tanks, hand pumps, bore wells tanks, water supply pipelines), electric poles, irrigation sources, etc.

A village schedule was also prepared to collect data on the demographic profile, literacy status, land utilization pattern, access to facilities, and expenditure and income patterns of the communities.

Apart from documenting the above, detailed discussions were held to help get the communities prioritization of the CDP activities as per their needs. Vocational training, better drinking water facility, re-excavation of tanks and bore wells were common in all villages.

A number of possible community development programmes have already been identified by LAPPL in consultation with the villagers, and these formed the basis for developing the CDP. The findings of these discussions and those developed by the Consultant have resulted in framing of the CDP for the 4 PAVs.

Consultations and Informing Community about CDP in May 2007

As part of the consultation process and to further the planning and framing of community needs through a transparent process, and as a logical follow-up after the FGD / PRA exercises conducted in April 2007, another round of public consultations were held in the 4 PAVs on 6 May 2007.

Prior information was given to the villagers about the venue and time of the meetings in their respective villages. The Public consultation was carried out by senior executives from LAPPL in the presence of DMC team members and IFC representative. Media was also informed about these meetings and they covered the meeting in one of the villages.

IFC & DMC Visit Along with VP (T) LANCO Group & GM(P&A) LAPPL to Discuss about the CDP at Village Pahanda on 6th May'07

IFC & DMC Visit Along with VP (T) LANCO Group & GM(P&A) LAPPL to Discuss about the CDP at Village Khoddle

Matrix 8.2: Meeting Venue and Profile of Participants on 6 May 2007

Particulars Location	**Saragbundia** Panchayat Office	**Patadi** Durga Mandap	**Khoddle** Outside the Village Secretary's house	**Pahanda** Durga Mandap, Naya Pahanda
Time	11 am – 1 pm	3 pm - 5.15 pm	5.30 pm – 7 pm	7.15 pm – 8.30 pm
Group profile	Mostly men (only 4 women were present). Sarpanch and Village Committee members were also present	Mixed group, majority being men. Sarpanch was present	Men. The Village Committee secretary as well as the Sarpanch of Pathadi village were present	Men
No. of people present	35	45	13	40

Community Participation: In all villages, mostly men turned up for the meetings. In some, such as Saragbundia, women were present at first but left after some time. In Patadi, some aged women attended the meeting; they were quite articulate and actively participated in the discussions. In all the meetings, a brief introduction was given as to the purpose of the consultation to the people present.

Common issues raised and discussed concerning community development and possible opportunities for improving economic development and improved livelihoods for local village people, PAH and others were:

LAPPL representatives explained that as part of the process to show their commitment to the needs of the PAVs, independent consultants– Development Management Consultants, Kolkata, have been appointed to assess and interact with the communities and carry out a community needs assessment. After various rounds of discussions with the PAVs, the consultants have prepared their report covering the needs and requirements of PAVs . LAPPL, on their part, has decided to provide support to the community by way of making arrangements for drinking water (bore wells with pumps and storage tanks near the bore wells) as well as carrying out desilting and deepening of ponds in the PAVs, providing cash awards to meritorious and poor students, providing training to help skills building, etc.

The meeting in each village was concluded with LAPPL informing the people that they would be informed in 10 days time about the exact plan and time line for carrying out the CDP activities in their villages. This has been done subsequently in the second and third weeks of May 2007, and the Village and District Administration have been also kept informed and consulted (official communication to Sub Divisional Magistrate written on 24 May 2007) about LAPPL's proposed CDP activities since it is necessary to have official permissions / cooperation in these matters.

8.4 Rapid Rural Appraisal of four project affected villages to ascertain CDP needs

Though 302 families in the four villages of Pahanda, Pathadi, Saragbundia and Khoddle are directly affected by the land acquisition, all the 1175 households with a population of 5565 persons in the four villages are considered as the affected 'community' indirectly and for the purpose of the CDP.

Members of the community expect that LAPPL should take up many developmental activities for the area. They expect that in addition to economic betterment and improvement in livelihoods opportunities, an all round development around the power plant and in the affected villages will improve the profile of the area.

It is pertinent to mention here that all categories of communities and population have similar socioeconomic profiles and there has been a decreasing differentiation. STs in the area are mainstreamed over time. Socio-culturally, the communities celebrate the same festivals and ceremonies. 'Durga Puja' is celebrated with much gaiety where all the people participate. Other

festivals are – Ganesh Chaturthi, Harli, Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, and Chherchera. Hence there is no need to develop separate community development plans for different groups and the indigenous people or ST as they are legally recognised in India, will be included in the community development activities outlined here.

There are no active NGOs operating in the area. There are some Youth Clubs sporadically formed and involved in sports and games. A few moderate to inactive Self Help Groups (SHGs) were noted who are involved in savings only. Apart from these, no other Community Based Organisations (CBOs) have been identified.

The following sections present community expectations as expressed by the villagers during the PRA exercise where they participated in social mapping and identified and prioritised their needs. Costing of each programme and the budget have been developed later with the help of LAPPL personnel.

The Gram Panchayat for Pahanda, Khoddle and Pathadi villages is in Pathadi. This is an elected body formed to look after administrative and development of the villages. A Panchayat is not politically aggressive. In reality, activities of the Panchayat (elected local self government institution) are curtailed due to lack or poor flow of funds. Hence, most people expect LAPPL to play an active part in the development of the area.

Key objectives of CDP are to effectively monitor and mitigate adverse social and environmental impacts on the affected communities, to support social and economic development efforts in the communities and to ensure that they benefit from the project. Hence the study tried to generate understanding of the following:

- community development components as perceived by the people;
- implementation priorities and time frame;
- feasible delivery mechanism and funds flow;
- available institutional arrangements in LAPPL to handle CDP.

The following sections describe the brief and broad profiles, infrastructure and other facilities / amenities available, and community / village development needs of each of the project villages as identified and desired by the villagers.

8.4.1 Pahanda

Location

Pahanda is segregated into two hamlets – Purana Pahanda (PP) and Naya Pahanda (NP), the first being ½ km and the second being 1 ½ km away from the Korba – Champa main road and quite close to LAPPL Project premises. The railway line divides Pahanda forming Old and New Pahanda mainly. The settlement pattern is linear in PP while in NP they are on zigzag lanes and in clusters.

