

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN



FINAL REPORT

KOLKATA, AUGUST 2012

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Abbreviation

ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AED	Associate Executive Director
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
AT	Affected Titleholder
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDP	Community Development Plan
CPM	Communist Party of India
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DM	District Magistrate
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GC	General Caste
GRC	Grievance Redress Cell
HoHs	Head of the Households
HQ	Head Quarter
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IEA	Independent Evaluation Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGP	Income Generating Program
LA	Land Acquisition Act
LAO.	Land Acquisition Officer
M&E	Monitoring Agencies
MKP	Majdoor Kranti Parishad
MTPA	Metric Ton Per Annum
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRRP	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
OBC	Other Backward Caste
OCL	Orissa Cement Limited
P.S.	Police Station
PAF	Project Affected Families
PCD	Public Consultation and Disclosure
PCPA	People's Committee against Police Atrocities
PRA	Participatory Rapid appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PS	Performance Standard
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribe
TPA	Tons Per Annum
VLCs	Village Level Committees
WBIDC	West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation

Definition

Affected Persons	: Any person or household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily, with or without displacement affected.
Affected Household	: In the case of a household, all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic and domestic unit and may consist of an individual, a single nuclear family or an extended family, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Affected Titleholder	: Land/structure/asset owner with legal ownership documents, affected by the project.
Antyodaya Anna Yojana	: The central government's initiative for providing food security to the 'poorest of the poor'.
Bargadars	: Person occupying land for cultivation, on verbal or written contract, usually sharing produce also. Generally the sharing is ½ of produce with the land owner in the project area.
Bastu	: Term used for residential land as categorized in land records
Bheri	: Water body generally used for pisciculture but may not necessarily be used for that purpose and remain dry due to lack of water.
Bandh	: Higher land, dry, not meant for cultivation, generally used as dividers between land parcels, used for pathway to cross fields.
BPL	: Poverty line pegged at Rs 24,000/- p.a. approx. or Rs.2000 p.m. approx. for a family size of five. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Below_Poverty_Line_(India)#Income_based_poverty_line_in_India .
Common property resources	: All resources or assets that are held in communal or village ownership and include (but are not limited to) graves, burial grounds, hand pumps and other affected drinking water sources, specimen trees, pagodas, churches and temples, shrines, religious symbols or sites, village ponds or community fishponds, schools, markets, community forest, community grazing land, irrigation canals and facilities, roads, paths, water supply lines and facilities, electricity lines and poles, and communication lines.
Compensation	: Money or payment in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Corporate Social Responsibility	: Corporate social responsibility of an organisation towards the community.
Cut-off date	: The date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents/users eligible to be categorized as affected persons. The cut-off date coincides with the date of the census of affected persons within the Project area boundaries. Affected people and local communities are informed of the cut-off date for the Project.
Dhani	All Dhani lands are for agriculture. However, there are different levels of land fertility associated with them. For instance, Dhani Aual stands first in quality followed by <i>Dhani Some</i> , <i>Dhani Doem</i> and <i>Dhani Chaharam</i> . In order of fertility levels. DPP (<i>Dahi Puratan Patit</i>) is categorised as barren land not fit for cultivation.
Dahi Puratan Patit (DPP)	: Higher land used either for land demarcation or Mouja paths.
Debotor	: Land or place meant for keeping idols of God.
Debostahn	: Land is for temples where idol of God is kept.
Eminent domain	: Regulatory measure by government to obtain land

Entitlement	:	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Family	:	'Family' includes a. person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children; NRRP 2007: vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family' – are considered separate family.
Foler Bagan		This is for orchards and is considered good quality land. <i>Path</i> is established pathway inside the village.
Gram panchayat	:	Gram Panchayats are village level elected self government institutions.
Gram Sabhas	:	According to the Constitution of India, Gram Sabha is a "body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised with the area of Panchayat at the village level."The Constitution says (Article 243 (A)) "It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state, may, by law, provides."
Host population	:	Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated
Income restoration	:	Re-establishment of income sources and livelihoods of the affected people.
Indigenous Peoples	:	Those with a social or cultural identity distinct from the dominant or mainstream society, which makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the processes of development. For OCL, based on IFC's definition four criteria taken into consideration are – i. self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; ii. collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; iii. customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and iv. indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region in which they reside.
Khata	:	LAO's register of records where affected titleholders are enlisted.
Land acquisition	:	The process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.
Mouja	:	Locality in a village consisting of one or more settlements or neighbourhoods.
Path	:	Access road
Patta	:	Land allotted by govt. for which a legal paper is provided to the person for use of land. The <i>pattadar</i> is treated at par with any land titleholder.
Rehabilitation	:	Assistance provided to project affected persons due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life as it was pre-project land acquisition.
Relocation	:	The physical relocation of affected persons/families from pre-project place of residence.
Resettlement	:	All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on affected property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the

		damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.
Resettlement plan	:	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Samshan	:	A common used cremation ground where dead bodies are burnt to ash.
Schedule V Areas	:	List of States in India which are habitats of ethnic communities - Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan.
Udbastu	:	<i>Udbastu</i> land is meant for refugees who have been allowed to reside on them and govt. usually provides land <i>patta or</i> legal papers to the occupant for occupancy.
Vulnerable groups	:	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects.

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The Orissa Cement Limited (OCL) is a leading cement producer in eastern India with a capacity of 4.0 million TPA. The Company has over the last 5 years expanded its clinker capacity at its plant in Rajgangpur in Orissa and has now changed its name from Orissa Cement Ltd to OCL India Limited w.e.f. 15.01.1996 to reflect its multifarious activities. It is now setting up a, 1.35 million tons per annum (MTPA) clinker grinding and cement manufacturing plant at Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal at Village Kulapachuria, P.S. Salboni, District of Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal. The Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) has acquired 154.43 acres of land under the name of 'Godapiasal Industrial Park', The OCL is the anchor investor.

The Paschim Medinipur district came into existence on 1st January 2002 through the state government's the Gazette Notification no. 571 PER (AR) dated 18th December 2001. The new district has 29 Blocks, 29 Panchayat Samities, 290 Gram Panchayats, 3491 Gram Sansad with 7581 inhabited and 1121 depopulated villages. There are 21 police stations. Medinipur is the district headquarters of Paschim Medinipur.

The census data shows that Salboni Block is a completely rural block covering 553.4 hectares. The nearest town is Medinipur town (the district head quarter) which is 15 kms away. Durgadaspur is mostly forest area occupying 52.61 hectares with only 4-5 households residing in the periphery. Pathrajuri has largest forest area of 204.4 hectares followed by Rana which has 23.07 hectares of forest area. The four moujas affected by the project are – Rana, Kulapachuria, Durgadaspur and Jamdargar.

Paschim Medinipur is a designated location for industries, specifically in the Salboni-Kharagpur-Jhargram belt of Paschim Medinipur.

2. Methodology

A detailed survey was undertaken in April 2012 with the help of a professional agency to conduct social impact assessment (SIA) in the communities affected due to land acquisition. The key principles kept in mind while designing methodology for conducting SIA were -

- Using all available information and resources
- Using participatory methods
- Starting with smaller meetings, building trust
- Conducting field visits at timings convenient to people
- Using Bangla, the common language of the people
- Conducting consultations and interviews by informing communities before hand so that people from representative communities could participate and be available

Quantitative questionnaires were used to capture pre and post land acquisition socio-economic status of Affected Households (AH). Attempts were made to contact all AHs. The project area being non-irrigated and barren, cultivation and economic ventures were already very low compelling many ATs and other adults to go away in pursuit of livelihood, some were absentee landowners since long and some had moved out after receiving compensation and a couple of

ATs did not turn up for interviews despite several attempts. Hence out of 321 AHs, 188 AT families could be contacted.

Participatory planning processes were used for data and information gathering which included Interpersonal Communication, Focus Group Discussions, Participatory Rapid appraisal and Social Mapping. Interviews, consultations and community meetings were conducted. Where necessary, discussions with women were undertaken separately. The qualitative methods proved useful in building rapport and helped in conducting quantitative data collection. In most cases, Heads of the Household (HoHs), ATs were engaged in discussions and in some, where HoH was not available, other family member/s responded. Almost all respondents were able to show relevant papers to authenticate their loss and name in the list of awardees. Some spelling mistakes and minor mistakes in names were pointed out by ATs were noted and were clarified with LAO. The OCL staff provided support in conducting field work where necessary.

Details of 14 *bargadars* belonging to 8 families were collected from LAO records. They were not available for interviews and discussions.

2. Findings

A. Socio-economic

- i. Since a number of ATs own lands in multiple Moujas under several *Khatas*¹ and belong to the same household, an attempt has been made to locate them, register and count them only once under one AH in order to eliminate duplication/triplication of ATs and AHs. By filtering through relationships, plots numbers and ATs featuring more than once, the final number of ATs/AHs noted were 321 composed of 35% (113 numbers) STs (Santhals), 51%, (163 numbers) SCs. The majority of STs 42% (47 numbers) are from Rana followed by Durgadaspur with 39% (44 numbers). Comparatively smaller numbers of STs - 17 (15%) and five (4%) were noted in Kulapachuria and Jamdargar² respectively.
- ii. Out of 321, 188 (62%) were surveyed who were available in the village at the time of the survey. A total of 816 members were noted in the 188 AHs surveyed with 436 male and 380 female members.
- iii. About 73% are nuclear families in the four Moujas followed by 22% joint and 5% extended families. Extended families were mainly noted in Durgadaspur
- iv. Illiteracy is high in all the Moujas surveyed.
- v. Forty households are headed by women accounting for more than 21% of the total AT families. In Rana, all women headed households are ST; in Durgadaspur, 71% are ST and in Kulapachuria, 40% each are ST. Overall, 55% families are headed by women.
- vi. There is a reduction in number of AHs from below poverty line after land acquisition. The average income was found to have increased in three of the moujas amongst AT households. Except Jamdargar which showed a decrease in average income by a little more than one thousand, others have shown increase ranging between Rs.11436/- to Rs.25325/-.
- vii. About 34 ATs are vulnerable (single count). Twelve are above 50 years of age, 12 are abandoned / single – vulnerable women and 18 are below poverty line. Some ATs feature in multiple categories of vulnerability. This includes women with special issues.

¹ *Khata*: LAO's register of records

² The mentioned composition of population is based on deciphering the castes/religions from the names of the ATs. The LAO records do not mention these in their books of records.

Table 1: Summary of Land Acquired (Survey)

Moujas	Total ATs surveyed	ATs rendered landless			ST ATs			AT did not answer landholding	Female ATs with unviable land remaining	Female Headed AHs caste-wise				
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			ST	SC	OBC	GC	Total
Rana	24	21	15	6	21	14	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	3
Durgadaspur	68	66	46	20	33	22	11	-	0	10	3	0	1	14
Kulapachuria	77	74	53	21	24	14	10	-	1	8	8	1	3	20
Jamdargar	19	17	14	3	8	7	1	-	0	1	0	2	0	3
Total	188	178	128	50	86	57	29	1	1	22	11	3	4	40

- viii. Domesticating cows and goats are common along with raising chicken. However, not much commercial use of these was noted.
- ix. Several ATs are engaged in wage labour work in both agricultural and non-agricultural sector.
- x. In all Moujas, expenses on major items have increased considerably after LA. The increase in expenditure on food and marginal increase in health expenditure were noted.

B. Land Loss

- i. The average landholding before land acquisition varied between 0.32 acres in Jamdargar, 0.34 in Rana and 0.35 in Durgadaspur & Kulapachuria.
- ii. The average land remaining in Rana and Jamdargar is 0.01 while in the other two all land is lost.
- iii. Average landholding with ATs was lowest in Jamdargar at 0.320526 acres and highest in Durgadaspur at 0.3595930 acres before land acquisition. After land acquisition the average remaining land parcels came down to lowest in Durgadaspur at 0.0061770 acres to highest of 0.0155167 acres in Rana, Durgadaspur is worst hit in terms of land lost.
- iv. A little more than 95% (178 numbers) have been rendered landless after land acquisition, nine ATs are left with small land parcels which they perceive unviable for any use and requested that their balance lands be acquired with suitable monetary compensation. One AT did not answer the question on land.
- v. Overall, 8.7% land is lost in the four Moujas. Kulapachuri has lost maximum land compared with its Mouja size 24.93%; followed by Jamdargar - 11.4%; Durgadaspur – 6.26% and Rana – 2.81%.
- vi. About 4.03 Hectares of scattered strips of forest land is lost in the Plant area which in local terms is called 'Jhati Jungle'. The communities did not depend on this for any purpose. Nevertheless, the proponent has compensated by providing equivalent size of contiguous land bordering main forest in Kulapachuria.
- vii. Majority have lost DC and DPP quality of land. The rates offered were the same for - *Dhani Chaharam*, *Dhani Doem* and *Dhani Soem*, at Rs. 5,05,520 per acre. The rates for others were - *DPP* at Rs. 4,59,560, *Doba* at Rs. 2,52,760 and *Path* at Rs.80,000 (per km). The highest rate offered is Rs.5,05,520/- per acre.
- viii. The land rates as gathered from the govt. records that were paid for various land qualities were compared with market rates obtained through a rapid survey. The rapid market

survey that was conducted revealed that earlier, there was hardly any land transaction in the area. Since majority of the land is of poor quality and non-irrigated, the land was considered low in terms of potential asset for investment. Hence, compensation paid for land was universally considered adequate and more than that expected by the communities in this area.

C. Compensation and Income

- i. The average compensation received is lowest in Rana at Rs. 32,759 and highest in Kulapachuria at Rs. 1,39,094.
- ii. Based on the govt. land rates and amounts compensated, 30 ATs have been paid less than legitimate compensation amount by Rs. 5113/-.
- iii. The survey brought out loss of income for 18 ATs and their families. Appreciatively, 136 reported increase in income
- iv. Incomes of 24 ATs have remained the same as before with five in Rana, eight in Durgadaspur, ten in Kulapachuria and one in Jamdargar.

D. Assets

- i. All AHs have their own house and homestead land.
- ii. There has been some increase in household assets like TV, cycles, mobile phones and two-wheelers since land acquisition, indicating that some of the money they got from compensation was used for such purposes. Major increase was noted in purchase of cycles and mobile phones. One AT was noted to have purchased a tractor in Rana and one in Kulapachuria purchased a music system. Increase in cycle and mobile purchase was noted among women also.
- iii. Multiple ways of using compensation money was noted, 63% AT families in Rana seem to have used it for food, clothes, festivities, etc. which is comparatively more than the other AHs in other Moujas. In Jamdargar, about 47% deposited the amounts in the Bank while in the other three villages 21% - 31% did so. Four AT families installed handpumps in Jamdargar and now use it for earning money by providing water to others at Rs.50/- per month. Two in Jamdargar, repaid their loan and two bought livestock. Some used the money for medical treatment partially and saved the rest in Banks. One AT in Rana bought a Tractor. Quite a few AT families also used the amount for weddings. Kulapachuria and Durgadaspur together witnessed 14 weddings while Rana and Jamdargar witnessed one each. A large number of households used some part of the compensation for house repair and in building extra structures the need for which was triggered because of the cyclonic storm *Aila* which lashed into the area two years back.
- iv. No structures were lost in land acquisition. No cases of loss of crops and trees were noted.

E. Vulnerable

- i. A total of 34 vulnerable ATs/AHs were found vulnerable.
- ii. Seven ATs have remaining land which they perceived to be unviable for any use. All these ATs wanted these small parcels be acquired.
- iii. There are 40 AHs who continued to remain under poverty line along with some more with borderline income would require attention and assistance to avoid impoverishment.
- iv. There are 14 *Bargadars* in the LAO records belonging to 8 families, all are STs, four families each from Jamdargar and Rana.

F. Common Property resources

- i. Some CPRs claimed to be affected due to the Plant were mainly in the form of increase in distance to forest for collecting fire wood & defecation and one playground.
- ii. People expressed need for water bodies, majority of which are scanty in size and dry up completely in summer and get marginally refilled during rains. Overall the area is barren and devoid of large ponds.
- iii. A cremation ground which was within the land acquired by OCL has been specifically kept outside the boundary wall of the Plant to facilitate communities to continue accessing it. A *morum* road has been constructed by the proponent to allow access to the cremation ground.
- iv. One *Tulsi-tola* was lost in the construction of the access road which would be relocated by OCL at appropriately in consultation with the communities.

G. Performance Standard 7

- i. PS7 of IFC is triggered for the OCL project.
- ii. The tribals in OCL project area are Santhals, a distinct indigenous group who are the earliest tribal groups which displayed acceptance of mainstreaming in West Bengal. Their language is Ol Chiki', which is a distinctly different language. However, all can speak Bangla and the younger generation speaks and uses Bangla more. The tribals have adapted religious festivals and socio cultural practices of Bengali Hindus. Few traditional practices still exist as some continue to burn the dead in their homestead land. This is a distinct practice amongst some tribal families while others use the *Samshan* like Hindus. The issues of traditional customary rights and collective use of land or assets was not noted. All have land titles.
- i. Even though PS7 is triggered, it is evinced that the tribal community in the project area is not disadvantaged or isolated and a separate IPDP is not warranted. It is recommended that CDP prepared for the Moujas be prioritised for implementation in the tribal majority Moujas. Prioritised attention is also recommended for training and employment (where possible) for the affected tribal ATs and their family members in all the Moujas.
- ii. Deficiencies in consultations noted would be compensated through a robust disclosure plan and during the implementation stage and any emerging concerns from the affected communities would be addressed.

H. Entitlement Framework

- i. The proposed Entitlement Framework is informed by the National R&R Policy 2007 (NRRP 2007) and is designed in line with the requirements of the Performance Standards.
 - Job for at least one person per family, depending upon availability of jobs and skills.
 - All ATs will be provided 500 days of minimum agricultural wages as seed money for self-employment in case the proponent fails to provide them with job opportunity in the plant. Necessary skill development programs will be organized by the proponent to employable as far as possible.
 - In case of affected families belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities, all adults above the age of 18 years will be provided with one time seed capital based of 500 days of minimum agricultural wage for self employment for which appropriate IGP

- training will be provided by the proponent. This would exclude those who are employed by the proponent under clause (i) above.
- All adults irrespective of gender in AT families, other than those who have been provided employment under clause (i) will be provided IGP training.
 - Annuity will be provided to all vulnerable persons identified during the survey. Pension of 2000/- per month will be paid to vulnerable ATs based on current longevity status in the community.
 - *Bargadars* will be provided preferential employment in construction and operation as appropriate and a one time lump sum 750 days of agricultural wage rate. Further, they will be paid the difference in compensation amount based on the provisions of WBIDC's policy. In addition IGP training will be provided if interested.

I. Budget

The grand total emerges out of all R&R costs include additional entitlements, establishment of CSRO, appointment of NGO, IGP training and M&E Agencies. This budget is based on the surveyed families (188) only. Hence provisions will need to be kept for 133 families who could not be surveyed in case these families return and make legitimate claims (see remarks column in Table 8.4 in the main text)

Table 2: Total R&R Budget including CDP Budget

Budget heads	Amounts
1. Budget for CSRC at Project Level	1830000
2. Budget for NGO	1938000
3. Budget for Monitoring Agency	1020000
4. Budget for Evaluating Agency	190000
Sub total A	4978000
5. Additional compensation and support to AT families for livelihood restoration (include annuity payment to vulnerable project effected persons)	47980000
Sub total B	47980000
6. Community Development Plan	4272000
Sub total C	4272000
7. Additional entitlement for <i>Bargadars</i>	2869229
Sub total D	2869229
Grand total A+B+C+D	60,099,229

Note: Costs for 1 to 4 are common with CDP

Chapter 1

1.0 Introduction and Background

1.1 Industrial Environment in West Bengal³

The recent growth path of the West Bengal economy depicts a picture of falling share of agriculture in total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) from 27.52% in 1999-2000 to 21.08% in 2006-07, accompanied with reduction in the percentage of population dependent on agriculture.