Land Utilisation Pattern

Most of the land is under rainfed agriculture. Mainly, a single crop of paddy is produced. Other than this the land is kept fallow. Vegetables are bought from market. There is no demarcated grazing land. Few houses have domestic animals.

Electricity

The habitations are provided electricity, with 55% having single point connections, 27% having metered connections, and about 12% without connection. Some of these, however, have connected by illegal means, popularly known as *"hooking"*.

Health, Water and Sanitation

- There are 15 hand pumps in Pahanda and seven ponds. However, water level reduces in summer and there is tremendous scarcity of water. Th ere are no rivers and streams. People expressed the need for piped water connection through deep borewells and submersible pumps and overhead tanks.
- About 79 households in PP and NP have single pit lavatories which are not completely constructed and as a result, people do not use them. Open defecation is predominant. Felt need for household l lavatories is moderate to high. They are willing to contribute but desire for upgraded lavatories.
- Major diseases are Malaria, Diarrhoea and viral fever. Almost in all the months, people are affected by these. Other than these – cough and cold, and chicken pox are seasonal diseases. No major health related complaints were noted. People in NP complained of skin irritation in summer while bathing in ponds due to murk in water.

Access to services and important infrastructures

- There are two primary schools in Pahanda one in each habitation. Middle schools exist in Tilkeja and Patadi. Children access Middle School and High School in Tilkeja mainly Panchayat Bhavan, ICDS (two) are situated in Pahanda closer to PP.
- For higher studies, children travel to Vaishma which 7 km away to attend college. College in Korba is about 20 km away and not usually accessed by the people of Pahanda.
- A weekly market is held every Sunday near LAPPL project premises.
- Post office is at Tilkeja and Banks are located at Barapalli. Railway Stations are at Saragbundia and Urga about 4 and 3 km respectively, from Pahanda. Police Station is at Urga.
- There are no health Sub Centres in either of the habitations. They avail of health services from Tilkeja and Saragbundia which are about 3-4kms away. For any major ailment and emergency people have to travel to the Government. hospital at Korba, about 20 km away. Private nursing homes are also available in Korba.
- Most men own bicycles and motorbikes and they are mostly used. For long distance travel, private buses are accessed from Korba-Champa Road located about 1 to 1.5 km. away.

Matrix 8.3: Available infrastructures in Pahanda

Facilities	Situation	Distance
Sub Centre	None	-
PHC	-	Saragbundia – 3 km
Government. Hospital	-	Korba – about 20 km
Private Nursing Home	-	Korba – about 20 km.
ICDS	2	Inside village
Weekly Market	v	Inside village
Community Hall	None	-
Grazing land	v	Agricultural land is used after harvest. However, animals are vulnerable to getting killed due to railway line.
Post office	-	Tilkeja – 4 km
Bank	-	Barpali – 5 km; Vaishma – 8 km
Primary School	2	In village
Middle School	v	In village
High School	-	Saragbundia – 3 km.; Tilkeja– 4 km.
Higher Secondary		Saragbundia – 3 km.; Tilkeja– 4 km.
College		Vaishma – 8 km; Korba – 13-20 km.
Irrigation facility (%age of houses having facility)	None Mono crop, rainfed	-
Railway Station	-	Urga – 3 km, Saragbundia – 4 km.
Police Station	-	Urga – 3 km.

Development Needs Expressed by people

People's expectations and demands are not very high with LAPPL. However, they do expect development in the area which centres on better electricity supply and water supply. They expect that the villages would prosper and people will get jobs. In Pahanda, people are keen on permanent jobs for which technical training is desired.

Matrix 8.4: CDP needs expressed by Pahanda residents

Sl. No.	Needs	Details/Remarks
1.	Irrigation water	There is a canal behind LAPP Project area which may be extended till Pahanda.
2.	Water supply	Piped water for drinking and bathing in Pahanda. It is not possible to depend on ground water sources.
3.	Road	2 km inside village
4.	Electricity	Single point connections to be provided to all household and metered
5.	Community Hall	Community Hall in New Pahanda
6.	Training for men	Motor mechanic, Construction related, Electrical repair works, Upgraded agricultural practice
7.	Training for women	Tailoring, Papad making, Incense stick making
8.	Street lights	Village roads need street lights
9.	Re excavation of pond	The existing pond needs to be re excavated so as to its storage capacity

8.4.2 Patadi

Location

Patadi is located on the Korba – Champa main road very close to LAPP Project premises on the eastern side. It comprises three habitations, namely Patadi, Darrabhanta and Bengchulbhata. The main road runs through the village and Pathadi and Bengchulhata are located on one side of the road while Darrabhanta is situated across the main road. The settlement pattern is scattered and the houses have been built in zigzag fashion.

Land Utilisation Pattern

Most of the land is under rainfed agriculture. Other than the single crop of paddy, seasonal vegetables are grown by some HHs for subsistence use. No land has been demarcated for grazing since families hardly have any animals other than a few bullocks. About 60 acres of Government land is available where animals are taken for grazing. Ever since the railway lines were laid, many animals were lost in accidents on the railway track and many people stopped keeping domestic animals. Few in Darrabhanta have cows and also have a separate grazing land.

Electricity

The habitations are provided with electricity but the supply is irregular. About 50-55 houses have own single connections while almost similar numbers have illegal connection by 'hooking'. About 22 in Darrabhanta have metered connection.

Health, Water and Sanitation

- There are no health Sub Centres in the village and people access the PHC which is 3 km away in Saragbundia. For any major ailment and emergency, people have to travel to the Government hospital at Korba, about 20 km away.

- There are ten hand pumps and 25 dug wells in Pathadi which seem to be functioning quite well. However, water level reduces in summer. Water from hand pumps is used sparingly especially in summer. Some people expressed an apprehension that due to the LAPPL power plant, water sources may dry up faster
- There were three ponds of which one was in the land acquired for the project. One of the remaining ponds which is in Pathadi does not have much water. LAPPL has re-excavated the pond and the depth is increased for holding more storage. The other one in Darrabhanta has a borewell with a submersible pump. People in Pathadi feel that such technology is required for their pond also as it is drying up fast. This pond is used for several purposes like bathing, cleaning utensils, washing clothes, etc.
- Only three households in Pathadi and 33 in Darrabhanta have lavatories while the rest use open defecation. However, in Darrabhanta, the lavatories are not yet fully constructed hence cannot be used. Felt need for household lavatories is moderate.
- Major diseases are Malaria and Diarrhoea. Blood tests are not done to detect Malaria, but symptomatic medication is given. Other than these – cough and cold, viral fever and chicken pox are seasonal diseases. No major health related complaints were noted. People in Darrabhanta complained of skin irritation.

Access to services and important infrastructures

- A middle school, the Panchayat Bhavan, ICDS, Primary and Middle Schools are situated in the village itself. A weekly market is held every Sunday in the village. Panchayat has set up a specific site where platforms have been constructed for shops. Darrabhanta also has a primary school and an ICDS centre.
- Secondary and High Schools and Colleges are located at Saragbundia and Tilkeja, 3 to 4 km away. Post office is also at Tilkeja.
- Railway Station and Police Station are at Urga about 3 km away from Pathadi.
- There is no health centre in the village. The nearest PHC is situated in Saragbundia village at a distance of 3 km, while the government hospital is situated in Korba about 13 km. away.
- Most men have bicycles that are used frequently. For long distance travel private busses are accessed from Korba-Champa Road located at about 900 m away from the village centre.

Matrix 8.5: Available infrastructures in Patadi

Facilities	Situation	Distance
SC	None	-
PHC	-	Saragbundia – 3 km
Govt. Hospital	-	Korba – 13 km
Pvt. Nursing Home	-	Korba – 13 km.
ICDS	2	Inside village
Weekly Market	V	Inside village
Community Hall	None	-
Grazing land	V	60 acres Panchayat land available.
Post office	-	Tilkeja – 4 km
Bank	-	Barpali – 5 km; Vaishma – 8 km
Primary School	2	In village
Middle School	V	In village
High School	-	Saragbundia – 3 km.; Tilkeja – 4 km.
Higher Secondary		Saragbundia – 3 km.; Tilkeja – 4 km.
College		Vaishma – 8 km; Korba – 13-20 km.
Irrigation facility (%age of houses having facility)	None Mono cropped, rainfed	-
Railway Station	-	Urga – 3 km
Police Station	-	Urga – 3 km

Development Needs Expressed by people

People expressed their expectation that the villages would prosper with the setting up of LAPPL Project. They expressed disappointment that the employment /recruitment process has not started. During the periodic interactions with the people in the PAVs, LAPPL has made it clear that permanent employment/recruitment process could commence only 3 to 4 months prior to the power plant commissioning and not before that. Similarly, in response to the complaints from some of the villagers about not getting the temporary work/jobs during the plant construction, LAPPL representatives and the SDO as well as the GM (P&A) have taken steps to ensure that all the contractors/sub-contractors give priority to the affected persons in engaging for construction works. People from other areas are taken only when any specialized skills are necessary. People expected that anti social activities would reduce with better job opportunities but in reality thefts and anti social activities seem to have increased. However, on the whole, the opportunities for the nearby village people have improved and this is reflected in the survey showing increase in the family income post LA.

Matrix 8.6: CDP needs expressed by PAV– Patadi

S. No.	Needs	Details/Remarks
1.	Market	Panchayat has already developed a site and constructed platform for vendors. Requirements – i. Shed over the area ii. Boundary wall around the market iii. Lighting iv. Road from main road to market area
2.	Play ground	Panchayat land available, need to prepare the ground, place equipments, benches around it and organize it properly
3.	Community Hall	Possible Locations – i. Jogi Nallah near Gurugaddi (religious place) ii. Near Panchayat Office iii. Near Durrabhata on the other side of Korba – Champa Road
4.	Road	Pucca road required (metal road) i. Main road to Durga Pandal – 1km. ii. Durga Pandal to Jogi Nallah – 1 km. iii. Pucca road inside Darrabhanta required – 2km
5.	Drinking water	Piped water supply with stand posts at 10 locations as hand pump water is drying up quickly; Water facility required near ICDS/Primary school.
6.	Drainage	Drainage needed specifically if piped water is supplied. Drainage system required in Darrabhanta along the road side
7.	Bore well	Required at three points – i. With submersible pump at the existing pond to fill in water ii. Near field iii. Village centre (drainage is a must) iv. Darrabhanta needs a powerful pump (1 HP)
8.	Vocational training	Required to train young people – both girls and boys. Suggested skills– i. Computer ii. Plumbing iii. Electrical iv. Fitter v. Tailoring
9.	Loan for self employment	Some women have been trained in detergent making and candle making by Panchayat. Marketing and loan facilities required.
10.	Electricity	Better supply, (presently it is very irregular.) All households with single connection expressed need for metering Electric Posts (for carrying/supporting power distribution line)
11.	School bus	For children to go to Saragbundia and Tikleja. Darrabhanta children are using school bus arranged by LAPPL
12.	Bathing rooms	Required near dug wells and the pond for men and women at separate places

13.	Pond	A pond required in lieu of the one in the land acquired for the LAPPL project. Another pond required by Darrabhanta.
14.	Information, education and communication	Related to i. investment opportunities ii. enterprise development iii. bank loans
15.	Plantation	Darrabhata needs more plantation in the barren lands to reduce dust and heat.

8.4.3 Saragbundia

Location

Saragbundia is located on the Korba – Champa main road very close to LAPPL Project premises on the south eastern side. It comprises 4 habitations, namely Saragbundia, Amlihata, Rizdihapara, and Railway station mohalla. The main road runs through the village. Saragbundia and railway station mohalla are located on one side of the road while Amlihata and Rizdihapara are situated across the main road. The settlement pattern is scattered and the houses have been built in zigzag fashion. Rizdihapara has 34-37 HHs. This whole mohalla (hamlet) is settled on government land encroached by the settlers. People stated that they were apprehensive, if land would be procured by LAPPL.