From 1991 to 2007, 1729 projects in medium and large industry sector have been implemented generating direct employment of around 41000.

In the last few years, the State Govt. has been assisting entrepreneurs to obtain land through the process of acquisition as well as direct purchase.

To minimise usage of agricultural land for industrial use and to achieve a balanced and sustainable industrial growth, the State Govt. is seeking to locate industries where maximum use of uncultivated land can be done. Also seeking to locate them in backward areas, develop industrial clusters thereby using common infrastructure and optimising common resources.

The Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial reconstruction and Public Enterprises (2007-2008), proposed industrial Growth Zones at – Greater Kokata, Damodar-Ajoy Industrial Growth Zone, Paschim Medinipur (Salboni-Kharagpur-Jhargram Belt), Haldia, Siliguri-Jalpaiguri and Kalyani.

1.2 About OCL⁴

The OCL is the flag ship company of 'Dalmia Group' of companies, set up and operating from eastern India. Orissa Cement Limited (OCL) is a leading cement producer in eastern India with a capacity of 4.0 million TPA. The company started manufacturing cement in 1952. The company is a part of the Dalmia Group of Companies and is publicly traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Company has over the last 5 years expanded its clinker capacity at its plant in Rajgangpur in Orissa. The company changed its name from Orissa Cement Ltd to OCL India Limited w.e.f. 15.01.1996 to reflect its multifarious activities.

OCL's Cement Plant is one of the most modern dry process cement plants in India. 'Konark' brand cement manufactured by OCL is the market leader in the State of Orissa and has emerged as a brand synonym of premium quality cement. Presently its installed capacity for the factories located at Rajgangpur Cement Works & Kapilas Cement Works is 5.35 Million Tonnes per annum.

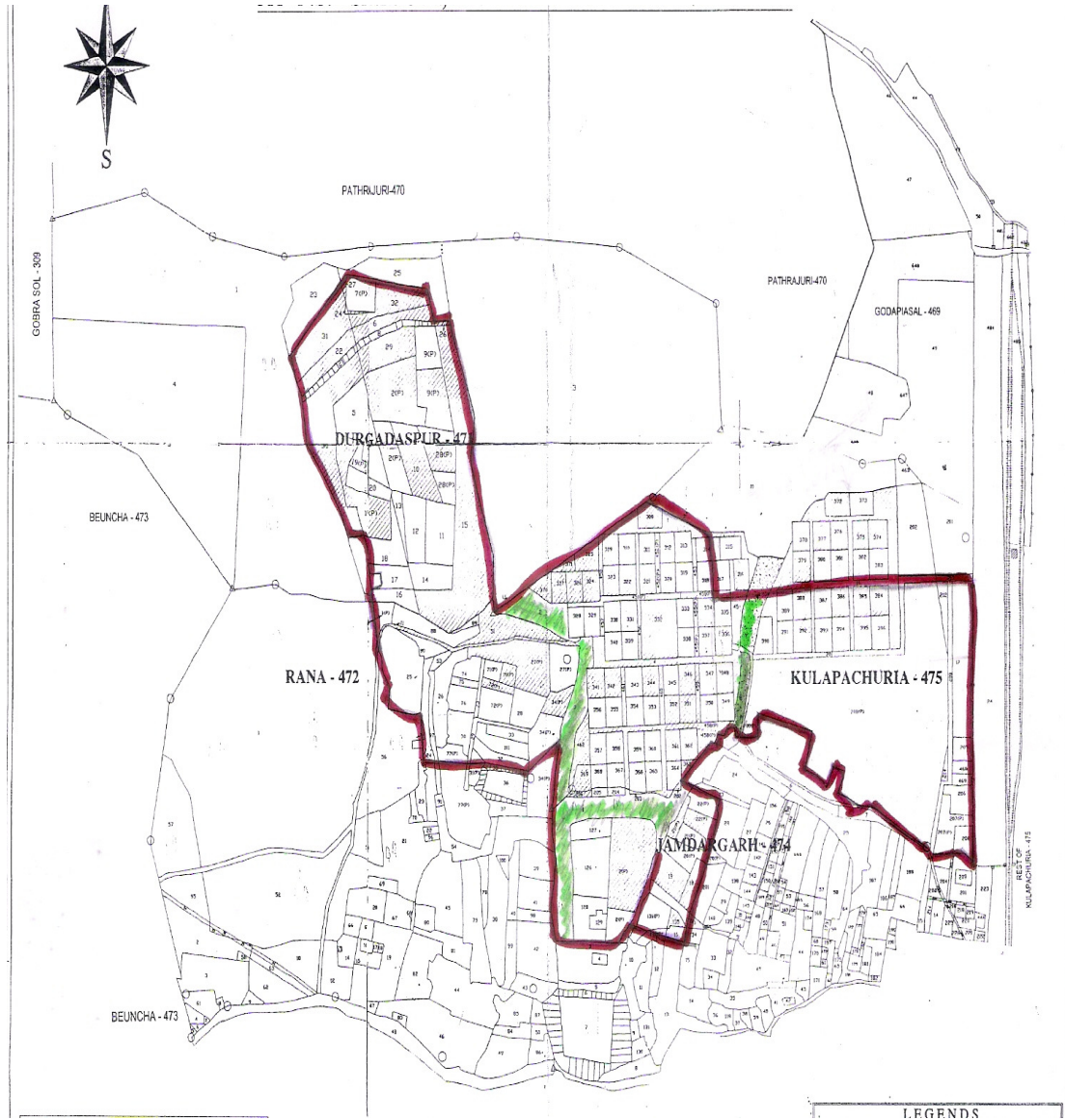
Further, the Company is adopting a split location cement manufacturing approach where clinker capacity is located close to the mine (Rajgangpur) and cement grinding capacity is located close to the source of slag or fly ash and the target market. As part of this approach, OCL is setting up a,

³ Quarterly Bulletin On Investment & Trade In West Bengal, Directorate Of Industries, West Bengal

⁴ Terms Of Reference for Social Impact Assessment (SIA), OCL

1.35 million tons per annum (MTPA) clinker grinding and cement manufacturing plant at Medinipur, West Bengal. The clinker will be fed from OCL's integrated facility at Rajgangpur. The Project is proposed at Village Kulapachuria, P.S. Salboni, Dist. Medinipur. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) has acquired 154.43 acres of land spread over nearly 250 survey number under the name of 'Godapiasal Industrial Park', The OCL is the anchor investor.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Proposed OCL Plant and Villages



1.3 Description of Project Area

The project site is in village Kulapachuria, P.S. Salboni in the district Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal adjacent to the National Highway 60, close to Mediniour Town (District HQ) and well connected by Adra – Kharagpur railway Line running close to project site. There is a forest area close to the plant, a portion of which falls into the project area itself. The OCL was given conditional clearance to swap this forest land with equivalent area acquired for the Plant contiguous and bordering the main forest area in Kulapachuria.

Matrix 1.1: Salient Features of the Project Site

Feature	Details
Altitude	25m above MSL
Latitude	N 22° 31.78'
Longitude	E 87° 18.71'
Affected Moujas	4
Nearest village	Kulapachuria, 500 mts from plant site
Block	Salboni
Police Station Salboni	8 kms from plant site
District	Paschim Medinipur
State	West Bengal
Temperature	Between 40 ⁰ C maximum and 22 ⁰ C minimum during summers and 32 ⁰ C maximum and 18 ⁰ C minimum during winter
Relative Humidity	Varies from 40 to 80%.
Average Rainfall	1,560 mm
Land identified for the project	154.43 acres within Godapiasal Industrial Park
Topography	Generally flat with minor undulations
Seismology	Falls in Seismic Zone III
Soil Type	Predominantly alluvial
Nearest River	Shilai, Cossye, Rupnarayan
Nearest Highway	NH 6
Nearest Railway Station	Godapiasal – kms.
Nearest Railway Junction	Medinipur – 15 kms
Nearest Airport	Kolkata
Industries near the project site	BRBNMPL: 3 km from Salboni (note press of RBI) JINDAL: 7 km from Salboni under construction steel factory EPIC: 1.5 Km from Salboni VISAKA: 4 km from Salboni Asbestos factory IRS training center near VISAKA
Nearest City	Medinipur – 15 km
Nearest Forest	Within 2 kms.

1.4 Brief Profile of Medinipur (Undivided) and Paschim Medinipur District, Salboni Block⁵ and Affected Villages⁶

West Bengal has a geographical area of 88,752 kms. with a population of 9.13 crores which is 7.55% of population of India. The adult sex ratio is 947 while that for children is 950. The average density of population in West Bengal is 1029 persons per sq. km.

Table 1.1: Population of West Bengal and Paschim Medinipur

District	Population 2001			Population 2011			Population Density Per Sq. Km. 2011
	Pop.	Male	Female	Pop.	Male	Female	
West Bengal	80176197	41465985	38710212	91347736	46927389	44420347	1029
Paschim Medinipur	5193411	2648048	2545363	5943300	3032630	2910670	636

Source: Census of India 2011

For undivided Medinipur, the total density of population has increased in every decade from 1971 to 2001. But in case of urban areas the density of population is fluctuating. It has increased from 2,104 to 1,908 between 1971 and 1981, and again increased to 2,279 in 1991 and in 2001 it further increased to 2,554. Similarly, the sex-ratio of Medinipur district was found fluctuating during 1951-2001. The urban sex-ratio declined during 1951-61 but after that it has continuously increased up to 2001 and finally reached at 935. The sex-ratio of rural areas has registered an increase from 961 to 963 during 1951- 1961, then declined to 952 in 1971, again increased to 956 in 1981, again declined to 949 in 1991 and then slightly increased to 957 in 2001.

The economic data of 2001 census shows variation in work participation rate since 1951 in the district. The percentage of total workers increased in case of rural population (from 33.3 to 39.9) as well as total population (33.3 to 39.0) during 1951. In case of urban population the proportion of total workers decreased from 34.4 to 31.0 in the district for the same period. A similar trend was been observed in case of state figures also. The total and rural percentages of total workers in the district are higher than the state figures but for urban population (31.0) it is lower than the state average (33.9) in 2001 census.

The Paschim Medinipur district came into existence on 1st January 2002. The state government of undivided Medinipur, vide the Gazette Notification no. 571 PER (AR) dated 18th December 2001 modified the jurisdiction of Medinipur district by taking out four Subdivisions namely Medinipur Sadar, Kharagpur, Jhargram and Ghatal to form the new district of Paschim Medinipur. The new district has 29 Blocks, 29 Panchayat Samities, 290 Gram Panchayats, 3491 Gram Sansad with 7581 inhabited and 1121 depopulated villages and 21 police stations.

⁵ Source: Census findings 2001

⁶ Census of India 2011_Paschim Medinipur

The community development blocks are divided into rural areas and census towns. In total there are 12 urban units: 8 municipalities and four census towns. Medinipur is the district headquarters of Paschim Medinipur.

Paschim Medinipur is the land of freedom fighters, social reformers and also the mother land of martyrs like Khudiram Bose, Matangini Hazra, Hemchandra Kanungo and others. The district has also been enriched with diversified socio-cultural activities such as tradition and culture of tribal groups like the Lodhas, Sabars and Santhals.

The census data shows that Salboni Block is a completely rural block covering 553.4 hectares. The nearest town is Medinipur town (the district head quarter) which is 15 kms away. The villages in the vicinity of the OCL Plant are in the following table which shows, that Pathrajuri has the largest area followed by Benucha and Kulapachuria. Durgadaspur is uninhabited except for a couple of houses.

There are 244 hospitals and 908 sub centres and 47 family welfare centres.

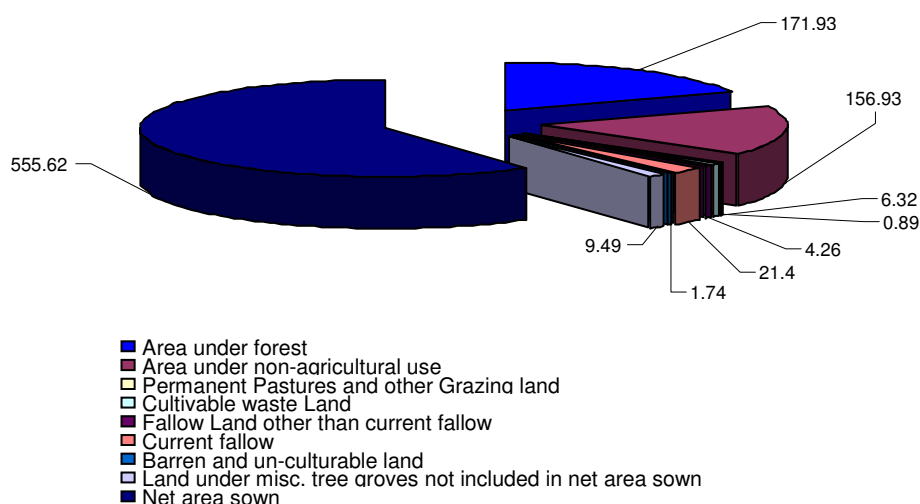
Paschim Medinipur covers 928.58 hectares (about 10.52%) of West Bengal's geographical area. It shares 6.51% of West Bengal's population and stands 5th among districts in population. The sex ratio is 960 (females per 1000 males) and stands second in the state next to Darjeeling which has a sex ratio of 971. The percentage of workers is 41.04. The density of population is 636 per sq. kms. Overall land use pattern in the area according to government sources show that 171.93 hectares is under forest coverage. The total cropped area is 555.62 hectares of which 77.05% is irrigated and the yield rate is 2598 kgs. per hectare.

Table 1.2: Land Use Pattern

Land Use Pattern in Paschim Medinipur	Area in thousand in Hectares
1. Area under forest	171.93
2. Area under non-agricultural use	156.93
3. Permanent Pastures and other Grazing land	0.89
4. Cultivable waste Land	6.32
5. Fallow Land other than current fallow	4.26
6. Current fallow	21.40
7. Barren and un-culturable land	1.74
8. Land under misc. tree groves not included in net area sown	9.49
9. Net area sown	555.62
Reporting area	928.58

Source: Census of India 2011_Paschim Medinipur

Figure 1.2 Land use patter in Paschim Medinipur



Paschim Medinipur is a designated location of industries, specifically in the Salboni-Kharagpur-Jhargram belt of Paschim Medinipur.

Salboni Block has more than 1/3rd area covered with forest. Durgadaspur is mostly forest area occupying 52.61 hectares with only 4-5 households residing in the periphery. Pathrajuri has largest forest area of 204.4 hectares followed by Rana which has 23.07 hectares of forest area. The four moujas affected by the project are – Rana, Kulapachuria, Durgadaspur and Jamdargarh.

Table 1.3: Area of Villages in the Plant Vicinity

Sl. No of Villages	Name of Mouja	Area		Forest Land	
		Hectares	Acre	Hectares	Acres
	Salbani (Rural)	553.4	1366.9	167.00	412.5
2	Kulapachhuria	132.5	327.3	9.96	24.6
4	Jamdargar	45.7	112.9	3.25	8.0
6	Durgadaspur (+ Pathrajuri)	263.3	650.63	257.01	635.09
7	Rana (+Benucha)	276.6	683.49	23.07	57.0

Source: Census of India 2011_Paschim Medinipur

1.5 Profile of Project Affected Moujas

The total population in Salboni is 165,248 with 84,253 males and 80,995 females. As mentioned earlier, Durgadaspur village is uninhabited. Benucha is the most populated village with 315 families (1576 persons) and is within Rana Mouja. This is followed by Pathrajuri village with 156 families (894 persons) falling under Durgadaspur Mouja and Kulapachuria village with 168 families (792 persons) falling under Kulapachuria Mouja. Kamarmuri village which is also in Kulapachuria Mouja has small number of families, 27 (129 persons) followed by Rana village with 52 families (275 persons) and falling under Rana Mouja. A total of 796 families with a population of about 4000

persons surround the OCL Plant area. The average family size is 5 and the sex ratio is 943 females per 1000 males, indicating bias in favour of male.

Table 1.4: Population in the Moujas

Sl. No.	Sl. No. of Villages	Total number of HHs	Total population ⁷		
			Persons	Males	Females
1.	Kamarmuri	27	129	65	64
2.	Kulapachuria	168	792	407	385
3.	Benucha	315	1,576	808	768
4.	Jamdargar	75	370	180	190
5.	Pthrajuri	156	894	465	429
6.	Durgadaspur	3	14	6	8
7.	Rana	52	275	153	122
		796	4,050	2084	1966

Source: Census of India 2011_Paschim Medinipur

The data below shows population composition of the area. Overall, the GC population are more than half of the population in the seven villages followed by 27.7% ST population and 18.5% SC population. Except Kamarmuri, all other villages have STs in them with Rana having more than 77%, Benucha and Jamdargar have 38.5% and 33.5% respectively.

Table 1.5: Population Composition

Villages	Population	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				General caste			
		P	%	M	F	P	%	M	F	P	%	M	F
Kamarmuri	129	12	9.3	7	5	0	0	0	0	117	90.	58	59
Kulapachuria	792	126	15.9	59	67	74	9.3	37	37	592	74.7	311	281
Benucha	1,576	97	6.1	52	45	607	38.5	309	298	872	55.3	447	425
Jamdargar	370	12	3.2	6	6	124	33.5	64	60	234	63.2	110	124
Pthrajuri	894	503	56.	273	230	105	11.7	50	55	286	31.9	142	144
Durgadaspur	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rana	275	0	0	0	0	213	77.4	123	90	62	22.5	30	32
Total	4,050	750	18.5	397	353	1123	27.7	583	540	2163	53.4	1098	1065

Source: Census of India 2011_Paschim Medinipur

i. Literacy

With West Bengal literacy data as the base, the overall literacy in Salboni Block is 0.19%, male at 0.20 and female at 0.18%. Within the Block, Rana has highest number of literates among males, all others follow quite closely except Kamarmuri (Durgadaspur is uninhabited). However, the data shows appallingly low literacy rates among women across all villages being lowest in Rana.

⁷ Including institutional and houseless population

Table 1.6: Literacy in the Moujas

Name of Village	Literates				
	Persons	Males	%	Females	%
West Bengal	47,196,401	27,452,426	58	19,743,975	42
Salbani (Total)	91,152	55,273	61	35,879	39
% of Salboni with W Bengal as base	0.19	0.20		0.18	
1. Kamarmuri	101	51	50	50	50
2. Kulapachhuria	445	269	60	176	40
3. Benucha	769	475	62	294	38
4. Jamdargar	193	124	64	69	36
5. Pathrajuri	550	342	62	208	38
6. Durgadaspur (uninhabited)	10	5	50	5	50
7. Rana	119	94	79	25	21

Source: Census of India 2011_Paschim Medinipur

ii. Employment

The forest is the mainstay of the communities here. They fetch twigs and wood and sell in the market. Some land is cultivable and is used for growing paddy and potato mainly along with 'Til' (Sesame), Mustard and Peanuts. Cultivation is rain fed. The status of agriculture and allied activities of communities is basically low technology, low input and subsistence economy based. Most farmers grow one annual subsistence crop of rain-fed rice, often supplemented by agro forestry products. In most cases, the quality of land held and tilled by tribal people is 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.

Rearing of cows is common varying from household to household and almost none among poor households. Among tribals pig rearing was noted. Chicken rearing was also noted in many households across villages. These usually remain outside the scope of commercial marketing [Refer Annexure 1: Tribals in the Plant Area].

The quest for wage labour has guided the tribals and the other 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 so for tribal society, which is unhindered by caste taboos that place restrictions on women's mobility for wage labour.