Land Utilization Pattern

Most of the land is under agriculture. Other than the single crop of paddy, seasonal rainfed vegetables are grown by some HHs for subsistence use. No land has been demarcated for grazing since families hardly have any animals. All the 34 families in Rizdihapara have lost maximum land to the project.

Electricity

The habitations are provided with electricity but the supply is irregular. 25% of the houses have single point connections, 50% have metered connections and the rest have illegal connections. On a regular basis, there is fixed 6 hrs/ day of power shut down ('power cut') sometimes, it may stretch to another 6-8 hrs.

Health, Water and Sanitation

A PHC is situated in Saragbundia. For any major ailment and emergency, people have to travel to the govt. hospital at Korba, about 20 km away.

There are 18 hand pumps and 1 dug well in Saragbundia. There is water but in summer most of the hand pumps dry up. Water level reduces in summer. The women were most vocal about the deteriorating water situation compared to men. There are 4 bore wells of which only one is functional. Inspite of the bore wells being drilled to a depth of 300 ft, there is no water in some places. They were of the opinion that borewell site selection was not done properly.

There are three ponds of which one needs to be re-excavated. The people stated that water in the ponds dry up very fast. LAPPL has provided a pond in Rizdihapara hamlet.

Under the Government's Scheme for water and sanitation, piped water supply system was set up in this village. A Water Supply committee was formed. This committee was responsible for the O&M of the piped water supply system. Every house having this connection paid Rs.25/- per month as user charges for water. However, this system is now defunct, as the water from the existing borewell is not sufficient for all the houses covered under this scheme.

Under the 'Nirmal Gram Yojana', household toilets were constructed for families above poverty line (APL). LAPPL has contributed fund for this programme through the District Administration. The scheme was implemented by a local contractor. A village sanitation committee was also set up to monitor the implementation of this scheme; however this committee is now defunct.

Construction is incomplete and stopped during the past 6 months. People were of the view that in order to get the Nirmal Gram Yojana certification, the District Administration took up the work and once the certificate has been received, the Administration is not monitoring progress of work. They stated that it would be better if such works are carried out by LAPPL directly. They felt that the District Administration and the village Panchayat were not transparent with regard to efficient use of funds.

Major diseases are Malaria and fever. Blood tests are not done to detect Malaria and symptomatic medication is given. Some women, however, mentioned that blood tests are conducted. Other than these, cough, cold and viral fever are seasonal diseases.

Access to services and important infrastructures

- A High school, ICDS, Primary and Middle Schools are situated in the village itself.
- A weekly market is held every Sunday close to the main road.
- Post office is at Tilkeja 3 km away.
- There is a Railway Station is in Saragbundia itself Police Station is at Urga about 3 km away.
- Saragbundia village has a PHC, while the government hospital is situated in Korba about 20 km away.
- Most men have bicycles and use them mostly for shorter distances. For long distance travel, private buses are accessed from Korba-Champa Road.

Matrix 8.7: Available infrastructures in Saragbundia

Facilities	Situation	Distance
SC	None	-
PHC	1	In the village
Govt. Hospital	-	Korba – 20 km
Pvt. Nursing Home	-	Korba – 20 km.
ICDS	1	In village
Weekly Market	V	In village
Community Hall	3	-
Grazing land	No separate grazing land available.	Agricultural fields are used post harvest
Post office	-	Tilkeja – 3 km
Bank	-	Barpali – 2 km; Vaishma –9 km
Pry. School	V	In village
Middle School	V	In village
High School	V	In village
Higher Secondary school	V	In village
College		Vaishma – 9 km; Korba – 20 km.
Irrigation facility (%age of houses having facility)	None - Mono cropped, rainfed	-
Railway Station	V	
Police Station	-	Urga – 5 km

Development Needs Expressed by people

People expected that the village would benefit with the setting up of power plant by LAPPL. They expressed disappointment about very few people being given employment. Wage labour opportunities are also not as per their expectations. However, LAPPL has taken necessary steps to ensure that the contractors and sub-contractors give priority to the people from PAVs (including Saragbundia) in the construction works.

Matrix 8.8: Community needs expressed by Saragbundia Residents

Sl. No.	Needs	Details/Remarks
1.	Play ground	School ground to be filled, levelled and developed. However, this job has been left incomplete
2.	Community Hall	Required at two Locations – 1. In Amlibhanta mohalla 2. In main Saragbundia. Size: 35 x 40 ft, with toilet facilities Expected cost as calculated by people 2.5 lakhs
3.	Drinking water	Piped water supply exists, but is defunct as the existing borewell cannot provide enough water for all the households. They would like a borewell of about 500 ft depth to be dug near the school and a water storage tank of about 40,000 litres capacity to be built. They feel this would enable functioning of the piped water supply system. Another option would be to fit a more powerful pump to the existing bore well and that may help to draw enough water for the village They felt that another tank would be required to provide water supply to Amlibhata and Rizdihapara.
4.	Bore well	Required 16:– i. 1 for drinking water supply through piped water supply system. To be dug at school playground with a depth of 450-500. ft. ii. 15 in the agricultural fields.
5.	Ponds	Re-excavation of pond
6.	School teacher	Good and regular school teachers for Science, sports, mathematics and computers
7.	Information, education and communication	Related to – i. investment opportunities ii. enterprise development iii. bank loans
8.	Vocational training	Required to train young people – both girls and boys. Suggested skills – i. Computer ii. Plumbing iii. Electrical iv. Fitter v. Tailoring

8.4.5 Khoddle

Location

Khoddle is located off the Korba – Champa main road very close to LAPPL Project premises on the western side. Entry to this village is via Darrabhanta mohalla (hamlet) of Pathadi village. Access road is not in good condition and the path is kutcha. There are two culverts which are in bad state and get flooded during rains making entry into the village difficult. The settlement pattern is scattered and the houses have been built in zigzag fashion.

Land Utilisation Pattern

Most of the land is under agriculture. Other than the single crop of paddy, seasonal rainfed vegetables are grown by some HHs for subsistence use. 90% of land that was meant for grazing has been acquired for the project. There are about 400 cattle in the village. The animals now graze on the land near the'nallah' (stream) on the western boundary of the village.

Electricity

Mostly of the houses have electricity supply and the villagers did not seem to have any issues about the quality of supply. Every day, there is regular power shutdown for 4 hours. 20% of the houses have single point connections, 25% have no connections and the rest have metered

connections. There are no street lights. 25% that are not connected are on the western side of the village as there are no electric poles there.

Health, Water and Sanitation

- The nearest PHC is situated in Tilkeja. For any major ailment and emergency, people have to travel to the govt. hospital at Korba, about 20 km away.
- There are 4 hand pumps and 2 dug wells in Khoddle. Water supply is not very good especially during summer as the water level falls drastically. In summer, most of the hand pumps dry up. One of the dug wells is defunct and the other too is hardly used. The women were most vocal about the deteriorating water situation compared to men. There are 3 borewells of which only one is functional.
- There are three ponds of which one is being re-excavated by LAPPL. One of the borewells provided by LAPPL can be used to fill water into this tank. LAPPL is also carrying out the re excavation of a pond. Villagers pointed out that the contractor engaged by LAPPL is dumping soil along the side of the pond thus increasing chances of the soil again getting washed into the pond. Arrangements are being made to dump the excavated soil elsewhere.
- A piped water supply system was set up in this village 2 months back and is under the responsibility of the Panchayat 3 water storage tanks of 500 litres capacity are also installed in different parts of the village. Though this is meant for 50% of the HHs only 10% are able to benefit. The number of dependent HHs, per tap is very high. The water pipes get damaged very often resulting in water logging on the kutcha roads.
- 54 HHs were given household lavatories by the Panchayat. Of these, 34 are incomplete and 20 do not have any facility for water. Hence, 100% open defecation is practiced here.
- Major diseases are Malaria, diarrhoea, chicken pox and fever.

Access to services and important infrastructures

- A Primary and Middle Schools are situated in the village itself.
- A weekly market is held near the main road
- Post office is at Tilkeja, 7 km away
- Railway Station is in Saragbundia and Police Station is at Urga about 3 km away
- The nearest PHC is at Tilkeja, while the government hospital is situated in Korba about 20 km away
- Most men have bicycles. For long distance travel, private buses are accessed from Korba-Champa Road

Matrix 8.9 : Available infrastructures in Khoddle

Facilities	Situation	Distance
SC	None	-
PHC	-	Tilkeja 7 km
Govt. Hospital	-	Korba – 20 km
Pvt. Nursing Home	-	Korba – 20 km
ICDS	1	Inside village
Weekly Market	V	
Community Hall	1	-
Grazing land	Near the 'nallah' (canal)	½ km
Post office	-	Tilkeja – 7 km
Bank	-	Barpali – 8 km Vaishma –9 km
Pry. School	V	In village
Middle School	V	In village
High School		Saragbundia and Tilkeja
Higher Secondary		Tilkeja
College		Vaishma – 9 km Korba – 20 km

Matrix 8.9 : Available infrastructures in Khoddle (contd.)

Facilities	Situation	Distance
Irrigation facility (%age of houses having facility)	None Mono cropped, rainfed	-
Railway Station		Saragbundia and Urga
Police Station	-	Urga – 5 km.

Development Needs Expressed by people

People expected that the village would benefit with the setting up of the power plant by LAPPL. They expressed disappointment about very few people being given employment. Wage labour opportunities are also not as per their expectation. However, during the consultative process, LAPPL has been making it clear that one member from each PAH would be given employment. LAPPL also made it clear to the community that power plant operation and maintenance can accommodate a specific, limited number of personnel only, but LAPPL would provide necessary skills training to the members nominated by the PAHs and then absorb them in appropriate positions. With regard to wage labour during the project construction, LAPPL has been making sure that the contractors and sub-contractors are engaging the people from affected villages and giving priority to the affected family members.

Matrix 8.10 : Community needs expressed by PAV - Khoddle

Sl. No.	Needs	Details / Remarks
1	Pucca (Proper) Road	The women felt that the roads need to be made pucca (proper). Otherwise, the water pipelines get damaged whenever a heavy vehicle plies on the roads.
2	Two culverts	2 culverts (permanent) on the main road leading to the village to be constructed
3	Piped water supply	Bigger water tank for water storage for the existing piped water supply system. Water pipes need to be laid in areas where they are not laid. Bigger water storage tanks. Quality of water pipe laid out is bad and gets damaged if a heavy vehicle goes on the road. The people feel that a storage tank of at least 5000 litres capacity should be built near the pond to supply water to the main village. Existing borewell can be used to supply water to the houses on the western side.
4	House lavatories	Community willing to bear 50% of the cost if external aid is arranged for the balance 50% cost.
5	A room with toilet for ICDS as well as for 'Mahila Samiti' (Women's Forum)	The Anganwadi and the Mahila Samitis can use this room. This room will be maintained by the women
6	Sub-centre for mother and child care	24 hrs facility with at least a nurse
7	Quality power supply	Street lights required. Another 10 poles to give connection to the areas with no electricity.
8	Community bathing rooms	2 bathing rooms, one each for men and women, near the pond being excavated by LAPPL
9	Stop dams	3-4 stop dams on the canal so that they can irrigate their agricultural land
10	A common training centre / school for all four PAVs	Tailoring, knitting, embroidery,

8.5 CDP Activities completed/undertaken and planned

LAPPL has already made good efforts and contributed towards several development activities. Matrix 8.11 shows the community development activities which have been already undertaken by LIGHT and LAPPL in the four villages of Patadi, Pahanda, Khoddle and Saragbundia

Community development programs are programs to promote sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, education, skills building and the health and welfare of people who live near the project or are affected by the Project operations. It is suggested that LAPPL should

- Include community development considerations in corporate strategic planning
- Train and hire local employees
- Subcontract locally; train local suppliers
- Tailor infrastructure to suit community needs
- Involve employees from the outset

LAPPL will manage these activities by a cell at the Project level specifically designed for the purpose together with the participation of Lanco Institute of General Humanitarian Trust (LIGHT) which is a non-profit NGO and also acts as the Group's Corporate Social Responsibility arm . Some of the most innovative community development efforts arise from cross-functional partnerships between groups within a corporation. LAPPL's senior level management at the corporate level will be closely monitoring the CDP activities, apart from guiding and sanctioning the resource from time to time.