Table 1.7: Distribution of Workers

Name of villages	Total Workers			Main Workers			Cultivators			Agri. Laborers			HH industry workers			Non-workers		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Kamarmuri	37	32	5	25	23	2	9	9	0	7	6	1	1	1	0	92	33	59
Kulapachhu ria	289	202	87	127	108	19	6	4	2	123	70	53	1	0	1	503	205	298
Benucha	659	433	226	414	355	59	15	12	3	203	50	153	7	1	6	917	375	542
Jamdargar	138	99	39	72	65	7	3	3	0	56	25	31	0	0	0	232	81	151
Pathrajuri	386	264	122	266	230	36	37	36	1	114	88	26	6	6	0	508	201	307
Rana	124	76	48	64	55	9	1	1	0	43	16	27	0	0	0	151	77	74
Total	1633	1106	527	968	836	132	71	65	6	546	255	291	15	8	7	2403	972	1431

Source: Census of India 2011_Paschim Medinipur

Over all data reveals existence of more than thousand workers available in the area. Even though more than half of them are in the agricultural sector, lack of irrigation and cultivation being mainly rain fed, these workers would be available for non agricultural work also. Women are also active in wage labour work both among SC and ST population. Poverty and lack of vocation often drive them to urban areas leaving the old and children behind.

This report is divided into five broad parts – i) the socio-economic details of the affected area; ii) the impacts of land acquisition on people and the surrounding communities, iii) R & R Policies considered for the project; iv) compensation & entitlements, v) the implementation arrangements of the proponent, vi) financing mechanism & budget and vii) recommendations.

Chapter 2

2.0 Socio-economic Details of Project Affected Households

2.1 Objective

Conducting a socio-economic baseline survey is the first step in determining socio-economic status of affected persons and its objective is to monitor an AT's socio-economic condition at different stages of resettlement. The PS 5 page 34 of IFC on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement mentions –

Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, either as a result of a negotiated settlement or expropriation, a census will be carried out to collect appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project

Further, the Guidance Note states, *in cases where affected persons reject compensation offers that meet the requirements of this Performance Standard and, as a result, expropriation or other legal procedures are initiated, the client will explore opportunities to collaborate with the responsible government agency, and, if permitted by the agency, play an active role in resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring.*

For OCL, the host, Government West Bengal acquired the land through WBIDC 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. However, Moujas affected do not recollect meetings and 'Gram Sabhas' been conducted. They remembered some ad hoc meetings only and in the midst of socio-political disturbances plaguing the area, people were hardly interested in any other matter than personal and family safety. This was the period of political disturbances in Medinipur.

In this background, a separate census or socio-economic survey was not carried out for APs and as a result the baseline information is not available. The date of issuance of Notice under Section 4 by the District Collector was taken as the cut off date. **[See Chapter 6 for Notice]**

The present survey therefore is an attempt to cover all available ATs and their households in the four Moujas – Rana, Jamdargar, Durgadaspur and Kulapachuria and efforts were made to understand and record the pre and post land acquisition socio-economic conditions of AHs.

2.2 Methodology

Census data and other information regarding the District were accessed through internet and desk research.

Quantitative questionnaires were used to capture pre-LA/post-LA socio-economic status of AHs as far as possible. Attempts were made to contact all AHs. However, some of the ATs and other adults had gone out for work outside the village, some AHs have moved out due to the socio-political strife in the recent past and a few were not willing. It is to be noted that both Purba and Paschim medinipur went through harrowing political strifes in the past two to three years, many fell prey to these. **(See below some press releases describing the situation)**

300 protesters stopped on way to Lalgarh TOI, Posted by Admin on July 10, 2009

MIDNAPORE: Police had a harrowing time trying to prevent 300 workers of the Majdoor Kranti Parishad (MKP) on Thursday. The MKP workers looked determined to reach out to Lalgarh breaking the police barricade right at the Midnapore railway station. Police finally detained all MKP at Kotwali police station for five hours and later released them on personal bond.

MKP president Binanda Jha alleged that police heckled women's wing leader Rakhi Sarkar and arrested all 48 women workers without any women police personnel being present.

Meanwhile, PCPA spokesperson Chhatradhar Mahato saw a CPM and police plan in an unsigned letter he reportedly received, demanding PCPA's accounts. "I have received an unsigned letter asking me to furnish PCPA's accounts. I fear that it is a mischievous design of the ruling CPM and police. Police ransacked a PCPA leader's house at Amkola near the Kangsabati and beat him up. We will launch a movement against such atrocities very soon if police continue with the repression," he said.

Rajesh Mahato, secretary of the Chhatra Yuva Kurmi Sangram Committee, said: "We will violate Section 144 in Jhargram on Sunday as the SDO did not give permission for a peace rally requesting the administration to stop torture on innocents and putting false charges on poor people."

Meanwhile, Sudir Mahato, Swapan Mahato, Buddheswar Mahato and Saumyajit Mahato CPM leaders from Chuansol, 25 km from Midnapore, quit the party reportedly after being threatened by Maoists.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyaneshwari_Express_train_derailment

Kolkata, May 28, 2010 Buddhadeb vows to fight Maoists
Staff Reporter

Preliminary reports indicate that Maoists are responsible the derailment of a passenger train in Paschim Medinipur district and the incident only strengthened the State government's resolve to counter the threat posed by Left-wing extremists, West Bengal Chief Minister Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee said here on Friday.

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INDIA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, from the publishers of THE HINDU

RAPID RISE

Suhrid Sankar Chattopadhyay in Kolkata

THE violence perpetrated by the banned Communist Party of India (Maoist) in West Bengal has reached alarming proportions, particularly in the forested region known as Jangalmahal, which spans the districts of Pashchim Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia. In October 2009, according to figures available with the State government, 21 police station limits in the region were affected by Maoist activity; in less than six months, according to an assessment paper presented at an internal security meeting held in New Delhi in February 2010, the number increased to 28.

The Hindu

Communist Party of India (Maoist) Polit Bureau member Koteshwara Rao alias Kishenji, who has been spearheading Maoist operations in West Bengal's Jangalmahal region, is suspected to have been killed in an encounter in the Burisole forest area in Paschim Medinipur district on Thursday.

"A body was found with an AK-47 and a hearing aid beside. We suspect that the AK-47 was probably used by Kishenji, but cannot comment until the identification is complete," said Director-General of Police Naparajit Mukherjee.

Joint security forces, led by Superintendent of Police Praveen Tripathi, had launched massive combing operations in the Kushbani forest area bordering Jharkhand over the last couple of days. According to the police, there was a "heavy exchange of fire" in the forest area between 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. after the police noticed the movement of a Maoist squad there. At the end of the encounter, a body was found.

"There are many similarities including the AK 47 which Kishenji uses, and the hearing aid. But we will not be able to confirm that it is Kishenji's body unless we show it to at least two people who could identify it," Inspector-General (Western Range) Gangeshwar Singh told *The Hindu* over telephone.

In New Delhi, Union Home Secretary R.K. Singh told journalists that Maoists had suffered a huge setback, pointing out that the police were "99 per cent" sure of the death of Kishenji. The Ministry had sent his latest photograph to the State. Some time before the encounter, the security forces raided a house at nearby Gosaibandh, where a bag containing a laptop, believed to be Kishenji's, was seized, among other items. Gangeshwar Singh told *The Hindu* over telephone.

Focus Group Discussions, Participatory Rapid appraisal and Social Mapping were used to elicit as much information as possible. Being a politically disturbed area, the qualitative methods proved useful in building rapport. In most cases, Heads of the Household (HoHs), ATs were engaged in discussions and in some, where HoH was not available, other family member/s responded. Almost all respondents were able to show relevant papers to authenticate their loss and name in the list of awardees. Some spelling mistakes and minor mistakes in names were pointed out by ATs were noted and were clarified with LAO.

[Refer Annexure 2: Socio-economic Questionnaire]

Since a number of ATs own lands in multiple Moujas under several *Khata*⁸ and belong to the same household, an attempt has been made to locate them, register and count them only once under one AH in order to eliminate duplication/triplication of ATs and AHs. By filtering through relationships, plots numbers and ATs featuring more than once, the final number of ATs/AHs noted were 321 out of which 188 (59%) were surveyed who were available and willing to be interviewed. The Table 2.1 gives the detailed list of 321 ATs and Table 2.3 gives number of respondents contacted and interviewed in each affected Mouja where they owned land.

Table 2.1: Affected Households (as per Govt. List)

Moujas	No. of AHs single count	ST		SC		OBC		GC		Muslim	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rana	61	47	42	12	7	1	5	1	4	0	0
Durgadaspur	72	44	39	22	13	0	0	5	22	1	50
Kulapachuria	135	17	15	103	63	2	10	12	52	1	50
Jamdargar	53	5	4	26	16	17	85	5	22	0	0
	321	113	100	163	100	20	100	23	100	2	100
Percentage		35		51		6		7		1	

The number of affected *bargadars* is 14 belonging to 8 families. All are STs, with three female *bargadars*. Four families each are from Jamdargar and Rana.

Figure 2.1: Pictorial Documentation of Fieldwork



⁸ *Khata*: LAO's register of records

2.3 Limitations of the Study

The socio-political background of the area was an issue of concern at the beginning, which gradually diminished and the survey could be completed. Hence the beginning was slow as the field team was cautious and communities were apprehensive.

The time given for the survey was too short in a situation where people still seemed somewhat scared of outsiders and perceived any new person to be politically conniving against them.

It was not possible to trace all affected titleholders and affected families. Those who were available during the survey period were covered. Some who had moved out of the area could not be traced.

The entire study was conducted two years after land acquisition. Majority land losers had already been paid their compensations. Many people have moved out of the area after receiving compensation.

Time was also lost in hand copying list of affected titleholders from the LAO.

Also, since some ATs had not been paid compensation, they were more aggrieved and did not cooperate in the survey process.

2.4 Socio economic and Demographic Details of Affected Households Surveyed

i. Residential issues

It was noted that many ATs do not stay in the same village where he/she lost the land. The details are provided in the Table 2.2 which shows where they stay and where they owned the land that they lost to the project.

Table 2.2: Distribution of ATs by Residential Status

List of Mouja where ATs reside	Mouja where land is lost	No. of AHs
Rana	Rana	13
Beuncha	Rana	2
Jamdargar	Rana	9
Beuncha	Durgadaspur	38
Durgadaspur	Durgadaspur	1
Jamdargar	Durgadaspur	18
Rana	Durgadaspur	10
Kamarmuri	Durgadaspur	1
Godapiasal	Kulapachuria	46
Jamdargar	Kulapachuria	3
Kamarmuri	Kulapachuria	10
Kulapachuria	Kulapachuria	18
Jamdargar	Jamdargar	19
		188

ii. Coverage in Survey

As mentioned, 188 affected households who were available and willing to respond were contacted. Out of 188 ATs/AHs interviewed, more than 46% (86 numbers) were STs, followed by 28% (53 numbers) SCs, 20% (38 numbers) GCs and 6% (11 numbers) OBCs. In Rana, majority (88%) surveyed were STs and in Durgadaspur, nearly half - 49% (33 numbers) surveyed were STs. This was followed by 42% (8 numbers) STs in Jamdargar and 31% (24 numbers) in Kulapachuria. Overall, 28% (52 numbers) of the surveyed ATs are women of which more than 55% (29 numbers) are ST, followed by 25% (13 numbers) amongst women SCs, 13% (7 numbers) amongst GCs and a little above 8% (3 numbers) amongst OBCs. Overall, amongst those surveyed, nearly half of the affected families are STs.

Table 2.3: Composition of ATs

Name of Moujas	No. Surveyed									
	Total		ST		SC		OBC		GC	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rana	17	7	14	7	2	0	1	0	0	0
Durgadaspur	48	20	22	11	13	5	0	0	13	4
Kulapachuria	55	22	14	10	24	8	3	1	14	3
Jamdargar	16	3	7	1	1	0	4	2	4	0
N= 188	136	52	57	29	40	13	8	3	31	7
	188		86		53		11		38	
Percentage	100		46		28		6		20	

The number of family members affected by the project is 816 which include 587 adults and 229 children. A little more than 28% of the family members are children.

Table 2.4: Age Composition of Affected Family Members Surveyed

Mouja	Adult								Children								Total
	ST		SC		OBC		GC		ST		SC		OBC		GC		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Rana	76	63	5	4	6	5	0	0	32	26	2	2	0	0	0	0	121
Durgadaspur	92	33	52	19	0	0	60	22	32	12	24	9	0	0	18	5	278
Kulapachuria	59	19	96	31	10	3	61	20	19	6	38	13	7	2	19	6	309
Jamdargar	30	28	3	3	16	15	21	19	17	16	0	0	4	4	17	16	108
	257		156		32		142		100		64		11		54		816
	587 (72%)								229 (28%)								

The Table 2.5 shows that 34 ATs are vulnerable (single count). Twelve are above 50 years of age, 12 are abandoned / single – vulnerable women and 18 are below poverty line. Some ATs feature in multiple categories of vulnerability. The list includes women with special issues – for instance D51 is a family of two widows, D47 a family headed by a SC widow with three minor children, and the like. **[See details in Annexure 3]**

Table 2.5: Vulnerable ATs and Their Families⁹

ATs above 50 years of age							
Rana		Durgadaspur		Kulapachuria		Jamdargar	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	R17 ST	D2 SC	D5 ST	K11 SC	K52 /51SC		J7 OBC
		D50 ST	D6 ST	K79 SC			
			D44 ST				
			D47 SC				
			D52 GC				
Vulnerable Women (single, special issues)							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	R17 ST		D5 ST		K69 SC		J7 OBC
			D6 ST		K77/74 SC		
			D22 ST		K49 SC		
			D47 SC		K52/51 SC		
			D44 ST				
			D52 GC				
ATs experienced lowering of income							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	R2 ST	D8 SC	D11 ST	K18/25 SC		J2 OBC	
	R24 ST	D13 ST		K28 GC		J5 ST	
		D24 SC		K46 GC		J10 OBC	
		D25 GC		K68 GC		J11/12 GC	
		D61 ST				J20 ST	
		D66 GC					

iii. *Family Size and Type of Family*

A total of 816 members were noted in the 188 AHs surveyed with 436 male and 380 female members.

Table 2.6: Family Members

Name of Mouja	Male	Female	Total
Rana	66	55	121
Durgadaspur	158	120	278
Kulapachuria	158	151	309
Jamdargar	54	54	108
Total	436	380	816

The survey revealed that there are some families with only one member, the AT himself/herself. This was noted more in Durgadaspur and Kulapachuria. Majority families in the four Moujas had family size between 3 & 5. However, more than six members were also noted in few families in all Moujas which were joint or extended.

⁹ The vulnerable persons are the disabled, destitutes, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.

Table 2.7: Family Size

No. of AH Members	No. of AHs							
	Rana	%	Durgadaspur	%	Kulapachuria	%	Jamdargar	%
1	1	4	6	9	5	6	1	5
2	2	8	6	9	14	18	1	5
3	3	13	11	16	18	24	1	5
4	4	17	16	24	13	17	3	1
5	6	25	16	24	14	18	1	5
6+	8	33	13	18	13	17	12	63
Total	24		68		77		19	

About 73% are nuclear families in the four Moujas followed by 22% joint and 5% extended families. Extended families were mainly noted in Durgadaspur [Table 2.8].

Table 2.8: Type of Family

Name of Mouja	No. of Joint families	%	No. of Nuclear families	%	No. of Extended families	%	Total
Rana	6	25	17	71	1	4	24
Durgadaspur	10	15	51	75	7	10	68
Kulapachuria	18	23	57	74	2	3	77
Jamdargar	7	38	12	62	0	0	19
Total	41	22	137	73	10	5	188

iv. *Possession of Govt. Documents*

All possess more than one type of govt. document in the four Moujas. Only in Durgadaspur, three SC families were found to possess *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAYC) cards [Table 2.9].

Table 2.9: Possession of Govt. Documents (multiple response)

Composition of AHs	No. of HHs												
	Rana			Durgadaspur				Kulapachuria			Jamdargar		
	RC	VC	BPLC	RC	VC	BPLC	AA YC	RC	VC	BPLC	RC	VC	BPLC
SC	2	2	2	16	17	16	3	32	33	32	1	1	0
ST	19	19	17	31	30	30	0	22	23	19	6	6	5
OBC	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	5	4	3
GC	0	0	0	17	16	15	0	17	17	11	6	6	5
Total	22	22	20	64	63	61	3	72	77	63	18	17	13

[RC: Ration Card, VC: Voter's Card, BPLC: Below Poverty Line Card, *Antyodaya Anna Yojana*]

v. *Women Headed Households and their Caste Composition*

Overall, there are 40 women headed households, almost 21% of all AHs. In Rana, all women headed households are ST. In Durgadaspur, they are more than 71%, in Kulapachuria they are 40% and in Jamdargar they are 33%. For SC women headed households - Kulapachuria had 40%, while Durgadaspur had 33%. Both Rana and Jamdargar did not have any SC women headed households amongst respondents. Rana and Durgadaspur did not have any OBC women headed

HHs amongst respondents while Jamdargar had 67% and Kulapachuria had 5%. Women headed GC households were found in Durgadaspur (7%) and Kulapachuria (15%) and not in the other two.

Table 2.10: Women headed HHs

Village	ST	%	SC	%	OBC	%	GC	%	Total
Rana	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Durgadaspur	10	71	3	21	0	0	1	7	14
Kulapachuria	8	40	8	40	1	5	3	15	20
Jamdargar	1	33	0	0	2	67	0	0	3
Total	22		11		3		4		40

Out of these women headed families nine are single member families, ten have two members, eight have three members, six families each have four and five members. Two families have more than six members. In Durgadaspur, one woman headed ST family has two widows (D51), hence this family may be treated as vulnerable and provided with assistance.

Table 2.11: Women Headed Household and Their Family Size & Caste Composition

No. of family members	No. of AHs															
	Rana				Durgadaspur				Kulapachuria				Jamdargar			
	ST	SC	OBC	GC	ST	SC	OBC	GC	ST	SC	OBC	GC	ST	SC	OBC	GC
1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	0	10	3	0	1	8	8	1	3	1	0	2	0
	3				14				20				3			

vi. *Literacy levels*

Illiteracy is high in all the Moujas surveyed. In Rana and Durgadaspur nearly half of the AH members were found illiterate while in the other two – Kulapachuria and Jamdargar, more than 30% were found so, with women being more in this category. All Moujas have some children who have not joined school yet but were going to ICDS Centre. Three to four Post Graduates were found in Rana, Durgadaspur and Kulapachuria. Overall, Kulapachuria seemed to have more literate AH members having studied till Class X (or completed) followed by Durgadaspur. Except Jamdargar, the other three Moujas had some persons who had completed HS also. Literacy is comparatively high among men than women. One woman was found to have completed Post Graduation in Kulapachuria and waiting to get employed. There is an opportunity to train and employ several of them for employment in skilled or unskilled jobs.

Table 2.12: Literacy in AHs Surveyed

	Rana						Durgadaspur						Kulapachuria						Jamdargar					
	T	%	M	%	F	%	T	%	M	%	F	%	T	%	M	%	F	%	T	%	M	%	F	%
Illiterate	53	44	21	31	32	60	129	46	60	37	69	57	96	31	42	27	54	36	38	36	16	30	22	41
Not joined school	6	5	4	6	2	4	19	7	13	8	6	5	21	7	13	8	8	5	7	6	3	6	4	7
Up to class IV	25	21	14	21	11	21	57	21	36	23	21	18	95	30	39	25	56	37	34	31	21	38	13	24
Up to class X	28	23	21	31	7	13	58	21	42	27	16	13	83	27	54	34	29	19	27	5	14	26	13	24
Up to HS	3	2	2	3	1	2	8	3	2	1	6	5	8	3	6	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	4
Graduate	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post Graduate	3	2	3	4	0	0	4	1	4	3	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	121	100	68	100	53	100	278	100	158	100	120	100	309	100	158	100	151	100	108	100	54	100	54	100

vii. Income and BPL Status

Overall, there is a reduction in number of AHs from BPL category in terms of amount of money earned in last one year, after LA. Almost half of those in BPL category before LA were alleviated above BPL.¹⁰ The average income was similarly found to have increased in three of the moujas amongst AT households. Except Jamdargar which showed a decrease in average income by a little more than one thousand, others have shown increase ranging between Rs.11436/- to Rs.25325/-. Hence, the average income in all the four Moujas was Rs. 41239/- before land acquisition which increased to Rs. 55027/- per year.