Playing an active community development role involves making commitments that go beyond those of most businesses. This includes:

- getting a strong commitment from the CEO and senior management to take on a positive community development role
- hiring staff with experience in community development
- building awareness of community development issues and needs with employees and managers
- hiring local staff with knowledge of community issues
- mobilizing core competencies of the business, including products, political and business contacts, employee skills, training, financial management, human resources, and other resources in support of community development, and assuming responsibility and accountability for the community development programs and strategies adopted and identifying incentives/operational practices that promote and encourage community development.

LAPPL has presented plans to community members and groups in advance of finalization to get community validation and suggestions for changes and improvements. LAPPL would keep the following points during the CDP implementation:

- Community consultation, training in planning, management or other necessary skills
- Co-ordination with other stakeholders, such as the local and State/Central governments, local NGOs and CBOs
- Building of communities' capacities to plan and carry out community development programmes and thereby make the programmes more sustainable

The community development programme is likely to benefit and gain support within LAPPL since it involves key internal stakeholders like senior managers, operations personnel, human resources staff, community and public relations staff.

Matrix 8.11 : Community Development Activities completed/undertaken by LAPPL

Sl. No.	Activity	Details	Status
1	Development of Approach Road from Khoddle to the State Highway	From Khoddle to Patadi via Darrabhanta Road was developed	Completed in July 2006
2	Financial support provided to District Administration under Total Sanitation Campaign	Nirmal Gram Yojna	August 2006 The Panchayat received President's Award
3	Award for Bravery	Sewing Machine given to Ms. Sawan Kunwar from Saragbundia	November 2006
4	Awards and Books and Stationery to Meritorious and Poor Students		2005-06: 24 Students 2006-07: 14 Students
5	Safe Drinking Water for Saragbundia School	'Sintex' tank, borewell	January 2007
6	Buses for school children from Khoddle and Patadi	--	Service started in December 2006 and July 2007, respectively
7	Installation of Borewell with submersible pump in Khoddle	2 HP Pump, Piping and Cabling	Installed in March 2007
8	Installation of submersible pump with water tank in Saragbundia - Rizdihapara	1 HP Pump, Piping Cabling, Panel Board	Installed in March 2007
9	Deepening of Pond in Patadi	Deepening of Pond and Bathing Place ('Ghat') for Women	Completed in October 2007
10	Bus Waiting Hall atPatadi & Saragbundia		Patadi: Completed in October 07 Saragbundia: Work in Progress
11	Deepening of existing Pond of Khoddle		Completed; Steps construction in progress
12	Ambulance facility for communities – on call	Available day and night on call	Already functioning
13	Weekly Anti-Mosquito Spray in 4 Villages		Ongoing
14	Levelling of Saragbundia School Play Ground		Work in progress
15	Development of Pond at Rizdihapara	New Pond excavated	In progress

Medical Camp for Villagers

School Bus services provided for Girl Students from the nearby Villages / Hamlets like Khoddle, Darrabhanta and Pathadi

Deepening of Pathadi Village Pond

Cash Awards, Books and Stationery to School Children

The CDP activities will be continued as LAPPL plans to engage with the neighbouring villages on a continuous basis, identifying their needs, co-coordinating with the District and local authorities for proper implementation of any state-sponsored welfare schemes and at the same time, take up additional activities to fill any gaps identified. The following matrix – Matrix 8.12 shows the works / activities planned by LAPPL up to March 2008 under the CDP:

Matrix 8.12 : Community Development Activities Planned by LAPPL up to March 2008

i) Infrastructure Works in Individual Villages

Village and CDP Work	LAPPL Action Proposed
Pahanda	
1. Drinking water facility	Two bore wells with water tanks one in each locality – old and new Pahanda
2. Poles for Electric Lines	To be carried out
Patadi	
1. Providing a Pond in lieu of the pond in the acquired land	About 1.5 acres and about 2.5 m depth
2. Drinking water	2 Bore wells with submersible pumps and water tanks
3. Darrabhanta water supply to be augmented on the existing pond	Replacement of pump with higher rating pump and renovation of water tank
Saragbundia	
1. Play ground - School ground to be filled and levelled and developed into a playground	Work in progress
2. Providing a Pond in lieu of the pond in the acquired land	Will be provided
3. Bus Shelter	To be constructed by LAPPL
Khoddle	
1. Pipe readjustment at culverts for the road	Being done by LAPPL
2. Drinking Water	Borewell, Submersible pump and Water Tank will be provided

ii. Common CDP Programmes for All Villages

Programme / Activity	Details
1. Training for Women in Tailoring, Knitting	Rooms to be taken on rent Sewing Machines Embroidery Machines Furniture 2 Instructors Other Materials Maintenance including electricity, water, security, etc.
2. Training for Men	Skill Training in the areas of: Motor / Automobile Mechanic Electrical Installation / Repair Upgraded Agricultural Practices Fitter Plumbing

Matrix 8.12 : Community Development Activities Planned by LAPPL up to March 2008 (contd.)

ii. Common CDP Programmes for All Villages (contd.)

Programme / Activity	Details
3. Computer Training Centre for Young Boys and Girls	Existing Saheli School building or Saragbundia School building to be developed as training centre – LAPPL to provide two computers, furniture and stationery as well as recruit the trainers / teachers
4. Health Camps 5. Plantation along the State Highway running parallel to the affected villages 6. Awareness Programmes	Free medical check-ups, medicines, etc. Along a stretch of about 3.5 km Sanitation Girls Literacy / Education HIV / AIDS and RCH
7. Girls Education	Adoption of 200 girls belonging to BPL from the PAVs for the education / literacy drive programme (contribution towards the Government scheme called 'Dattak Putri Yojana')
8. Medical Services	Providing free medical services by a Medical Doctor and a Male Nurse ('compounder')
9. Sanitation	Weekly Mosquito repellent spraying
10. Sponsoring for studies / training	In Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for 2 or 3 boys / girls per year ·
11. Sponsoring Sports Events	Sponsoring the sports events and giving cash awards to sportspersons

8.6 Budget

The budget plan for the CDP activities up to March 2008 is about Rs. 5 Million.