Table 2.13: AHs Below Poverty Line in Last One Year

Moujas	Numbers		Average Income		Difference in Average Income
	Before LA	After LA	Before LA	After LA	After LA
Rana	10	5	46900	66454	19554
Durgadaspur	32	12	43429	54865	11436
Kulapachuria	40	18	36343	61668	25325
Jamdargar	6	5	38284	37121	-1163
	88	40	41239	55027	

The Table 2.14 below reveals that several AHs in Durgadaspur and Kulapachuria have moved up into the category of Rs. 1,00,000/- per year income followed by one in Rana, but this number reduced from 2 to zero in Jamdargar. In Rana, more upward shifts were noted between income ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5; while in Durgadaspur, more shifts were noted in income ranges 2, 3 and 4; in Kulapachuria, shifts were noted in the ranges – 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 and in Jamdargar mainly in the range 3. About 40 AHs have moved up from the BPL range in total from 88 that existed below poverty line before LA.

¹⁰ BPL: 2000/- per month approx. per family or 24000/- per year per family approximately
[\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Below_Poverty_Line_\(India\)#Income_based_poverty_line_in_India\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Below_Poverty_Line_(India)#Income_based_poverty_line_in_India)

Table 2.14 Income of Surveyed AHs in Last One Year

Income Range	Rana				Durgadaspur				Kulapachuria				Jamdargar			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Less than = 24000	10	41	5	20	32	48	12	18	40	53	18	24	6	32	5	26
2. 24001 to 30000	3	13	2	8	5	7	8	12	8	10	12	16	3	16	1	5
3. 30001 to 40000	2	8	4	17	8	12	15	21	8	10	12	16	2	11	4	21
4. 40001 to 50000	1	4	4	17	5	7	8	12	2	3	8	10	2	11	2	11
5. 50001 to 60000	1	4	3	13	4	6	8	12	6	8	8	10	0	0	1	5
6. 60001 to 70000	1	4	0	0	2	3	4	6	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	5
7. 70001 to 80000	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	0	4	5	4	5	0	0	0	0
8. 80001 to 90000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	11	3	16
9. 90001 to 100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10. More than 100000	3	13	4	17	5	7	9	13	4	5	8	10	2	11	0	0
11. No response	3	13	1	4	5	7	4	6	4	5	3	4	2	11	2	11
Total	24	100	24	100	68	100	68	100	77	100	77	100	19	100	19	100

Shifts were noted amongst ST families also from lower to higher income ranges. In Rana upward shifts were noted in the income ranges 3, 4 and 10 and downward shift in range 1; in Durgadaspur upward shift was noted in the ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5 and a downward shift in 1; and in Kulapachuria upwards trend was noted 2, 3, 4 & 5 and a lowering in range 1. In Jamdargar a reverse was noted, wherein one family increased in the range below Rs.24,000/- while one family increased in the category 3. Overall, from 43 in BPL category, 19 were alleviated.

Table 2.15: Income of Surveyed Affected Scheduled Tribe Households in Last One Year

Income Range	Rana				Durgadaspur				Kulapachuria				Jamdargar			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Less than = 24000	8	38	4	19	17	52	7	21	15	63	4	17	3	37	4	50
2. 24001 to 30000	3	14	1	5	2	6	4	12	3	13	7	28	3	37	2	24
3. 30001 to 40000	3	14	4	19	4	12	7	21	2	8	3	13	1	13	1	13
4. 40001 to 50000	0	0	5	23	2	6	3	9	1	4	3	13	0	0	0	0
5. 50001 to 60000	2	10	2	10	2	6	6	19	1	4	2	8	1	13	1	13
6. 60001 to 70000	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	0
7. 70001 to 80000	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. 80001 to 90000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. 90001 to 100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. More than 100000	2	10	3	14	3	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. No response	3	14	1	5	2	6	2	6	2	8	2	8	0	0	0	0
	21	100	21	100	33	100	33	100	24	100	24	100	8	100	8	100

Gender wise details among BPL families show decrease in number of women in BPL categories in the three Moujas of Rana, Durgadaspur and Kulapachuria while in Jamdargar, one male AT shifted in the BPL category while the status of the female in the BPL category remained the same. The Table 2.16 below shows caste and gender wise details.

Table 2.16: Caste and Gender wise Surveyed BPL After LA (less than = 24000 per year)

Caste	Rana											
	Before LA				After LA				Total			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Before	%	After	%
ST	7	78	1	100	4	80	0	0	8	80	4	80
SC	2	22	0	0	1	20	0	0	2	20	1	20
OBC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	100	1	100	5	100	0	0	10	100	5	100
Caste	Durgadaspur											
	Before LA				After LA				Total			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Before	%	After	%
ST	10	50	7	58	3	43	4	80	17	53	7	58
SC	5	25	3	25	3	43	1	20	8	25	4	34
OBC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GC	5	25	2	17	1	14	0	0	7	22	1	8
Total	20	100	12	100	7	100	5	100	32	100	12	100
Caste	Kulapachuria											
	Before LA				After LA				Total			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Before	%	After	%
ST	9	36	6	40	2	18	2	29	15	38	4	22
SC	11	44	7	46	7	64	4	57	18	44	11	61
OBC	1	4	1	7	0	0	1	14	2	5	1	6
GC	4	16	1	7	2	18	0	0	5	13	2	11
Total	25	100	15	100	11	100	7	100	40	100	18	100
Caste	Jamdargar											
	Before LA				After LA				Total			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Before	%	After	%
ST	2	50	1	50	3	75	1	100	3	50	4	80
SC	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0
OBC	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0
GC	1	25	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	17	1	20
Total	4	100	2	100	4	100	1	100	6	100	5	100

viii. *Source of Income*

In the Table 2.17 below, several ATs have shifted their occupation from direct agriculture to wage labour work in both agricultural and non-agricultural sector. All nine ATs in Rana, involved in agriculture have moved out from direct agriculture. Shifts were noted in Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar also from agricultural to non agricultural activities and also into agricultural wage labour category.

Table 2.17: Primary Source of Income

Income Source	Rana				Durgadaspur				Kulapachuria				Jamdargar				Total			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture (own land)	9	38	0	0	29	43	1	1	14	18	0	0	1	5	0	0	53	27	1	1
Agriculture Labourer	7	29	10	42	17	25	23	34	21	27	32	42	7	37	8	42	52	27	73	37
Wage Labourer	7	29	11	45	18	26	40	59	36	48	39	51	8	42	6	32	69	37	96	51
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
School Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Job	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	6	5	6	5	6	0	0	0	0	9	5	9	5
Carpenter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maid/Domestic Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1
Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	16	1	1	3	2
No response	1	4	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5	2	1	4	2
Total	24	100	24	100	68	100	68	100	77	100	77	100	19	100	19	100	188	100	188	100

Only eight families revealed secondary income sources. Agriculture, weaving of Sal leaves, selling wood, seem to be the sources of secondary income. After LA, for one AT, agricultural work got converted into agricultural wage labour work and two ATs discontinued wood selling. Although many families brew country liquor, this did not feature as secondary source of income. Other than the ones mentioned, a few skills like plumbing, computer operation, ophthalmology were found amongst a few in the community. One AT in Rana (R10) is now into business – running a retail stationary and miscellaneous items shop.

Table 2.18: Secondary Occupation amongst Surveyed AHs

AT No.	Secondary Occupation	
	Before LA	After LA
R4	Agriculture	Agricultural Wage labour
R10	-	Business
R20	Weaving of Sal leaves	Weaving of Sal leaves
R24	Wood seller	-
D57	Wood seller	-
D63	Weaving of Sal leaves	Weaving of Sal leaves
K77/74	Wood seller	Wood seller
J6	Agricultural Wage labour	Agricultural Wage labour

ix. *Yield, Consumption and Selling of Crops*

Paddy is the main crop that is grown in this rain fed agricultural area. The other crops are potato, mustard, Til (Sesame, an oil seed) and some vegetables. Except Kulapachuria where no yield of any type was noted, in the other three – Rana, Durgadaspur and Jamdargar, 23, 58 and 9 AHs had yields of paddy varying between 5 to 50 quintals, which became nil after LA. In Jamdargar two AHs

grew Til and Peanuts, after LA they had none of this. The LAO records do not show any compensation for crops. It is possible that the crops were grown intermittently as mentioned by ATs depending on the rains. This area lacks irrigation facilities and people depend on the local market for almost all consumables.

Table 2.19: Yield in a Year

Yield in Quintal	Rana		Durgadaspur		Kulapachuria		Jamdargar	
	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA
Til								
0 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Badam (Peanut)								
0 to 5		-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paddy								
0 to 5	23	-	58	-	-	-	9	-
5 to 20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	-	60	-	-	-	12	-

The following Table 2.20 shows that some AHs who cultivated some crops consumed what they grew and used for subsistence which stopped after LA and now need to spend cash for buying what they would have otherwise consumed from own cultivation.

Table 2.20: Consumption per Year (in last one year)

Consumption in Quintal	Rana		Durgadaspur		Kulapachuria		Jamdargar	
	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA
Til								
0 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Badam (Peanut)								
0 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paddy								
0 to 5	23	-	58	-	-	-	9	-
5 to 20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	-	60	-	-	-	11	-

Only one AH sold Peanuts that they grew which stopped after LA.

Table 2.21: Quantity Sold per Year (in last one year)

Quantity sold in quintal	Rana		Durgadaspur		Kulapachuria		Jamdargar	
	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA	Bef-LA	Aft-LA
Til								
0 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badam (Peanut)								
0 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paddy								
0 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

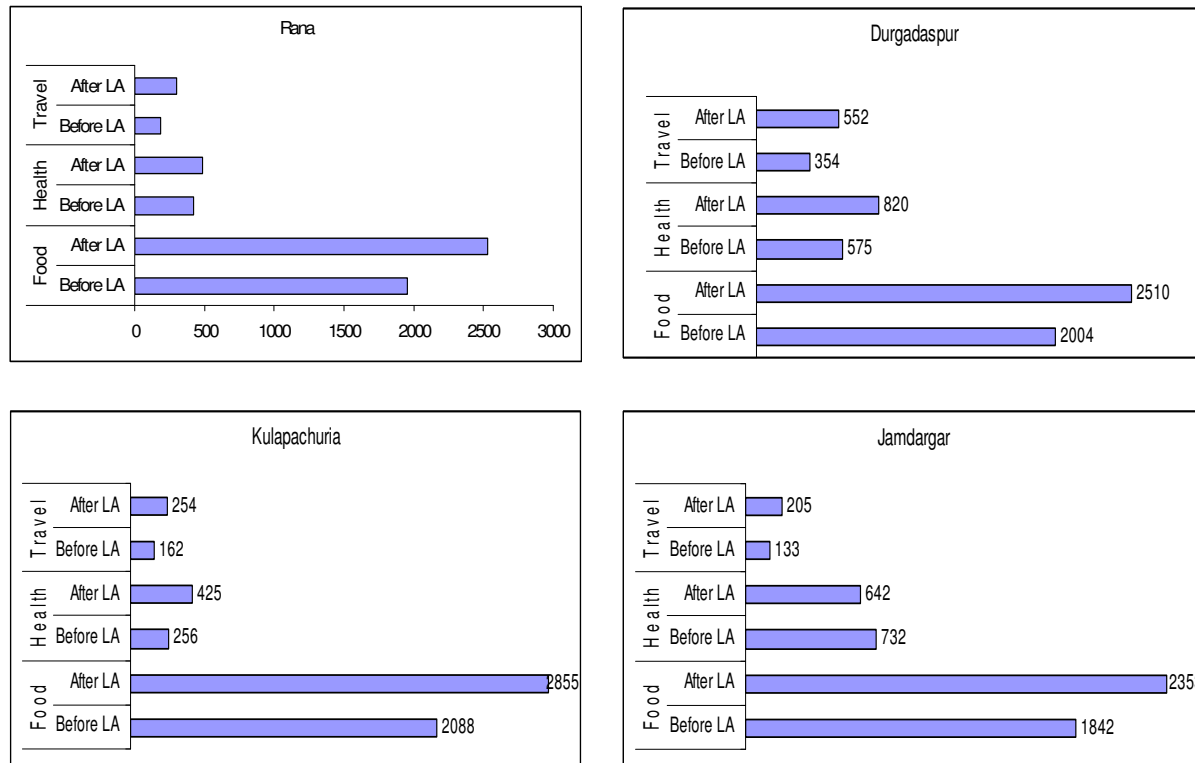
x. *Expenditure Pattern Before and After LA on Major Items*

In all Moujas, expenses on major items have increased considerably after LA. The increase in expenditure on food can be explained to have been caused by loss in crops to some extent and that for travel can be explained by increase in work outside the area for increased wage labour; the marginal increase in health expenditure is difficult to explain as no emergency or epidemic was noted or mentioned (when asked) in the area. In Kulapachuria, reduction in health expenditure was noted, the reason for this is not known either. It is a reality that in rural areas, people do not take note of expenses and often home grown crops, vegetables and poultry are not monetarily valued. Hence there is almost always a difference between income and expenditure. In case of these Moujas under study, since people depend mainly on consumables bought from the market, the amounts for expenses (even though may not be exact) do depict a post land acquisition scenario which indicates more cash expenditure than before. Percentage increase in food expenditure is highest in Kulapachuria, having increased by 37%, for the others it 29%, 25% and 28% for Rana Durgadaspur and Jamdargar respectively.

Table 2.22: Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)

Moujas	Food			Health			Travel		
	Before LA	After LA	Difference	Before LA	After LA	Difference	Before LA	After LA	Difference
Rana	1954	2529	575	418	489	71	190	304	114
Durgadaspur	2004	2510	506	575	820	245	354	552	198
Kulapachuria	2088	2855	767	256	425	169	162	254	92
Jamdargar	1842	2353	511	732	642	-90	133	205	72

Figure 2.2: Average Monthly Expenditure



xi. Average Land Holding

The average landholding before LA varied between 0.32 acres in Jamdargar, 0.34 in Rana and 0.35 in Durgadaspur & Kulapachuria. Average land remaining is 0.01 in Rana and Jamdargar while in the other two all land is lost.

Table 2.23: Average Land Holding Before LA in Acre

Village	Average land holding Before LA in acres	Average Land lost in acres
Rana	0.34	0.33
Durgadaspur	0.35	0.35
Kulapachuria	0.35	0.35
Jamdargar	0.32	0.31
Overall Average	0.34	0.335

xii. Assets Owned by AT Families

All AHs have their own house and homestead land. There has been some increase in household assets like TV, cycles, mobile phones and two-wheelers since LA, indicating that some of the money they got from compensation was used for such purposes. Major increase was noted in purchase of cycles and mobile phones. One AT was noted to have purchased a tractor in Rana and one in Kulapachuria purchased a music system. Increase in cycle and mobile purchase was

noted among women also. There is no particular difference in assets and their increased purchase between castes.

Table 2.24: Assets Owned by AT Families Surveyed

Assets	ST				SC				OBC				General			
	Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA		Before LA		After LA	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rana																
1. House	14	7	14	7	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2. Cycle	6	2	8	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
3. TV			2							1	1					
4. mobile	3	3	2	3							4					
5. Cable connection			1						1		1					
6. Two wheeler	1		2								2					
7. Tractor											1					
Durgadaspur																
1. House	22	11	22	11	13	5	13	5	0	0	0	0	13	4	13	4
2. Cycle	10	1	16	2	2	1	4	2					10	1	17	1
3. TV			3										2		3	
4. Mobile	2		6		1		2	1					2		9	1
5. Cable connection			2										1		3	
6. Two wheeler	1		1												2	
Kulapachuria																
1. House	14	10	14	10	24	8	24	8	3	1	3	1	14	3	14	3
2. Cycle	5	3	12	3	14	1	22	3	1		1		12		19	1
3. TV		1	1	2	3		5				1		3		6	1
4. Mobile		1	2	2	3		6				2		10		18	2
5. Cable connection		1	1	2	1		1				1		3		4	
6. Two wheeler					1		1				1		2		5	1
7. Refrigerator													1		1	
8. Music system			1												1	
Jamdargar																
1. House	7	1	7	1	1		1		4	2	4	2	4		4	
2. Cycle	2		4				1		7	1	7	1	2		8	
3. TV	1		1								1				3	
4. Telephone/fax/mobile									1						3	
5. Cable connection	1		1												1	
6. Two wheeler	1		1													

xiii. Ownership of Livestock

The following Table 2.25 gives the number of animals domesticated and poultry raised in the affected households. Domesticating cows and goats are most common along with raising chicken. However, not much commercial use of these was noted. People mentioned that the cows are used for milking to some extent but the yield is poor. Goat is used for festivals and special occasions. Chicken is used for special occasions as well as for eggs for self consumption. Small amount of milk and eggs are traded within the village and among relatives that is not of much monetary significance. The animals may be sold in time of distress or weddings when cash is required. Animal trading was not noted in the village weekly market. Practices seemed very similar among all castes.

Table 2.25: Livestock in the AT Families

Livestock Category	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar	Total livestock
Cows	18	47	24	29	118
Pig	1	2	0	0	3
Buffalo	0	4	0	0	4
Goats	8	15	16	11	50
Poultry	20	12	39	27	98

The following table shows the rearing of animals amongst different caste groups in each village surveyed. In Rana, eight families have 18 cows, with an average of 2-3 cows each in ST households and only one SC household was found have one cow. Goats were found in three ST and one SC house. Poultry with 20 chickens were found in three ST houses. One ST household had one pig. In Durgadaspur, slightly more number of households among all categories of caste had some or the other type of animals and poultry with two families one each in ST and SC having buffalos also. While similar practice was noted in Kulapachuria, keeping cows and chicken was found more popular. Pigs were not found. In Jamdargar, keeping pigs was not found in the surveyed houses. Keeping of cows, goats and chicken was almost similarly practiced in the villages surveyed. Cows are sold only in great distress while edible animals were used during festivities and ceremonies.

Table 2.26: Village wise Livestock Keeping

Rana										
Livestock	ST		SC		OBC		GC		Total	
	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.
Cow	7	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	18
Pig	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat	3	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	8
Poultry	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20
Total	14	43	2	4	0	0	0	0	16	47
Durgadaspur										
Livestock	ST		SC		OBC		GC		Total	
	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.
Cow	9	19	3	8	0	0	8	20	20	47
Pig	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Buffalo	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4
Goat	4	6	1	5	0	0	2	4	7	15
Poultry	1	6	1	3	0	0	1	3	3	12
Total	16	35	5	16	0	0	12	29	33	80
Kulapachuria										
Livestock	ST		SC		OBC		GC		TOAL	
	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.
Cow	1	3	4	6	1	3	4	12	10	24
Pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat	0	0	7	14	0	0	2	2	9	16
Poultry	4	19	1	13	0	0	2	7	7	39

Total	5	22	12	33	1	3	8	21	26	79
Jamdargar										
	ST		SC		OBC		GC		TOAL	
	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.	Family	No.
Cow	2	6	0	0	3	11	4	12	9	29
Pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat	1	2	0	0	2	5	2	4	5	11
Poultry	1	2	0	0	1	5	2	20	4	27
Total	4	10	0	0	6	21	8	36	18	67

xiv. *Compensation and its Use*

Average compensation received is lowest in Rana at Rs. 32,759 and highest in Kulapachuria at Rs.1,39,094.

Table 2.27: Average Compensation Received by Surveyed ATs

Village	Average Compensation Received (Rs.)
Rana	32759
Durgadaspur	123021
Kulapachuria	139094
Jamdargar	80893

The table below shows that in Durgadaspur and Kulapachuria, 23 and 32 ATs received more than 1 lakh as compensation followed by 14 and 11 who received between Rs.60000/- to 70000/-. One in Rana and seven in Jamdargar fall in this category. Even though on an average ATs received more than Rs.30,000/-, three persons received as low as Rs.488/-.

Table 2.28: Range of Compensation Received

Compensation Range	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar
488 to 1000	2	0	1	0
1001 to 5000	6	0	0	0
5001 to 10000	1	0	4	0
10001 to 20000	3	3	1	3
20001 to 30000	1	4	8	0
30001 to 40000	1	8	7	0
40001 to 50000	4	10	2	7
50001 to 60000	0	1	2	0
60001 to 70000	0	14	11	1
70001 to 80000	2	0	0	0
80000 to 90000	0	1	7	1
90001 to 100000	1	0	0	0
More than 100000	1	23	32	7
Not yet received	2	4	2	0
Total	24	68	77	19

The following Table 2.29 describes the multiple ways the compensation money has been used. Even though there is no clear cut pattern in compensation use, 63% AHs in Rana seem to have used it for consumption purposes related to food, clothes, festivities, etc. which is comparatively more than the other AHs in other Moujas. In Jamdargar, from the survey it was

noted that about 47% deposited the amounts in the Bank while in the other three villages 21% - 31% did so. Four AHs installed handpumps in Jamdargar and now use it for earning money by providing water to others at Rs.50/- per month even though this did not reflect in the primary or secondary incomes. Two AHs in Jamdargar, repaid their loan and two bought livestock. Some used the money for medical treatment partially and kept the rest in the Banks. One AH in Rana bought a Tractor. Quite a few AHs also used the amount for weddings. Kulapachuria and Durgadaspur together witnessed 14 weddings while Rana and Jamdargar witnessed one each. Comparatively, a large number of households used some part of the compensation for house repair and in building extra structures. This was triggered because of the cyclonic storm Aila which lashed into the area two years back.

Table 2.29: Use of Compensation Money (multiple responses)

Type of Use	Rana		Durgadaspur		Kulapachuria		Jamdargar	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1. Deposited in the Bank	5	21	21	31	18	23	9	47
2. Partly used for food and medicine, and deposited the balance	4	17	16	24	15	19	3	16
3. Used for construction & repair of house	5	21	34	50	33	43	10	53
4. For consumption (clothes, food, festivities)	15	63	18	26	12	16	5	26
5. Daughter's marriage	1	4	7	10	14	18	1	5
6. Son's marriage	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	5
7. Loan repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
8. Purchase of livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
9. Installation of hand pump	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21
10. Tractor	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total responses	31		99		92		37	

Figure 2.3: Use of Compensation



Tractor bought

Houses repaired and extensions built

xv. *Status of present borrowings*

Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar
No household among the respondents have borrowed any money from any source.	One AT borrowed Rs.4000/- from United Bank Of India of Medinipur after LA for cultivation on land elsewhere. He did not disclose if he bought or rented or got it on lease.	One AT borrowed Rs.50,000/- from the Cooperative Bank of Medinipur branch and paid back Rs.30,000/- from compensation amount thus reducing the outstanding amount to Rs.20,000/-	One AH borrowed from UBI in 2010, did not want disclose the amount. Did not mention any repayment.

xvi. *Govt. schemes*

Majority have been outside any govt. supported schemes. The following table shows the numbers who have been beneficiaries of some schemes. Those who received support under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during Aila complained of the quality of house provided. Some received employment in Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in sporadic construction works where employment was only for a few days and the amount received had to be shared with those who were paying.

Table 2.30: Govt. Schemes

Name of scheme	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	2	9	4	4
PMRY	1	0	0	0
MNREGA	5	1	1	4

Chapter 3

3.0 Impact of Land Acquisition & Type of Loss¹¹

3.1 Affected Persons and Households

The project has affected land in four Moujas¹² – Rana, Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar. A total of 576 Affected Persons were listed [Titleholders (ATs) + *Bargadars*] and were noted to be directly affected by land acquisition. There are 14 *Bargadars* belonging to eight *Bargadar* families, all STs. Two Muslims ATs were also found in the list. Henceforth all Affected Titleholders will be addressed as ATs and their families¹³ will be addressed as AT Families. All households together with that of *bargadars* will be called Affected Households (AHs).

Since a number of ATs own land in multiple Moujas under several *Khata*s¹⁴ and belong to the same household, an attempt has been made to locate them, register and count them only once under one AH in order to eliminate duplication/triplication of ATs, *bargadars* and AHs. The following issues related to the number of ATs and *Bargadars* maybe noted which has helped in generating the number of AHs in the project area –

- Some titleholders have been listed more than once since they have lost land under more than one *khata* (survey) number
- Some titleholders belong to the same household, even though as per the award list they have been treated as separate ATs as successors due to death of earlier land owner
- Some *bargadars* belonged to the same household.

By filtering through relationships, plots numbers, ATs and *bargadars* featuring more than once the final number of AHs noted were 321. It may be reiterated here, that out of 321 AHs, 188 are families of titleholders who responded and 8 are families of *bargadars* who were not available during the survey but their names and relationships were deciphered from the LAO records.

Table 3.1: Number of AHs Counted Once

Moujas	Land lost (acres)	No. of AHs listed (Including Bargadar)	Revised No. of AHs (single count)
Land for Plant			
Rana	19.21	108 (9)	61 (4 Bargadar families)
Durgadaspur	40.73	140	72
Kulapachuria	81.62	213	135
Jamdargar	12.87	115 (5)	53 (4 Bargadar families)
Total	154.43	576	321 (8 <i>bargadars</i>)

¹¹ Primary data collected by DMC for OCL for Social Impact Assessment, April 2012

¹² *Mouja*: Cluster of settlements on a specific land area

¹³ “*Family*.” includes: a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughter, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother, and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes “nuclear family” consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.

¹⁴ *Khata*: LAO’s register of records

The composition of 321 AHs shows that more than 35% AHs (113 numbers) belong to ST group (Santhals). The SCs are the major number of AHs (51%, 163 numbers) mostly residing in Kulapachuria, Durgadaspur and Jamdargar. The majority STs 42% (47 numbers) are from Rana followed by Durgadaspur with 39% (44 numbers). Comparatively smaller number of STs - 17 (15%) and five (4%) were noted in Kulapachuria and Jamdargar¹⁵ respectively.

Table 3.2: Composition of AHs (single count)

Moujas	No. of Titleholders single count	ST		SC		OBC		GC		Muslim	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rana	61	47	42	12	7	1	5	1	4	0	0
Durgadaspur	72	44	39	22	13	0	0	5	22	1	50
Kulapachuria	135	17	15	103	63	2	10	12	52	1	50
Jamdargar	53	5	4	26	16	17	85	5	22	0	0
	321	113	100	163	100	20	100	23	100	2	100
Percentage	100	35		51		6		7		1	

Out of the 321 AHs, 188 (59%) of AT families were contacted through the survey. The following Table 3.3 shows the respondents (188) and their composition from each Mouja. In Rana, 88% (21 numbers) are STs and 8% (2 numbers) are SCs and 4% (one) are OBCs. In Durgadaspur, 48% (33 numbers) are STs, 28% (18 numbers) are SCs and 24% (17 numbers) are GCs. In Kulapachuria, 31% (26 numbers) are STs, 41% (34 numbers) SCs, 5% (4 numbers) are OBCs and 23% (19 numbers) are GCs. In Jamdargar, 42% (8 numbers) are STs, 5% (one) are SCs, 32% (6 numbers) are OBCs and 21% (4 numbers) are GCs. Overall, rana has more affected ST families.

Table 3.3: Composition of Affected Titleholder Families (Surveyed)

Name of Moujas	No. Surveyed									
	Total		ST		SC		OBC		GC	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rana	17	7	14	7	2	0	1	0	0	0
Durgadaspur	48	20	22	11	13	5	0	0	13	4
Kulapachuria	55	22	14	10	24	8	3	1	14	3
Jamdargar	16	3	7	1	1	0	4	2	4	0
N= 188	136	52	57	29	40	13	8	3	31	7
	188		86		53		11		38	

Several AT families do not stay in the same Mouja where he/she lost the land. [For details, see Chapter 2, Table 2.2 on distribution of AHs by Residential Status].

¹⁵ The mentioned composition of population is based on deciphering the castes/religions from the names of the ATs. The LAO records do not mention these in their books of records.

3.2 Landholding Before and After

Average landholding with AT families was lowest in Jamdargar at 0.320526 acres and highest in Durgadaspur at 0.3595930 acres before LA. After LA the average remaining land parcels came down to lowest in Durgadaspur at 0.0061770 acres to highest of 0.0155167 acres in Rana, Durgadaspur is worst hit in terms of land lost.

Table 3.4: Average Land Holding Before, After And Remaining After LA (acres)

Village	Average land holding in acre	Average land lost in acre	Average land remaining in acres
Rana	0.3495905	0.3340738	0.0155167
Durgadaspur	0.3595930	0.3534160	0.0061770
Kulapachuria	0.3580740	0.3504900	0.0075840
Jamdargar	0.3205260	0.3115790	0.0089470

The following Table 3.5 shows the range of land held before and after LA. The range of land taken in the Table 3.5 below follows the ranges mentioned in WBIDC's R&R Package. Except for two each in Rana, Durgadaspur and Jamdargar and three in Kulapachuria, all others in the Moujas have lost land completely and converted into landless persons.

Table 3.5: Range of Land Holding Before and After LA

	Before LA				After LA			
	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar
No Land					22	66	74	17
Greater than 0 to 32 decimal	14	33	31	15	2	2	2	2
33 to 49.5	5	18	32	1	0	0	1	0
49.5 to less than 66 decimal	1	8	10	1	0	0	0	0
66 to less than 82.5 decimal	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0
82.5 to less than 99 decimal	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
99 to less than 115.5 decimal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	68	77	19	24	68	77	19
	188				188			

Based on the survey conducted, the following Table 3.6 shows that a little more than 95% (178 numbers) have been rendered landless after LA, nine AT families are left with small land parcels which they perceive unviable for any use and requested that their balance lands be acquired with suitable monetary compensation. One AT did not answer the question on land. The OCL staff made a note of this and would discuss the matter with the OCL management.

Table 3.6: Loss of land in LA

Moujas	ATfamilies rendered landless	ATs did not answer about landholding	ATfamilies left with unviable land (perceived)	ATfamilies Surveyed
Rana	21	1	2	24
Durgadaspur	66	-	2	68
Kulapachuria	74	-	3	77
Jamdargar	17	-	2	19
Total	178	1	9	188

The available data shows that Durgadaspur (including Pathrajuri) has maximum forest land of 635.09 (97.61%) followed by Rana (including Benucha) which has 57.01 (8.34%). The Moujas Kulapachuria and Jamdargar have less forest land – 24.61 (7.52%) and 8.03 (7.11%), compared to the individual Mouja lands. Details of land use pattern for these Moujas could not be found. PRA methods were used (*Chapati diagram*) but people were not able to provide details. Overall, 8.7% land is lost in the four Moujas. Kulapachuri has lost maximum land compared with its Mouja size 24.93%; followed by Jamdargar - 11.4%; Durgadaspur – 6.26% and Rana – 2.81%.

Rana had two water bodies (ponds) one of which was lost to the project, Jamdargar and Kulapachuria have one each. All Moujas have some land for agriculture, majority is un-irrigated, rain fed. The communities were able to indicate location of forest and in Jamdargar, they showed the elephant corridor (Social Map of Jamdargar, CDP Report, Annexure 5). The data from govt. sources also do not provide detailed land use pattern except for size of forest area given in Table 3.7 below. Acquisition of forest land is not available for the Moujas.

Table 3.7 Area of Moujas and Forest

Name of Moujas	Total land in acres in affected Moujas	Land acquired in acres	% of Mouja land acquired	Forest land in acres	% Forest land in Moujas
Rana (+ Benucha)	683.49	19.2	2.81	57.0	8.34
Durgadaspur (+Pathrajuri)	650.63	40.73	6.26	635.09	97.61
Kulapachuria	327.41	81.62	24.93	24.61	7.52
Jamdargar	112.93	12.87	11.40	8.03	7.11
	1774.46	154.43	8.70	724.74	40.84

Overall, nearly 9% of private land is lost in the four Moujas for the project. Durgadaspur has lost maximum amount of land, 81.62 acres inside the project area. This is followed by Kulapachuria which has lost losing 40.73 acres. Rana and Jamdargar have lost 19.21 and 12.87 acres respectively. Compared with the total area of the respective Moujas, Kulapachuria has lost nearly 25% land followed by Jamdargar which has lost more than 11%, Durgadaspur 6.26 and Rana nearly 9%. The ATs interviewed had no disputes with the govt. documents related to land size that have been acquired.

Additionally, 0.60 acres of linear land was lost for the access road traversing through Kulapachuria and Jamdargar where one 'Tulsi-tola'¹⁶ was lost.

3.3 Land lost

About 10 acres (9.97 acres or 4.03 hectares) of forest land was lost inside the Plant area in scattered strips and patches located in Jamdargar and Kulapachuria. Since these were not contiguous to the main forest and the area was less than 10 hectares, OCL was given conditional clearance to swap this forest land with equivalent area acquired for the Plant which was contiguous and bordering the main forest area in Kulapachuria.

Permissions were obtained from Forest Protection Committees (FPC), Forest Rights committees (FRC) and the MoEF at Bhubaneswar¹⁷. The proposal and recommendation for 'diversification' was made by WBIDC and the District Forest Officer (DFO) inspected the area before providing permission for 'diversification'. The District Magistrate (DM) issued a certificate for the diversification of this forest land and OCL provided land for swapping and re-plantation.

The access road of 200 mts. to the Plant traversing through Kulapachuria and Jamdargar was widened from 20ft. to 36ft. acquiring 0.60 acres of land. A small structure 'Tulsi-tola' which was of cultural importance to the community was dismantled and OCL committed to replace the same. The relocation site for this is yet to be finalised by the community members. No discontent over this matter was noted. This would be suitably and appropriately relocated by OCL.

There are minor differences in the quality of land mentioned in the land records and that mentioned by the responding ATs. The records show that majority of land quantity lost was *DPP* (63.80 acres) followed by *Dahi* (42.08 acres), *Dhani Chaharam* (31.70 acres), *Dhani Doem* (2.32 acres) and *Dhani Soem* (0.87 acres); 3.5 acres of *Doba* and 2.97 acres of *Path* and some *Foler Bagan*, *Udbastu*, *Debotor*, *Kala Aual*, etc. All Dhani lands are for agriculture. However, there are different levels of land fertility associated with them. For instance, Dhani Aual stands first in quality followed by *Dhani Soem*, *Dhani Doem* and *Dhani Chaharam*, in order of land fertility levels. *DPP* (*Dahi Puratan Patit*) is categorised as barren land not fit for cultivation.

Bheri, is meant for pisciculture but may not necessarily be used for that purpose and remain dry due to lack of water. *Bandh* is high land around land parcels, used for pathway to cross fields. *Foler Bagan* is for orchards and is considered good quality land. Durgadaspur has lost 0.95 acres of private land and 0.60 acres of govt. land of this category. *Path* is established pathway inside the village.

Udbastu land is meant for refugees who have been allowed to reside on them and govt. usually provides land *patta* or legal papers to the occupant. *Debotor* land is for temples where idol of God is kept.

¹⁶ Tulsi: *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, Holy Basil (also *tulsi*, *tulasi*), is an aromatic plant in the family [Lamiaceae](#) which is native throughout the Old World tropics and widespread as a cultivated plant

¹⁷ For forest land more than 10 Hectares, permission is sought from MoEF Delhi.

Table 3.8: Quality of Land Lost in Acres (LAO Records)

Type of Land	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar	Total
DPP	3.49	18.12	34.63	7.56	63.80
Dhani Chaharam	8.46	19.66	0	3.58	31.70
Kala Aul	0	0	0	0.2	0.2
Kala Doem	0	0	0	0.18	0.18
Chara Bastu	0	0	0	0.21	0.21
SAMSON	0	0	0	0.91	0.91
Debotor	0	0	0	0.23	0.23
Path	0.57	0	2.40	0	2.97
Doba	3.5	0	0	0	3.5
Dhani Doem	2.32	0	0	0	2.32
Dhani Some	0.87	0	0	0	0.87
Bandh (pukur)	0	1.0	0	0	1.0
Bheri	0	1.0	0	0	1.0
Foler Bagan	0	0.95	0	0	0.95
Dahi	0	0	42.08	0	42.08
Nadi	0	0	0.23	0	0.23
Udbastu	0	0	0.42	0	0.42
Bastu	0	0	1.26	0	1.26
Land for access road	0	0	0.60	0	0.60
Total	18.03	40.73	81.02	12.87	154.43

The information from responding ATs is somewhat different. Seventy three claimed to have lost DPP amounting to 22.1488806 acres and 70 have lost and Dhani Chaharam amounting to 24.938908 acres. See Table 3.9 for details. This is perhaps due to the reason that people do not have much idea of official land classifications. Even when provided with cues, they were not able to classify. The land taken for access road is only 0.60 acres and linear in nature.

Table 3.9: Type of Land Lost Mentioned by ATs Surveyed

Type of Land	Rana	Acres	Durgadaspur	Acres	Kulapachuria	Acres	Jamdargar	Acres
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
DPP	0	0	45	13.581174	20	6.3477066	8	2.22
Dhani Chaharm	24	8.017770	21	9.351138	14	4.50	11	3.07
Kala Aul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kala Doem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chara Bastu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deborto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Path	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhani Doem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhani Soem	0	0	1	0.4	0	0	0	0
Bandh (Pukur)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bheri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foler Bagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahi	0	0	1	0.7	40	15.10	0	0
Nadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udbastu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bastu	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0
Baren	0	0	0	0	2	0.84	0	0
	24		68		77		19	

Some land (approx 50.38027.acres) belonged to District Collector/Govt. was also lost. In Rana, Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar, the lands lost by Collector are 5.99, 7.700047, 35.53037 and 1.159853 acres respectively. Land lost by Collector in Kulapachuria is maximum. The Table 3.10 gives the details of land lost by Collector.