9. Institutional Mechanism, Monitoring and Evaluation

9.1 Corporate Level

At the corporate level, there is a Social Development Cell (SDC) which will plays an active role in overseeing resettlement and community development activities, guide and monitor the activities of the Social Development Cell (SDC) formed at the project level. This SDC at the corporate level will coordinate closely with LIGHT which will play a lead role in implementing the RAP and CDP, select the evaluation and monitoring agency and other experts as and when required.

9.2 Project Level

LAPPL has a full-fledged team which looks after land acquisition at the Project level. Members from this team as well as full time Social Development Officer guided and assisted by other senior personnel of LAPPL Project set-up form the SDC at the Project level. SDO is the point person for the community as well as the LAPPL organisation related to RAP and CDP activities. Four senior level executives have been put in-charge for the RAP and CDP activities of the four affected villages. The SDO will report to these four co-ordinators and take their guidance and secure necessary Management support through them. In view of LAPPL's plans to impart skills training to villagers (APs as well as others) as part of the RAP and CDP, a Training Officer (TO) may be appointed. This Cell will be supported by LIGHT which will take the lead role already active in the area as a NGO.

As stated earlier, one of the main roles of SDC will be to oversee, proper and timely implementation of all activities in RAP and CDP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for SDC and SDO will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the SDC and the NGO (LIGHT). They will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of implementation.

In order to successfully implement RAP and CDP activities, it is essential to organize communities in the form of village level committees (VLCs). The role of VLC will be to oversee implementation of projects at respective village levels, monitor contractors and be in close touch with the SDC on a weekly basis. Date and time for weekly meetings will be decided upon with the consensus of VLC and SDC. SDC will collect information from the PAVs with the help of VLCs and NGO (LIGHT) and assimilate in the form of monthly progress report to assess progress and impacts of CDP and RAP implementation and adjust work program me where necessary, in case of delays or problems. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals (monthly/quarterly).

9.3 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A Grievance Redressal Cell exists comprising LAPPL representatives only which could be augmented by bringing in members representatives of VLCs and NGO (LIGHT).

LAPPL has developed a Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) within the company. The regular activities and plans and mode of operation are also organised and are being streamlined. In this direction, the Cell is developing a time table for visiting villages and let the community know the time table in advance so that grievances are brought to the GRC. It is also preparing a list of issues and identify among them, those that can be handled at various levels by the committee. The GRC presently comprises LAPPL representatives only which could be augmented by bringing in representatives of VLCs and NGO (LIGHT).

- A place for the grievance related proceeding will be organized within the village in consultation with VLC, key opinion leaders and Panchayat
- All minor issues can be sorted out on the spot or within a span of 2 to 3 days, and documented

- Issues that need further discussion with LAPPL Management and government authorities as well as the views of key opinion leaders among the community like Panchayat members will be sorted out in the subsequent visit. Such redressal is expected to take about a week's time or two weeks time in a few cases, and the feedback will be provided to the villagers.

Issues requiring legal advice can be sorted out in a few weeks time. Any issues beyond this may be handled legally by an appropriate authority in court of law.

It is expected that formation of grievance redressal system at the villager door steps would help in sorting out confusion, miscommunication early and pave the way to bridge gaps between LAPPL and the affected people. This process would develop better rapport and trust.

A flow chart is presented belowshowing the grievance redressal process at LAPPL

Figure 9.1: Grievance Redressal Process

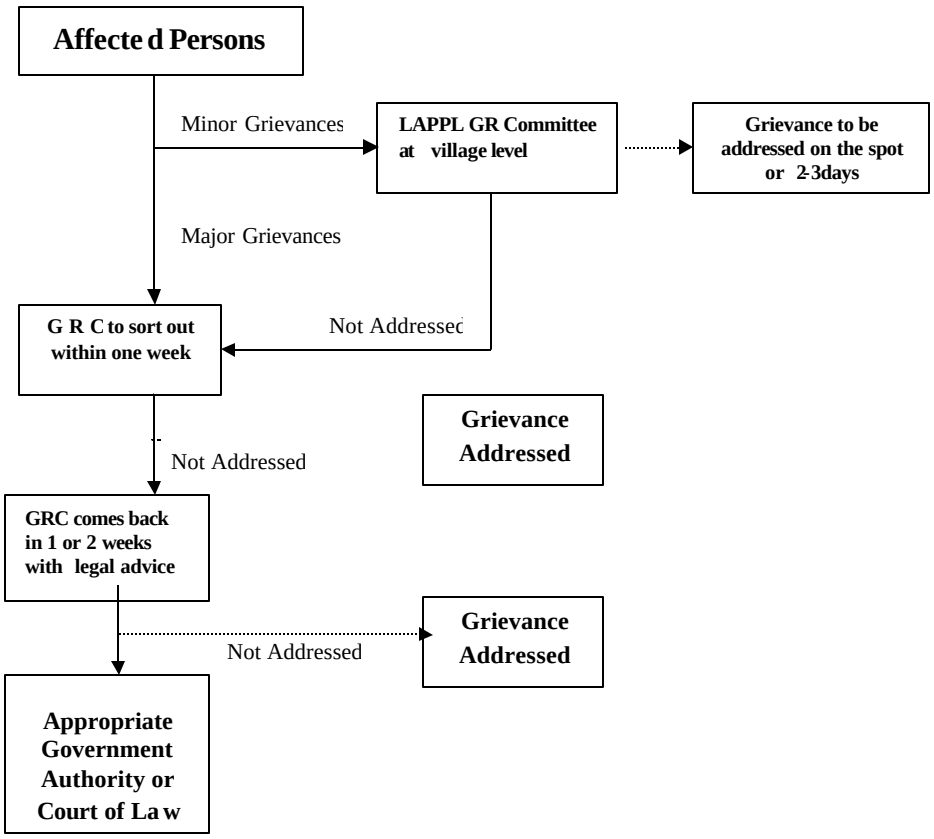
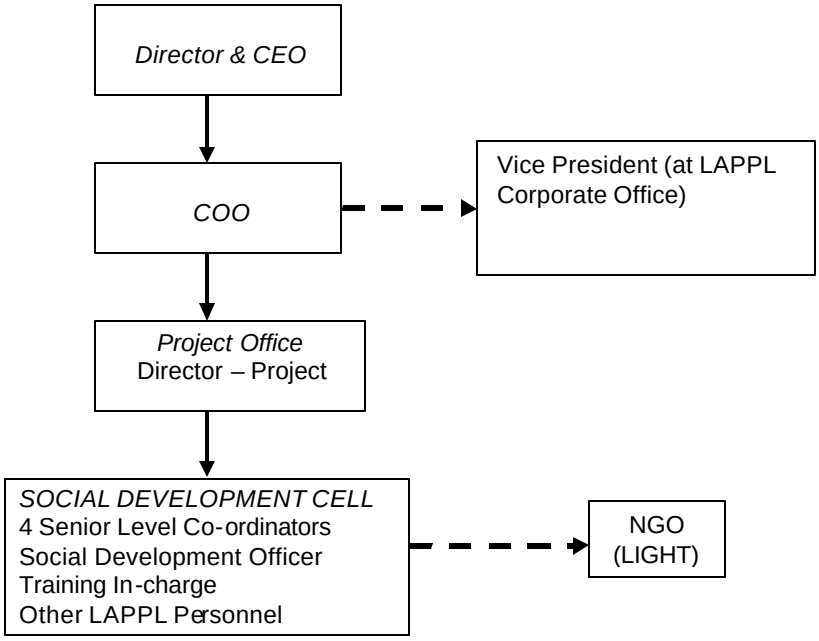