Table 3.10: land Lost by Collector

Sl.No.	Plot No	Khatian no.	Classification	Area under award	Land rate	Land value	Total Awarded
Rana							
12	34	k-1	DPP	1.01	459560	464156	489653
13	34	k-1	Dhanichaharam	0.42	505520	212318	223983
91	11		Path	0.57	80000	45600	48105
92	27		DPP	2.01	459560	923716	974457
93	27/51		Doba	1.49	252760	376612	397300
94	27/71		Dhanichaharam	0.26	505520	131435	138655
95	28/72		Dhanichaharam	0.23	505520	116270	122657
Total				5.99			

Durgadaspur							
35(1)	2	k-1	Dhanichaharam	2.48994	505520	1258714	13211649
35(2)	2/10		Dhanichaharam	0.580058	505520	293230	
35(3)	2/15		DPP	0.450049	459560	206824	
35(4)	2/26		Bheri	0.8	100000	8000	8400
35(5)	2/27		DPP				
35(6)	2/32		DPP		459560		
35(7)	2/6		Bandh	0.87	100000	87000	91350
35(8)	2/7		Foler Bagan	0.6	459560	27574	28953
35(9)	5/22		Bandh	0.94	459560	94000	98700
35(10)	5/31		DPP	0.97	459560	905333	959600
Total				7.700047			

Kulapachuria							
6(1)	14/288	k-1	Bastu	0.02	551470	11029	11801
6(2)	15	k-1	Path	0.32	80000	25600	27392
6(3)	16	k-1	Dahi	0.04	459560	18382	19669
6(4)	8/289	k-1	Bastu	0.03	551470	16544	17702
20							66035
37(1)	11/200	k-1	Kala Doem	0.34	505520	171877	181318
37(2)	12/207	k-1	DPP	0.179998	459560	82720	87264
120(1)	1	k-1	Dahi	1.6	459560	735296	775687
120(2)	1/450	k-1	Dahi	0.28	459560	128677	135745
120(3)	1/451	k-1	DPP	0.42	459560	193015	203618
120(4)	1/457	k-1	Dahi	0.05	459560	22978	24240
120(5)	11	k-1	Dahi	6.33	459560	2909015	3068812
120(6)	11/200	k-1	DPP	18.810372	459560	8644494	9119348
120(7)	11/201	k-1	Path	1.1	80000	88000	92834
120(8)	12	k-1	Dahi	2.38	459560	1093753	1153835
120(9)	12/203	k-1	Path	1.05	80000	84000	88614
120(10)	12/207	k-1	DPP	0.42	459560	193015	203618
120(11)	12/212	k-1	Dahi	0.46	459560	21139	223010
120(12)	12/213	k-1	Path	0.25	80000	20000	21099
120(13)	12/214	k-1	Dahi	0.17	459560	78125	82417
120(14)	4/458	k-1	DPP	0.69	459560	317096	334515
120(15)	4/459	k-1	Dahi	0.1	459560	45956	48480
120(16)	4/460	k-1	Dahi	0.18	459560	82721	87265
120(17)	4/461	k-1	Dahi	0.08	459560	36765	38785
120(18)	8	k-1	Nadi	0.23	80000	18400	19411
Total				35.53037			

Jamdargar							
14(1)	1/202	k-1	DPP	0.04	459560	18382	19669
14(2)	1/206	k-1	DPP	0.08	459560	36765	39339
14(3)	18	k-1	DPP	0.52	459560	238971	255699
15(1)	19	k-1	Samshan	0.309946	80000	0	26531
15(2)	2	k-1	DPP	0.209907	459560	96461	103214
Total				1.159853			
Grand Total				50.38027			

The rates offered were the same for - *Dhani Chaharam, Dhani Doem and Dhani Soem*, at Rs. 5,05,520/- per acre. The rates for others were - *DPP* at Rs. 4,59,560, *Doba* at Rs. 2,52,760 and *Path* at Rs.80,000/- (per km). The highest rate offered is Rs.5,05,520/- per acre.

The land rates as gathered from the govt. records that were paid for various land qualities were compared with market rates obtained through a rapid survey. The rapid market survey was conducted in – Kachhari Road market, the main and only market in the area which is visited by all villagers, and the other, at Jamdargar with the male group. The past land rates were also discussed. It was found, that earlier, there was hardly any land transaction conducted in the area. Since the land quality is poor and not so fertile and also the area lacks irrigation facilities, the land was considered low in terms of potential asset for investment.

As it looks, the govt. rates offered two years back were much higher than even the present rates in almost all cases, except for price of *Path*.

Table 3.11: Quality of Land¹⁸ and Land Rates

Sl. No.	Type of land	Govt. Rate per acre	Market Survey			
			Provided by villagers of Jamdargar		Kachharipara Road Market (visited mainly by villagers of Kulapachuria, Rana and Benucha)	
			(in Bigha)	(in Acres)	(in Bigha)	(in Acres)
1.	Dhani Chaharam	5,05,520	70,000	1,75,000	C/S	C/S
2.	DPP	4,59,560	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
3.	Bastu	5,51,470	1,50,000	3,75,000	2,00,000	5,00,000
4.	Path	80,000	C/S	C/S	2,50,000 (1/2 Km)	2,50,000 (1/2 Km)
5.	Nadi	80,000	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
6.	Dahi	4,59,560	20,000	50,000	15,000	45,000
7.	Kala Doem	5,05,520	50,000	1,25,000	C/S	C/S
8.	Foler Bagan	4,59,560	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
9.	Bheri	1,00,000	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
10.	Bandh	1,00,000	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
11.	Samshan	80,000	1,20,000	3,00,000	50,000	1,25,000
12.	Kala Aual	5,05,520	50,000	1,25,000	C/S	C/S
13.	Dhani Doem	5,05,520	80,000 - 90,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	2,50,000
14.	Chara Bastu	5,51,470	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
15.	Debosthan	80,000	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
16.	Dhani Some	5,05,520	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
17.	Doba	2,52,760	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S

[C/S - Can't Say]

3.4 Affected Structures on Acquired Land as per LA List

No structures were lost and hence there was no displacement.

3.5 Loss of Crops and Trees on Acquired Land

No cases of loss of crops and trees were noted. The land acquired for OCL Plant lacked fertility and irrigation facilities and was not considered suitable for cultivation except sporadically during rains. This was mentioned by almost all ATs and non-ATs across Moujas.

¹⁸ All Dhani lands are for agriculture and generally there is no difference in rate. DPP: Dahi Puratan Patit; Behri/Bandh: is higher land used either for land demarcation or Moujas path; Path: Moujas road; Samshan: cremation ground; Forer Bagan: Orchard; Bheri: type of water body; Bastu: residential land; Debostahn: where idol of God is kept.

3.6 Women Headed Households Surveyed

Forty households are headed by women accounting for more than 21% of the total AT families. In Rana, all women headed households are ST; in Durgadaspur, 71% are ST and in Kulapachuria, 40% each are ST. Overall, 55% families are headed by women.

Table 3.12: Women headed HHs

Village	ST	SC	OBC	GC	Total
Rana	3	0	0	0	3
Durgadaspur	10	3	0	1	14
Kulapachuria	8	8	1	3	20
Jamdargar	1	0	2	0	3
Total	22	11	3	4	40

Out of the 40 women headed families, nine are single member families, ten have two members, seven have three members, five have four members and six have five members. Two families were found to have more than six members. The nine single membered women headed families may be treated as vulnerable (Table 2.6) and another three families were identified with special vulnerabilities - a family of two widows and two families with minor children headed by single women.

Table 3.13: Women Headed Household and Their Family Size & Caste Composition

No. of family members	No. of HHs															
	Rana				Durgadaspur				Kulapachuria				Jamdargar			
	ST	SC	OBC	GC	ST	SC	OBC	GC	ST	SC	OBC	GC	ST	SC	OBC	GC
1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	0	10	3	0	1	8	8	1	3	1	0	2	0
	3				14				20				3			

3.7 Summary of LA based on Survey

The following table summarizes land acquisition scenario for the 188 ATs and AHs surveyed for SIA.

Table 3.14: Summary of Land Acquired (Survey)

Moujas	Total AT families surveyed	AT families rendered landless			ST ATs			AT did not answer landholding	Female ATs with unviable land remaining	Female Headed AT families castewise				
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			ST	SC	OBC	GC	Total
Rana	24	21	15	6	21	14	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	3
Durgadaspur	68	66	46	20	33	22	11	-	0	10	3	0	1	14
Kulapachuria	77	74	53	21	24	14	10	-	1	8	8	1	3	20
Jamdargar	19	17	14	3	8	7	1	-	0	1	0	2	0	3
Total	188	178	128	50	86	57	29	1	1	22	11	3	4	40

3.8 Loss in Income after LA

The survey brought out loss of income for 18 AT families. Overall, other than some ad-hoc discontents from those who have not yet received compensation from government, not much resistance was noted. More than 26% in Jamdargar experienced loss in income, while range of loss was maximum in Durgadaspur with little more than 10% experiencing loss in income. In Rana and Kulapachuria, the loss was experienced by 8% and 5% respectively.

Table 3.15: Loss in Annual Income (in last one year)

Sl. No.	Name of Moujas	Nos. suffering loss in income (Rs.)	Percentage losing income	Range of loss (Rs.)
1	Rana	2	8	6000-9600
2	Durgadaspur	7	10	2400-96000
3	Kulapachuria	4	5	6000-30000
4	Jamdargar	5	26	6000-66000
		18		

The details are given below in Table 3.16 who experienced loss in income.

Table 3.16: Details of AT families Experiencing Lowering of Income After LA (Annual Income in last one year)

Sl. No.	AT Sl. Nos.	Income Before LA (Rs.)	Income After LA (Rs.)	Loss in income (Rs.)
Rana				
1.	R2	66000	60000	6000
2.	R24	45600	36000	9600
Durgadaspur				
1.	D8	24000	18000	6000
2.	D11	9600	7200	2400
3.	D13	633600	56400	7200
4.	D24	30000	24000	6000
5.	D25	48000	38400	9600

6.	D61	54000	36000	18000
7.	D66	276000	180000	96000
Kulapachuria				
1.	K18/25	54000	24000	30000
2.	K28	54000	48000	6000
3.	K46	76800	70800	6000
4.	K68	78000	72000	6000
Jamdargar				
1.	J2	108000	42000	66000
2.	J5	24000	8400	15600
3.	J10	90000	84000	6000
4.	J12	102000	90000	12000
5.	J20	36000	18000	18000

3.9 Increase in Income after LA

Appreciatively, 136 reported increase in income as shown in Table 3.17 below which out weighs those who experienced lowering. Since the compensation was two years back, there could be other variables contributing to the increase. For instance the wage rates have increased from Rs. 70-80/- couple of years back to Rs. 100-130/- at present. Even though other expenses have gone up too, overall monetary gains were noted. It was reported that some people have turned into moneylenders with the compensation amounts they received. Overall, in all Moujas, more than 70% AHs showed increase in income. Comparatively more numbers were noted in Kulapachuria and Durgadaspur than Jamdargar. Ten respondents did not answer this question.

Table 3.17: Range of Increase in Income

Name of Moujas	Number of AT families Experiencing rise in Income		Range of increase (Rs.)	Did not Answer
	Nos.	%		
Rana	14	56	6000 – 54000	3
Durgadaspur	49	72	3600 – 144000	5
Kulapachuria	62	72	3600 – 756000	0
Jamdargar	11	63	700 – 20400	2
Total	136			10

The details of the AT families who have experienced increase in income are provided in the table 3.18 below. All variables contributing towards increase in income is not known except that a majority of them have now moved on to agricultural and/or non-agricultural wage labour outside the Moujas after LA.

Table 3.18 Details of AT Families Experiencing Increase in Income after LA (in last one year)

SL. No.	AT No.	Income Before LA	Income After LA	Increase in Income	SL. No.	AT No.	Income Before LA	Income After LA	Increase in Income
Rana									
1.	R1/11	18000	420000	24000	8.	R12	30000	42000	12000
2.	R3	54000	72000	18000	9.	R14	21600	32400	10800
3.	R4	27600	46800	19200	10.	R15	144000	180000	36000
4.	R5	138000	192000	54000	11.	R16	24000	30000	6000
5.	R6	24000	54000	30000	12.	R19	24000	36000	12000
6.	R7	36000	42000	6000	13.	R20	20400	52800	32400
7.	R9	14400	24000	9600	14.	R22	30000	48000	18000

Durgadaspur										
SL. No.	AP Sl. No.	Income Before LA	Income After LA	Increase in Income		SL. No.	AP Sl. No.	Income Before LA	Income After LA	Increase in Income
1.	D3	24000	30000	6000		26.	D37	18000	30000	12000
2.	D4	12000	36000	24000		27.	D38	36000	48000	12000
3.	D5	18000	24000	6000		28.	D39	12000	42000	30000
4.	D7	56400	108000	51600		29.	D40	36000	54000	18000
5.	D9	14400	18000	3600		30.	D42	24000	30000	6000
6.	D10	25200	34800	9600		31.	D43	42000	45600	3600
7.	D12	219600	231600	12000		32.	D46	24000	42000	18000
8.	D14	18000	30000	12000		33.	D47	18000	24000	6000
9.	D15	24000	36000	12000		34.	D48	36000	180000	144000
10.	D16	20400	54000	33600		35.	D51	36000	48000	12000
11.	D17	48000	66000	18000		36.	D53	30000	66000	36000
12.	D18	12000	18000	6000		37.	D54	12000	18000	6000
13.	D19	36000	48000	12000		38.	D55	24000	36000	12000
14.	D22	12000	18000	6000		39.	D56	74400	102000	27600
15.	D23	24000	42000	18000		40.	D58	8400	24000	15600
16.	D26	28800	37200	8400		41.	D59	42000	54000	12000
17.	D27	48000	60000	12000		42.	D60	60000	68400	8400
18.	D28	24000	30000	6000		43.	D62	19200	36000	16800
19.	D29	62400	114000	51600		44.	D63	25200	50400	25200
20.	D30	24000	36000	12000		45.	D64	24000	36000	12000
21.	D31	24000	36000	12000		46.	D65	24000	36000	12000
22.	D32	12000	60000	48000		47.	D67	24000	30000	6000
23.	D33	144000	180000	36000		48.	D68	60000	68400	8400
24.	D35	28800	42000	13200		49.	D69	12000	36000	24000
25.	D36	20400	30000	9600						
Kulapachuria										
1.	K2	18000	66000	48000		32.	K43	9600	30000	20400
2.	K3	24000	31200	7200		33.	K44	22800	28800	6000
3.	K5	36000	54000	18000		34.	K45	28800	42000	13200
4.	K7	48000	60000	12000		35.	K47	72000	102000	30000
5.	K8	54000	66000	12000		36.	K49	12000	18000	6000
6.	K9	12000	36000	24000		37.	K50	36000	42000	6000
7.	K10	24000	30000	6000		38.	K51	18000	24000	6000
8.	K11	8400	18000	9600		39.	K52	24000	30000	6000
9.	K12	48000	54000	6000		40.	K53	18000	26400	8400
10.	K13	24000	30000	6000		41.	K54	18000	24000	6000
11.	K14	24000	36000	12000		42.	K55	21600	30000	8400
12.	K15	36000	48000	12000		43.	K57	30000	54000	24000
13.	K17	18000	36000	18000		44.	K58	12000	18000	6000
14.	K19	24000	36000	12000		45.	K60	24000	30000	6000
15.	K20	36000	60000	24000		46.	K61	12000	18000	6000
16.	K21	18000	138000	120000		47.	K62	24000	30000	6000
17.	K22	30000	36000	6000		48.	K63	12000	24000	12000
18.	K23	24000	36000	12000		49.	K64	14400	18000	3600
19.	K24	24000	30000	6000		50.	K65	54000	72000	18000
20.	K26	30000	42000	12000		51.	K66	18000	24000	6000
21.	K29	12000	30000	18000		52.	K69	8400	12000	3600
22.	K30	60000	96000	36000		53.	K70	18000	24000	6000
23.	K31	120000	876000	756000		54.	K71	8400	14400	6000
24.	K32	30000	60000	30000		55.	K72	3000	6000	3000
25.	K34	36000	60000	24000		56.	K76	16800	26400	9600
26.	K35	60000	96000	36000		57.	K77	14400	18000	3600
27.	K36	24000	36000	12000		58.	K78	21600	42000	20400

28.	K39	60000	72000	12000		69.	K80	30000	36000	6000
29.	K40	21600	36000	14400		60.	K81	28800	66000	37200
30.	K41	30000	42000	12000		61.	K82	84000	360000	276000
31.	K42	72000	132000	60000		62.	K83	38400	60000	21600
Jamdargar										
1.	J1	24000	42000	18000		7.	J16	24000	36000	12000
2.	J3	25200	36000	10800		8.	J17	5000	5700	700
3.	J4	45600	66000	20400		9.	J18	27600	36000	8400
4.	J9	48000	60000	12000		10.	J19	18000	21600	3600
5.	J14	81600	84000	2400		11.	J21	8400	14400	6000
6.	J15	32400	33600	1200						

3.10 Income Remaining Same

Incomes of 24 AT families have remained the same as before with five in Rana, eight in Durgadaspur, ten in Kulapachuria and one in Jamdargar.

Table 3.19: AT Families with Income Remaining Same

	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar	Total
Income remaining same	5	8	10	1	24

The details of the AT families whose income has remained same before and after LA are in Table 3.20 as given below.

Table 3.20: Details of AT families with Income Remaining Same

Sl. No	AT/AH Sl. No.	Gender
Rana		
1.	R8	Male
2.	R18	Male
3.	R21	Male
4.	R23	Male
5.	R25	Male
Durgadaspur		
1.	D1	Male
2.	D21	Male
3.	D34	Male
4.	D41	Male
5.	D45	Female
6.	D49	Male
7.	D50	Male
8.	D57	Male
Kulapachuria		
1.	K1	Male
2.	K4	Male
3.	K16	Male
4.	K27	Female
5.	K37/38	Female
6.	K48	Male
7.	K56	Male
8.	K67	Male
9.	K75	Female
10.	K84	Male
Jamdargar		
1.	J13	Male

3.11 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups are defined as the ‘distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects’. Further. *These are disabled, destitutes, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.*

Vulnerability can be further described as the susceptibility of some people or groups who might become marginalised, impoverished, physically or emotionally injured and otherwise harmed because of a changed situation, in this context ‘due to land acquisition’.

The groups and persons who generally fall into this category are – people belonging to tribal communities, women and specifically the women headed households, poor – those below poverty line, disabled, the aged and any other with special problems like losing only source of livelihood and experiencing reduction in family income.

The Table 2.6 summarizes the vulnerable persons as those who are out of the family coverage and support, single women and men as head of family and living alone, belonging to ST category and older than 50 years and those with special issues.

i. *Vulnerable ATs*

The table 2.6 shows that without double counting, a total of 34 vulnerable ATs are among the surveyed ATs who need assistance and support to improve their quality of life so that they do not become poverty ridden and fall into the category of impoverished.

ii. *Women Headed Households*

Nine women ATs are single, living alone and three have special vulnerabilities. [Refer Table 2.6].

iii. *Unviable Land*

Seven ATs have remaining land which they perceive to be unviable for any use with one woman AT in Kulapachuria who has small land parcel left. All these ATs wanted these small parcels be acquired.

Table 3.21: Unviable Remaining Land

SI. No	AT SI No.	Land Remaining after LA	Gender
Rana			
1.	R1/11	0.210000	Male
2.	R5	0.189000	Male
Durgadaspur			
1.	D1	0.210000	Male
2.	D32	0.210000	Male
Kulapachuria			
1.	K30	0.050000	Male
2.	K47	0.450000	Male
3.	K59	0.084000	Female

iv. *Loss in Income and Impoverishment*

Those who have experienced loss in income after LA are vulnerable and to lowering of quality of life. Discussions revealed that compensation amounts are being used up rapidly for consumption oriented expenses. Hence, this category is likely to experience economic difficulties.

v. *Below Poverty Line (BPL)*¹⁹

There are 40.AT families who continue to remain under poverty line along with some more in the borderline who would require attention and assistance to avoid impoverishment. The following Table 3.22 shows the numbers in each Mouja.

Table 3.22: AHs Remained BPL After LA

	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdargar	Total
AT remained BPL After LA	5	12	18	5	40

The details of the households are as follows.

Table 3.23: Details of BPL AT Families

Sl. No.	AT's Sl. No.	Gender	Social Group		Sl. No.	AT's Sl. No.	Gender	Social Group
Rana					Jamdargar			
1.	R8	Male	SC		1	5	Male	ST
2.	R9	Male	ST		2	17	Male	ST
3	R10	Male	ST		3	19	Male	GC
4	R18	Male	ST		4	20	Male	ST
5	R21	Male	ST		5	21	Female	ST
Kulapachuria					Durgadaspur			
1	K1	Female	ST		1	D5	Female	ST
2	K4	Male	SC		2	D8	Male	SC
3	K11	Male	SC		3	D9	Male	ST
4	K18/25	Male	SC		4	D11	Female	ST
5	K27	Female	SC		5	D18	Male	ST
6	K49	Female	SC		6	D22	Female	ST
7	K54	Male	SC		7	D24	Male	SC
8	K56	Male	SC		8	D34	Male	GC
9	K58	Male	ST		9	D47	Female	SC
10	K61	Male	ST		10	D50	Male	ST
11	K63	Male	GC		11	D54	Male	SC
12	K64	Male	GC		12	D58	Female	ST
13	K66	Male	SC					
14	K69	Female	SC					
15	K70	Male	SC					
16	K75	Female	ST					

¹⁹ 'BPLfamily': The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time; for this document Rs.24000/- per family per year has been considered to be the poverty line.

17	K76/73	Female	GC				
18	K77/74	Female	SC				
40							

vi. *Plight of Bargadars*

As noted during discussions in the communities, the *Bargadars* were affected most by low levels of compensation payments. Discussions with officers at LAO revealed that the *bargadars* were paid 50% of the crop rates prevailing at the time of acquisition. The general terms of crop sharing with titleholder is 50% in this area. The calculation of value of crops for payment to *Bargadars* based on crop production and rates considered seemed vague and ad-hoc. It seems that the *bargadars* left the area once they received the compensation. They need to be traced in order to compensate them based on WBIDC's R&R package.

There are 14 *Bargadars* in the LAO records belonging to 8 families, all are STs and from Jamdargar and Rana. The details are given in the Table 3.24.

Table 3.24: Bargadar Families

Sl.No.	Plot No	Khatian no.	Area under award (acres)
Rana			
R17(1) [AT]	28/72	k-22	0.2025
R56(1) [AT]	28/72	k-22	0.2025
R77 [Bargadar]	28/72	k-22	
R72 [Bargadar]	28/72	k-22	
R31(1) [AT]	30	k-40	0.78
R74 [Bargadar]	30	k-40	
R31(1) [AT]	30/76	k-40	0.56
R81 [Bargadar]	30/76	k-40	
Jamdargar			
J51(1) [AT]	2/126	k-126/1	1.7
J96(1) [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1	
J97 [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1	
J99 [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1	
J100 [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1	

3.12 Access to Common Property Resources

Some CPRs claimed to be affected due to the Plant were mainly in the form of increase in distance to forest for collecting fire wood & defecation and one playground. The Playground mentioned in loss of CPR in Jamdargar, was only the flat land space that was used, it did not have any equipments or infrastructure.

People expressed need for water bodies, majority of which are scanty in size and dry up completely in summer and get marginally refilled during rains. Overall the area is barren and devoid of large ponds.

A cremation ground which was within the land acquired by OCL has been specifically kept outside the boundary wall of the Plant to facilitate communities to continue accessing it. A *morum* road has been constructed by the proponent to allow access to the cremation ground.

People perceived increase in distance to the Godapiasal Railway Station as they earlier passed through the area where the Plant wall now stands erected. The OCL has already provided a *morum* road to facilitate access to the station.

One *Tulsi-tola* was lost to the access road which would be suitably relocated after consultation with the communities.

Other than these no other common property resources were noted or mentioned by the communities. Neither was any mention made of any place of heritage, prayer, sacred grove or shrine, etc. being lost.

[See Annexure 3: Compensation and All Details]

Chapter 4

4.0 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and Assistance

4.1 Introduction

The Land Acquisition was undertaken in four Moujas in Godapiasal Block of Paschim Medinipur. The Table 2.1 in Chapter 2 gives the composition of 321 Affected Titleholders and *Bargadars*. They are composed of 113 (35%) STs, 163 (51%) SCs, 20 (6%) OBCs, 23 (7%) GCs and two from minority community. The STs are part of the mainstream population, follow cultural practices and rituals of other Bengali communities and access similar infrastructures and facilities. The survey was conducted amongst 188 ATs and their families. There are 14 *Bargadars* belonging to eight families, four each in equally in Rana and Jamdargar.

The entitlements for additional assistance have been calculated by applying two important legal/policy instruments - WBIDC (R&R Package) and IFC's Performance Standards. Detailed study of the NRRP (2007) was also done and where appropriate, additional assistances were selected and negotiated with the proponent in order to maximize support to the affected titleholders and other individuals (*Bargadars*) and their families.

These are briefly discussed as below and in the context of the OCL Project.

4.2 West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC), Rehabilitation & Resettlement Package

In order to provide just and sound compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation to affected communities, the WBIDC has developed and drafted an R&R Package with active participation of several stakeholders and provided some directions to the process of LA and compensation payments. The basic principle stated in the document is that – any R&R package must address three issues: the compensation for land, making good and immediate loss of livelihood, income and compensation for future appreciation of land. This package describes annuity payments to affected titleholders losing different land sizes. Further, it describes payments to '*bargadars*'.

However, it suffers from some deficiencies which are described in the following sections.

[Refer Annexure 5: WBIDC Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package]

4.3 IFC's Principles of Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons

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.) and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse

impacts on displaced persons and host²⁰ communities should be carefully planned and implemented.

The government often plays a central role in the land acquisition and resettlement process, including the determination of compensation and is therefore an important third party.

4.3.1 The objectives of Performance Standard 5 are -

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement costs and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

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.

4.3.2 IFC's Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on Land Acquisition and Performance Standard 7 on Indigenous People (PS7) with regard to land acquisition and resettlement, state:

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.²¹ Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result in displacement. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain²²; and (ii)

²⁰ A host community is any community receiving displaced persons

²¹ Land acquisition includes both outright purchases of property and purchases of access rights, such as rights-of-way.

²² Such restriction may include restrictions of access to legally designated nature conservation areas.

- negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
2. Unless properly managed, involuntary resettlement may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment for affected persons and communities, as well as environmental damage and social stress in areas to which they have been displaced. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimized. However, where it is unavoidable, appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities²³ should be carefully planned and implemented.
 3. Negotiated settlements help avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to remove people forcibly. Negotiated settlements can usually be achieved by providing fair and appropriate compensation and other incentives or benefits to affected persons or communities, and by mitigating the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power.
 4. The 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, thus making them more vulnerable than non-indigenous people.
 5. 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, it also recognizes that Indigenous Peoples may play a role in sustainable development by promoting and managing activities and enterprises as partners in development.

4.4 The objectives of Indigenous People's Development²⁴ Plan

Performance Standard 7 recognizes that Indigenous Peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Private sector projects can create opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from project related activities that may help them fulfill their aspiration for economic and social development. The objectives of Indigenous Peoples Development plan are:

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.
- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and/or compensate for such impacts.
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner.

²³ A host community is any community receiving displaced persons.

²⁴ Indigenous Peoples, Performance Standard 7, IFC

- To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life-cycle.
- To ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples when the circumstances described in this Performance Standard are present.
- To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples.

4.5 Triggering of PS7

This policy (PS7) is triggered for the OCL project which is explained in the Matrix below by defining criteria and their application to the project. The tribals in OCL project area are Santhals, a distinct indigenous group. In West Bengal, the *Santhals* are the earliest tribal groups which displayed acceptance of mainstreaming.

Overall, more than 35% of the affected households are tribals with Rana and Durgadaspur having 42% and 39% tribal households. The issues of traditional customary rights and collective use of land or assets was not noted. All have land titles. Their language is Ol Chiki', which is a distinctly different language. However, all can speak Bangla and the younger generation speaks and uses Bangla more.

The tribals have adapted religious festivals and socio cultural practices of Bengali Hindus. Few traditional practices still exist as some continue to burn the dead in their homestead land. This is a distinct practice amongst some tribal families while others use the *Samshan* like Hindus.

In the project area it is likely that the tribals are more aligned to a particular political party but this is more of an assumption as local politics being a very sensitive issue could not be discussed at this juncture.

Hence, even though PS7 is triggered, it is evident from the earlier chapters that the Tribal community in the project area is not disadvantaged or isolated and a separate IPDP is not warranted. It is recommended that CDP prepared for the Moujas be prioritised for implementation in the tribal majority Moujas. Prioritised attention is also recommended for training and employment (where possible) for the affected tribal ATs and their family members in these Moujas as also for those in the other Moujas.

Deficiencies in consultations noted during the survey and group discussions would be compensated through a robust disclosure plan at the time of implementation and any emerging concerns from the affected communities would be addressed.

Matrix 4.1: PS7 Indigenous Peoples and Application to OCL Project

Criteria	Definition and indicators	Applicable to OCL Project Area
<p>1. “Collective attachment”</p>	<p>Applies to groups or communities of Indigenous Peoples (IP) who maintain a collective attachment, i.e., whose identity as a group or community is linked, to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and the natural resources therein. It may also apply to groups or communities that have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, occurring within the concerned group members’ lifetime, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their lands, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. communities of Indigenous Peoples who are resident upon the lands affected by the project as well as those who are nomadic or transhumant and whose attachment to ancestral territories may be periodic or seasonal in nature; ii. Communities of IPs who no longer live on the lands affected by the project, but who still retain ties to those lands through traditional ownership and/or customary usage, including seasonal or cyclical use. This may include individual and/or groups of Indigenous Peoples resident in urban settings who retain ties to lands affected by a project; iii. Communities of IP who have lost collective attachment to lands and territories in the project area of influence as a result of forced severance, conflict, involuntary resettlement programs by governments, dispossession from their lands, natural calamities or incorporation into an urban area, if they are expected to be adversely affected by the project; iv. groups of Indigenous Peoples who reside in mixed settlements, such that the affected Indigenous People only form one part of the more broadly defined community; and v. communities of Indigenous Peoples with collective attachment to ancestral lands in urban areas. 	<p>The tribals live all the four Moujas – Rana, Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar. They are in majority in Rana. They have ancestral land assets like other communities, use local forest as others communities do. There is no marked difference in this. Distance to the forest has increased but access is not lost. Those who have left the area have done so more due to political conflicts rather than onslaught of the project. Members of all communities have suffered equally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All tribals have land titles, nomadic groups were not found. Groups of tribals live in mixed settlements even though in some Moujas they are in majority. Moujas are administratively defined boundaries and all four Moujas are adjacent to each other, following almost similar cultural and religious practices as Hindus. ii. The affected tribal households live in the project area and there is no relocation. Both tribals and non tribals seasonally or otherwise go to different places pursuing livelihood. They have families to come back to. iii. There is no noted collective use of land. Tribals and non tribals alike have land titles. No such land was lost. iv. The tribals reside in mixed settlements and form a part of the broad community. However, there are Moujas (Rana) where they are in majority. v. Not applicable

<p>“Traditional land ownership” and “customary usage.”</p>	<p>The term ‘traditional ownership and customary usage’ aims to capture the many and varied mechanisms through which IPs may express a collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories. ‘Traditional ownership’ refers to instances where the IP group or community may have established and verifiable claims to territories although no formal title exists. ‘Customary usage’ is intended to refer to instances where IP groups or communities may customarily use lands and resources without having an established and verifiable claim to them..</p>	<p>All affected tribals have land titles. The issues of traditional ownership and customary rights did not arise in the project area. However, there are some CPRs which used by tribals and non-tribals both.</p>
<p>Aligning PS 7 with existing international human rights frameworks.</p>	<p>PS 7 is cognizant of the international instruments which note that while adoption and implementation is the responsibility of the states private sector companies conduct their affairs in a way that they uphold these rights and not interfere with states’ obligations. It is in recognition of this emerging business environment that IFC expects that private sector projects financed by IFC foster full respect for the dignity, human rights, aspirations, cultures and customary livelihoods of IPs.</p>	<p>The govt. policy provides for land compensation and special compensations for tribals, vulnerable and others. While land compensation has been provided already, the OCL would comply with the other entitlements and assistances necessary for improved quality of life.</p>
<p>Determination of whether a group or community should be considered “indigenous”.</p>	<p>In PS 7 “Indigenous Peoples” refers to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; ii. collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; iii. customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and iv. an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region in which they reside. 	<p>In the OCL project -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The tribals in OCL project area are Santhals, a distinct indigenous group. ii. While they are attached to the habitat and the area, they are land titleholders. For livelihood activities they go out of the area and stay away for as many days as required like non-tribal wage laborers. iii. Tribals have adapted religious festivals & socio cultural practices of Bengali Hindus. Some continue to burn the dead in their homestead land, others use the ‘Samshan’ like other communities. It likely that they are more aligned to a particular political party but this is more of an assumption. This issue being sensitive could not be discussed at this juncture. iv. Their language indigenous is ‘Ol Chiki’. All can speak Bangla and the younger generation speaks Bangla more than ‘Ol Chiki’

<p>“Vulnerability” of the affected group or community.</p>	<p>The PS 7 indicates that the assessment of vulnerability will include consideration of Indigenous Peoples’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. economic, social, and legal status; ii. their institutions, custom, culture, and/or language; iii. their dependence on unique natural resources; and iv. their relationship to dominant groups and the mainstream economy. 	<p>In the OCL project, the features of tribals are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. all surveyed tribals have at least one govt. document in possession; ii. they are all titleholders of land iii. ‘Ol chiki’ is their language, all know Bangla and younger generation are more comfortable speaking Bangla, they live all the four project Moujas and have adopted many Hindu festivals and socio-cultural ways of life iv. all communities including the tribals depend on the forest resources for fuel mainly. v. tribals live in mixed communities (except Rana which has tribals mainly), lead almost similar ways of life and livelihood as the non tribals and live in harmony with other communities.
<p>“Free Prior and Informed Consent” (FPIC) within PS 7.</p>	<p>The PS7 requires FPIC where the project is located within traditional or customary lands used by IPs; when natural resources located within traditional or customary lands will be commercially developed; and when a project makes commercial use of IP cultural resources.</p>	<p>Consultations conducted with the communities was weak. The communities were under the false impression that a children’s park would be developed. The knowledge of OCL Plant was perceived as a pollutant, many perceived that it would generate dust and cause respiratory problems. Apart from this no major discontent amongst either tribals or non-tribals on land acquisition as the most of the land was lying fallow and basically barren. Communities expected that jobs would be generated.</p>

4.6 National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (GOI) in October 2007 approved a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP, 2007). The policy recognizes some significant principles. It requires projects to (a) minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives; (b) plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of APs including special needs of tribals and vulnerable sections; (c) provide a better standard of living to PAFs; and (d) facilitate harmonious relationships between the requiring body and PAFs through mutual cooperation. Overall it recognizes similar policies of the WBIDC’s R&R Package and IFC’s PSs. The resettlement plan in this report takes cognizance of definition of vulnerable persons as provided in NRRP and provision of additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages. **[Refer Annexure 4: National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007]**

4.7 Entitlement Framework

Even though it distinguishes between tribals and non-tribals, in the context of the OCL project, since tribals are mainstreamed the assistance to be provided by the proponent states as follows which forms the basis for calculating additional assistance –

- i. Job for atleast one person per family, depending upon availability of jobs and skills.
- ii. All ATs will be provided 500 days of minimum agricultural wages as seed money for self-employment in case the proponent fails to provide them with job opportunity in the plant. Necessary skill development programs will be organized by the proponent to employable as far as possible.
- iii. In case of affected families belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities, all adults above the age of 18 years, will be provided with one time seed capital based of 500 days of minimum agricultural wage for self employment for which appropriate IGP training will be provided by the proponent. This would exclude who are employed by the proponent under clause (i) above.
- iv. All adults irrespective of gender in AT families, other than those who have been provided employment under clause (i) will be provided IGP training.
- v. Annuity will be provided to all vulnerable persons as identified during the survey. Pension of 2000/- per month will be paid to vulnerable ATs based on current longevity status in the community.
- vi. *Bargadar families* will be provided preferential employment in construction and operation as appropriate and a one time lump sum 750 days of agricultural wage rate. Further, they will be paid the difference in compensation amount based on the provisions of WBIDC's policy. In addition IGP training will be provided if interested.

4.8 Comparison and Harmonization of Policies

The following Matrix provides a comparison of the three legal/policy instruments that would apply in the case of OCL's action plan formulation for mitigation of impacts.

Matrix 4.2: Comparison of Policies and Gaps for Harmonization

	IFC Performance Standards, 2012	WBIDC – Rehabilitation and Resettlement package	NRRP – 2007	Gaps
1. Avoid involuntary resettlement	To avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs (<i>Performance Standard (PS) 5. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</i>).	No clear mention on this. Provides for excluding hamlets and cluster of houses in preparation of LA Plan.	Basically discourages unnecessary and excess land acquisition and to minimize large scale displacement and to promote as far as possible, non displacing or least displacing alternatives.	For WBIDC avoidance, minimization and alternate siting is not mentioned.
2. Minimize involuntary resettlement				
3. Mitigate adverse social impacts	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 (PS5)	Recognises that land value calculation procedures have limitations – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> this procedure does not capture possible future price of land (announcement of a project leads to appreciation of market values; ii. the entire value of land is not captured in the deed of conveyance; iii. since the procedure considers only the recorded consideration of land, it does not factor in the real market value of land Hence, provides several compensation mechanisms and as also land for land in the R&R package. <u>Provides for consultation</u> with affected families on R&R, provides for ensuring interests of the tribals. Follows LA Act, requires notification mainly, avoids discussing consultation with affected families on 'agreed award' Provides for 'homestead losers' under different conditions also suggests 'land for land'. Recommends Photo Identity Cards	Ensure adequate rehabilitation package. Additional benefits beyond monetary compensation have to be provided to the families affected adversely by involuntary displacement. Provision of land for land exists, described in section 7.4.1 All project related costs to be borne by the requiring body. Solatium, additional assistance have been provided. Provision of employment to at least one person of a nuclear family, training and unskilled job while engaging labour, other economic support in the areasee section 7.13.1 Payment of 1/3 rd of compensation amount to STs at the outset. 7.21.5:each ST family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce [Comment: use of restricted forest use now may be considered in this]	NRRP suggests payment in instalments, 1/3 at the outset Neither NRRP nor WBIDC provide for adequate methods of calculating asset values – e.g. Independent Asset Valuation Committees or the like. NRRP does not mention Photo Identity Cards. NRRP & WBIDC have no specific and pointed recommendations for IPDP.

<p>4. Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The client will conduct a process of Social and Environmental Assessment that will consider in an integrated manner the potential social and environmental (including labor, health, and safety) risks and impacts of the project. The assessment process will be based on current information, including an accurate project description, and appropriate social and environmental baseline data. (PS1)</p>	<p>Bases redressal and mitigation of negative impacts as part of CSR of the project proponent.</p> <p>Gives due recognition to socio economic studies for baseline development and training needs assessment.</p> <p>All STs having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to 13th Dec. Dec. 2005.</p>	<p>SIA, for plain areas where displacement of more than 400 families is involved. SIA clearance is mandatory for such situations.</p> <p>Census and baseline survey mentioned.</p>	<p>The gap lies in level of emphasis on SIA and EIA. In WBIDC package, its use in developing a baseline and subsequently using it for monitoring not mentioned. Refers to training needs assessment through the survey.</p>
<p>5. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons</p>	<p>Where the client identifies specific mitigation measures and actions necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of PS 1-8, the client will prepare an Action Plan. These measures and actions will reflect the outcomes of consultation on social and environmental risks and adverse impacts and the proposed measures and actions to address these. The Action Plan may range from a brief description of routine mitigation measures to a series of specific plans. The Action Plan will:</p> <p>(i) describe the actions necessary to implement the various sets of mitigation measures or corrective actions to be undertaken; (ii)</p>	<p>-as above-</p> <p>R&R Plan missing.</p>	<p>(e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning & implementation process. Prepare draft R&R Plan. The Administrator for R&R shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of R&R are to be borne by the requiring body for which land is being acquired</p>	<p>The gap lies in WBIDC is mentioning how to use SIA and socio-economic surveys for developing an R&R Plan to mitigate negative impacts of land acquisition by the project proponent.</p>

	prioritize these actions; (iii) include the time-line for their implementation; (iv) be disclosed to the affected communities (v) describe the schedule and mechanism for external reporting on the client's implementation of the Action Plan. (PS1)			
Vulnerable persons		No specific mention. Annuity scheme mentioned for safeguarding long-term interests of land losers (Annexure III of R&R Package), nothing special for vulnerable.	Vulnerable persons – old persons above 50years ²⁵ , widows, abandoned women, BPL, women headed, single women. 7.17: The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons. 7.20: The AHs may be given the option to take a lump-sum amount in lieu of one or more of the benefits The amount being determined by the appropriate govt. after consultation with the requiring body. BPL families to be resident of the area continuously for not less than 3 years.	
6. Involve and consult with stakeholders	Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client will 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 this Performance Standard. (PS5)	Hardly any mention of consultation, disclosure and participation. LA Act followed for disclosure.	The draft scheme or plan may be made known by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate authorities, shall also be discussed in <i>gram sabhas</i> and in public hearings where <i>gram sabhas</i> don't exist. Publication in Newspapers, notice board of GPs, Official Gazette	NRRP & WBIDC lack emphasising on consultations with primary and secondary stakeholders.