Figure 9.2

Organizational Chart for RAP and CDP



Regular and day to day monitoring of the progress of RAP and CDP activities will be done at the village levels by the individual VLCs with the help of the NGO (LIGHT) and the SDO. Monitoring indicators and activity schedules will be drawn up accordingly with the help of SDC and the NGO. Release of funds will be based on phases, on completion of scheduled activities.

Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for SDC which will oversee the timely implementation of RAP and CDP activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by SDC and the NGO who will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of CDP implementation. However, at the village level, the periodicity of monitoring visits will be based on the size and time frame of the RAP and CDP for that village. SDO will collect information from the PAVs and assimilate in the form of monthly progress to assess the progress and results of RAP and CDP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. Both monitoring and evaluation will form part of regular activities and reporting on this will be given due importance in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps, if required.

Matrix 9.1: Time Line for implementation of RAP

Implementation Entitlements	Time Frame (quarterly)							
	2007		2008				2009	
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
1. Acquiring of unviable land								
2. Physical identification of PAH and category								
3. PATs provided with employment (temporary)								
4. List of nominees provided by PATs								
5. PATs provided with employment (permanent)								
6. PATs trained before employing in the Project								
7. Eligible members of PAHs sponsored for training programs and IGP								
8. Families provided assistance for economic rehabilitation (IGPs)								
9. PATs paid transitional allowance for loss of income								
10. Completion of resettlement assistance to PATs by LAPPL								
11. Trained PAH members assisted for self employment (IGP)								
12. Half yearly evaluation of RAP implementation								
13. End of RAP implementation evaluation by an independent agency								

Matrix 9.2: Key Indicators for Resettlement and CDP Monitoring

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Corporate Level	Staffing	• Staff recruited for SDC
	Consultation and grievance resolution	• Formation of Corporate level Social Development Cell (SDC) • Formation of Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) • Number of grievances by type and resolution • Number of consultations held with PATs /PAPs • Information provided to APs about project, land acquisition and CDP activities • Number of field visits by SDC staff • Satisfaction with CDP
	Procedures in operation	• Effectiveness of RAP and CDP delivery • Coordination between SDC and VLCs • Establishment of mechanisms for GRC
Project Level	**Process Indicators**	
	Staffing	• NGO recruited by SDC
		• Formation of Village Level Committees
	Consultation and grievance resolution	• Formation of GRC and establishment of grievance redressal mechanism • Number of grievances by type and resolution • Number of consultations held with PAPs • Information provided to AP about project, land acquisition and CDP • Number of field visits by SDC staff • Awareness about RAP, CDP process • Satisfaction with RAP, CDP and grievance redressal
	Procedures in operation	• Effectiveness of RAP and CDP delivery • Coordination between SDC and VLCs
	Output indicator	
	Land acquisition	• Area of government land acquired for CDP, if applicable
	Structures	• Number, type and size of community structures acquired, if applicable
	Compensation and assistance by gender	• Number of PATs assisted for economic rehabilitation • Amount spent on replacement of community assets • Number of PATs in case village provided with vocational training • Number of PATs appointed by LAPPL • Numbers self employed
	Impact indicators	
	Replacement of assets	• Replacement of community assets per village, if applicable
	Benefits	• Number of HHs benefited by RAP and CDP • Increased income due to vocational training & self/employment/employment with LAPPL • Increased access to infrastructure and amenities • Improved well being

9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

An external agency independent of the projects or a local panel of experts will be engaged to carry out the evaluation and reporting of the implementation of the CDP. This external agency will conduct evaluation bi-annually during the life of the project. Any problems, encountered will be assessed and necessary changes will be recommended to the Social Development Cell at corporate level and SDC at project level The scope of Work of External Monitor will be as follows –

- Examine and verify internal monitoring systems and suggest changes
- Prepare independent reports based on monitoring visits
- Major recommendation for remedial actions
- Major recommendations for policy change
- Maintenance and updating database
- Evaluation of Delivery and Impacts of Entitlements
    - Identify the categories of impacts and evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivery of CDP
    - Determine how the CDP provisions/facilities were used and examine their impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the CDP
    - Ensure the quality, sufficiency of funds and on-time delivery of provisions/facilities according to CDP
    - Establish by appropriate investigative and analytical techniques the pre-and post-project socio-economic conditions of the affected people.