	Note that consultation is also comprehensively mentioned in PS1,7, 8.			
5. Disclose and inform PAPs of RP and mitigation measures	The client will disclose the Action Plan to the affected communities and will provide periodic reports that describe progress with implementation of the Action Plan on issues that involve ongoing risk to or impacts on affected communities, and on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism has identified as of concern to those communities. If the management program results in material changes in, or additions to, the mitigation measures or actions described in the Action Plan, the updated mitigation measures or actions will also be disclosed. These reports will be in a format accessible to the affected communities. The frequency of these reports will be proportionate to the concerns of affected communities but not less than annually. (PS1)	Vaguely mentioned	-as above-	Vague about disclosures
6. Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	The client will protect and support cultural heritage by undertaking internationally recognized practices for the protection, field-based study, and documentation of cultural heritage. The client is responsible for siting and designing a project to avoid significant damage to cultural heritage.... The client will not significantly alter, damage, or remove any critical cultural heritage. In exceptional circumstances, where a project may significantly damage critical cultural heritage, and its damage or loss may endanger the cultural or economic survival of communities within the host country who use the	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned

	cultural heritage, the client will: (i) meet the requirements of Para. 6 above; and (ii) conduct a good faith negotiation with and document the informed participation of the affected communities and the successful outcome of the negotiation. (PS8)			
Categorization	The census as part of the Social and Environmental Assessment will establish the status of the displaced persons. Displaced persons may be classified as persons: (i) who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws ⁸ ; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy. (PS1)	Mentions socio-economic study and census for providing inputs into CSR. Bargadars are considered, does not mention if Bargadars should be registered. Considers Landless Agricultural labourers.	Seems to be catering to legal persons only	Both lack in considering issues related to unregistered <i>Bargadars</i> . The issue of registered <i>Brgadars</i> is also not discussed well.
Social Assessment	The client will conduct a process of Social and Environmental Assessment that will consider in an integrated manner the potential social and environmental (including labour, health, and safety) risks and impacts of the project. The Assessment process will be based on current information, including an accurate project description, and appropriate social and environmental baseline data. The Assessment will consider all relevant social and environmental risks and impacts of the project, including the issues identified in PS 2-8, and those who will be affected by such risks and impacts (PS1)	Mentions socio-economic study and census.	Mentions socio-economic study and census. SIA, for plain areas where displacement of more than 400 families is involved. SIA clearance is mandatory for such situations.	
Resettlement Plan	The client will develop a resettlement action plan or a resettlement framework based on a Social and Environmental Assessment that covers, at a minimum, the applicable	Assistance and support under CSR	R&R package mainly to cover compensation issues. SIA, for plain areas where displacement of more than 400 families is involved. SIA clearance is	NRRP and WBIDC avoid going beyond compensation packages. However both mention CDP. WBIDC mentions it under CSR.

	requirements of this Performance Standard regardless of the number of people affected. The plan or framework will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement, identify development opportunities, and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable (see PS1, para. 12).		mandatory for such situations. Discusses R&R Plan for plains and hills, DPP Blocks or areas in Schedule V or VI to the Constitution.	
Administration and Supervision	In cases where affected persons reject compensation offers that meet the requirements of this PS and, as a result, expropriation or other legal procedures are initiated, the client will explore opportunities to collaborate with the responsible government agency, and if permitted by the agency, play an active role in the resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. Where land acquisition and resettlement are the responsibility of the host government, the client will collaborate with the responsible government agency, to the extent permitted by the agency, to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this PS. In addition, where government capacity is limited, the client will play an active role during resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring, (PS5)	Does not discuss expropriation and legal cases, indirectly suggests land acquisition under 'eminent domain'. Formation of a committee headed by Sub-Divisional Officer with due representation from all recognized political parties, elected representatives.....shall be formed for monitoring and assisting R&R Package.	Does not discuss expropriation and legal cases, Indirectly suggests 'eminent domain'. The State shall form a Standing R&R Committee under the chairpersonship of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the District. An Ombudsman shall be appointed by the appropriate Govt.	No clear direction in NRRP on implementation related administrative and grievance redress issues.
Monitoring	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAPs and take corrective action as necessary. The client will establish and maintain a Social and Environmental Management System appropriate to	Suggests formation R&R Committee, composition not clear. In administration of package. There is suggestion for another committee headed by respective Sub divisional Officer with representation		Participation of affected persons not clearly mentioned in WBIDC package.

	<p>the nature and scale of the project and commensurate with the level of social and environmental risks and impacts. The Management System will incorporate the following elements:</p> <p>(i) Social and Environmental Assessment; (ii) management program; (iii) organizational capacity; (iv) training; (v) community engagement; (vi) monitoring; and (vii) reporting. The extent of monitoring should be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts and with the project's compliance requirements. The client will document monitoring results, and identify ... the necessary corrective and preventive actions in the amended management program. The client will implement these corrective and preventive actions, and follow up on these actions to ensure their effectiveness.</p> <p>Senior management in the client organization will receive periodic assessments of the effectiveness of the management program, based on systematic data collection and analysis. The scope and frequency of such reporting will depend upon the nature and scope of the activities identified and undertaken in accordance with the client's management program and other applicable project requirements.</p> <p>(PS1)</p>	<p>from all recognized political parties, elected representatives of trade unions, project implantation agency, Requiring Body, etc.</p>		
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Chapter 5

5.0 Compensation and Entitlements

This chapter deals with compensation and entitlement issues that are based on WBIDC's R&R Package and the draft lease agreement to be signed by OCL with WBIDC for the 154.43 acres of land leased out to OCL in Godapiasal Industrial Park.

5.1 Clause 4.5 of Lease Document

The clause no. 4.5 of the draft lease agreement between OCL and WBIDC refer to Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the affected persons and families. It states –

The Lessee shall, at its own cost, perform, fulfil and complete rehabilitation and resettlement obligations in relation to the persons, families affected by the procurement of the Land for the Project by the Lessor, more fully described in the Fourth Schedule below within the time specified therein. The Lessee agrees that the rehabilitation and resettlement obligations shall be in conformity with the policy of the Central Government and State Government as amended from time to time and also as contained in the Fourth Schedule.

The proposed Entitlement Framework is informed by the NRRP (2007) which is the National Policy and is designed in line with the Performance Standards [Chapter 4 section 4.7 and in the Matrix 5.1].

5.2 Processes Adopted by OCL

The land acquisition was carried out by the state government through the District Administration and handed over to West Bengal State Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC). The WBIDC, on its part, has leased out the land on a 99-year lease to OCL. The LA Act was followed.

In case of OCL Plant, the determination of compensation was done in strict compliance with the laws and regulations currently in force and relevant provisions of the Land Acquisition Act as applied by the State Government. The acquisition of land was done by the West Bengal State Industrial Development Corporation, WBIDC and given on a long term lease to the OCL.

5.3 Calculation of Land Value

Land has been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and subsequent amendments to the Act as applicable (LA Act). As per the LA Act, the compensation is to be 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 relies 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 looks at other methodologies to assess market value besides the recent average transaction value for each category of land. Usually transactions reflecting abnormally high and low land process are ignored. WBIDC's R&R package recognizes that –

- i. this procedure does not capture possible future price of land (announcement of a project leads to appreciation of market values;
- ii. the entire value of land is not captured in the deed of conveyance;
- iii. since the procedure considers only the recorded consideration of land, it does not factor in the real market value of land

Given the above, the Government used the following methodology –

From the date of Notification, sale data was collected from the concerned ADSR office. A minimum of 10 sale deeds were consulted for different categories of land for last one year from the date of notification. If requisite number of sale data per category is not available then, previous to that is also considered (and so on). For year past year, 5% additional amount is added to give cognizance to increase in land price. However, this cannot go back to more than 36 months.

The minimum amount of land considered is –

- i) Five decimals for agricultural land
- ii) Two and half decimals for Bastu Non-agricultural land

No land was considered below these amounts. Very high value land known as 'fancy'²⁶ land' is not considered for this calculation. Similarly, land with very low value is also not considered and is termed 'distress'²⁷ sale'.

The Addl. District Sub Registrar or Registrar produces the sale figures, carries out an independent (of any Land Acquisition Process) annual market value assessment of each category / class of land for villages in the district. This market value assessment is called 'circle rate'. For land valuation in the case of OCL project land, it has been confirmed by the LAO that the compensation awarded (even without the 30% solatium and 12% increment) is higher than the circle rates.

An average sale amount is considered using above method for different land categories. In case of any doubts or lack of sales data, the LAO verifies all sale data received from Addl. District Sub Registrar or Registrar takes decision in consultation with District Collector through ADM (land Acquisition). The finalized sale rates were then approved by GoWB and funds were released.

The *Bargadars* who cultivate the land of others for a share of produce are protected by the law, under the West Bengal Reforms Act 1955. The Section 23(4) of the LA Act provides for a compensation to a *Bargadar* for loss of earning upto a an amount equal to six times the net average annual income which the *Bargadar* derived or might have derived from the land during preceding three years. Generally this is 10-12% of the compensation for the land. The Requiring Body is to provide additional amount to the *Bargadars* apart from the statutory mandated amount so that the two together is equal to 25% of the price of land owners. [WBIDC R&R Package 2011, page 6]

The Package considers Agricultural Landless Labourers and recognizes possible income loss and prescribes 250 days of agricultural wage (fixed under MNREGA) prevalent at the time of payment. A team is appointed by DM to identify these persons. In the context of OCL such a group could not be identified.

The R&R Package of WBIDC also provides in its mandate that in order to safeguarding the long term interests of land losers resulting from appreciation of land value due to the project, a quantum of developed land shall be given back to the land losers from whom more than 0.33 acres or more land has been acquired (land for land). If land loss is less than 0.33 acres then an annuity amount shall be paid based on a scheme described in the Annexure III of the R&R Package.

In addition, a 30% solatium and 12% per annum increment on the assessed market value has been paid. 12% per annum on the assessed market value was paid to cover time elapsed up to the disbursal of compensation. The payments were mostly completed within a week to a month from the date of Award Declaration.

All homestead land losers, in addition to the compensation package as described in the R&R Package, will be provided a lump sum amount of Rs.25000/- as solatium and relocation cost. In the context of OCL, this is not triggered.

Both NRRP 2007 and WBIDC policies narrate importance of conducting SIA and public consultations including '*gram sabhas*', CDP for affected communities, institutionalization of grievance redress mechanisms. These also give importance to monitoring and evaluation of the implementation plans for CDP and R&R.

The WBIDC policy provides for additional amount to the Bargadars apart from the statutory mandated amount so that the two together is equal to 25% of the price of land owners. This has been considered in the calculation of additional entitlements and assistances.

The Package clearly states that the project will be committed to the overall economic growth of the people who lose land for the project. The project will prioritize employment of land losers in skilled and unskilled jobs generated due to the project. And in order to do this, relevant vocational skills shall be provided by the project.

As part of CSR, appropriate programs will be developed with the help of external agencies and organizations. An R&R Committee will be formed with representation from appropriate stakeholders including land losers.

All land losers shall be provided with Photo Identity Cards in a prescribed format.

5.4 Quality of Land in Plant area

Except for a few small pockets which were cultivated only when there was good rain and consumed, the land was uncultivated and remained fallow most of the year. As per land category, majority of the land is classified as low quality agricultural land – DPP, Dhani Charam and Dahi. Hence, the compensation that has been awarded to the affected title owners is well above the market value arrived at by reasonably well verified market value assessment methodologies. With 30% solatium taken into consideration the compensation should amount to replacement cost.

5.5 Basic Considerations for Developing Additional Assistance/Entitlement Framework

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 lose all or a considerable portion of their assets to land acquisition for the project. The families that lose only partial assets 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.

There are AT families, who have retained a small land parcels and have expressed the need to hand these over at market rates. The largest amount of such remaining land is 0.45 acres, in Kulapachuria. Due to lack of irrigation facilities and lack of knowledge in agricultural upgradation generally land is kept fallow and people would rather sell the land if there is a buyer.

In other cases, the mitigation measures need to strike a balance between immediate and long-term needs of the AHs. This can be achieved by providing cash assistance or a transition allowance to provide relief from immediate loss of income and assistance by way of income generating programmes (IGP) and training to rebuild the lost earning capacity. The actual mechanism and amount of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the AHs is determined by way of developing a family level assistance/entitlement package that accounts for the losses suffered by the family as well as its ability to make effective use of the assistance.

Since the objective is to ensure that the socio-economic status of AHs is improved, the improvement in income levels is especially relevant in case of vulnerable.²⁸ The form of assistance would also depend upon the extent of loss and economic and social vulnerability of the ATs and AHs. The STs, women headed households, BPL households, single women, disabled, old age, etc. are the cases that would fall under the category of vulnerable. However, it is also important that the level of assistance is balanced and does not cause resentment among the affected persons and families due to perceived discrimination.

In the context of OCL, the land lost by APs and AHs were rain fed and the villagers who cultivated had minimal produce which they generally consumed. Income from wage earning is the main stay of the APs and AHs here. Many of them work in construction works and also as agricultural wage labourers. Loss of land however, makes them vulnerable as they now have to buy food on a daily basis and have actually lost a permanent asset. The price of land is already showing an upward trend in the area.

Alternative income opportunities created or offered would be provided with due respect to socio-cultural profile of the community the AHs belong to and ensure that it does not lead to disruption in the family set up.

For people being offered skill development training and business opportunities, market linkages too have to be created. Special care has to be taken to ensure that the most affected or vulnerable groups are supported such that they are able to overcome any scope of impoverishment. Such vulnerable groups are women headed households specifically the ones with single women and women with minor children, old persons, tribals, disabled persons,

Since the process used in the Plant will be highly mechanical, there is not much scope available for unskilled work in the Plant functioning. The AHs will have the opportunity to access temporary employment opportunities during construction of the Plant. Many are either working or had worked in the construction of the approach road. Some however, complained that the contractors have now brought in new people from outside and replaced the locals. The proponent would take steps to ensure prioritised employment of the affected with the sub contractors.

The staff quarters, office premises, plantation and greenery development would provide opportunities for the villagers for unskilled jobs. The OCL will develop a list of possible unskilled jobs and selection criteria for such jobs. Affected persons and specifically the vulnerable groups will be given priority. Further, a list of semi skilled jobs will also be generated and possibilities of training the affected persons (specifically the vulnerable groups) will be reviewed by OCL.

Under the CSR activities, some infrastructure development would take place that would also provide temporary employment opportunity. Other CSR activities would accrue indirect benefits through development of internal roads and other facilities and improvement of the access road connecting the villages to the National Highway.

The LA for the OCL project has impacted some indigenous groups in the area, specifically in Benchua and Rana villages (Rana Mauja). The STs, who are mainly Santhals are mainstreamed but would still require dedicated support to improve their socio-economic conditions.

5.6 Indicative Project Entitlement Matrix for OCL

This is an indicative matrix which sets out the types of entitlements against impacts. This matrix concentrates on categories of impacts and provides Options for assistance as provided in WBIDC's R&R package and provisions of IFC's PSs. Relevant aspects from NRRP (2007) as negotiated with OCL have also been included.

Matrix 5.1: Basis for Developing OCL Entitlement Matrix

Affected Groups	Loss	(WBIDC) ²⁹	NRRP 2007	Harmonization
1. Titleholders of land	Loss of income from land asset – crops produced for sustaining family	<p>Land value appreciation – Land losers losing more than 0.33 acres or more will be compensated with ‘Land-for-Land’ as per Annexure II of R&R Package</p> <p>ii) Land losers losing less than 0.33 acres shall be paid an annuity amount as per WBIDC’s Annexure II of R&R Package.</p> <p>Investor to provide priority to land losers for unskilled and skilled jobs generated due to the project.</p> <p>Training for IGP commensurate with age, qualification, expressed need, available market, for eligible members of the family, etc.</p>	<p>Clause 7.13.1</p> <p>a) The Requiring body (RB) shall give preference to at least one person per nuclear family – in providing employment in the project, subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment,</p> <p>b) arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take up suitable jobs,</p> <p>c) offer scholarships & other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as criteria fixed by govt.</p> <p>d) give preference to affected persons or their groups /cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops, or other economic opportunities coming up in and around the project site,</p> <p>e) give preference to willing landless labourers & unemployed affected persons while engaging in the project during construction phase.</p> <p>7.13.2: APs shall be offered training facilities for development of entrepreneurshipfor self employment</p> <p>7.14: APs (in this case ATs) who have not been provided agricultural land or employment shall be entitled to rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages or higher amounts.....</p> <p>7.15:if the the requiring company is a company authorised to issue shares and debentures , such AP (ATs) shall be given the option of taking upto 20% (may be raised to 50%) of their grant amount in the form of shares or debentures</p> <p>7.20: The AHs may be given the option to take a lump-sum amount in lieu of one or more of the benefits</p>	<p>The entitlements are informed by NRRP 2007 but not in complete compliance with it. The harmonized entitlements as provided below are subject to review and modification based on OCL’s negotiation with WBIDC and subsequent contractual agreements signed by both the parties. The contract would dictate the clauses that would be applied from the WBIDC and NRRP (2007) policies for finalising additional entitlements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Job for atleast one person per family, depending upon availability of jobs and skills. ii. All ATs will be provided 500 days of minimum agricultural wages as seed money for self-employment in case the proponent fails to provide them with job opportunity in the plant. Necessary skill development programs will be organized by the proponent to employable as far as possible. iii. In case of affected families belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities, all adults above the age of 18 years, will be provided with one time seed capital based of 500 days of minimum agricultural wage for self employment for which appropriate IGP training will be provided by the proponent. This would exclude who are employed by the proponent under clause (i) above. iv. All adults irrespective of gender in AT families, other than those who have been provided employment under clause (i) will be provided IGP training. v. Annuity will be provided to all vulnerable persons as identified during the survey. Pension of 2000/- per month will be paid to vulnerable ATs based on current longevity status in the community. vi. <i>Bargadar families</i> will be provided preferential employment in construction and operation as appropriate and a one time lump sum 750 days of agricultural wage rate. Further, they will be paid the difference in compensation amount

				based on the provisions of WBIDC's policy. In addition IGP training will be provided if interested.
1a. Scheduled Tribe affected families	- as above -		7.21.5:each ST family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce	Harmonized
2. Bargadars (registered)	Loss of income and livelihood	Six times the net average annual income derived during preceding 3 years (likely to be equal to 10-12% of land value) + additional amount from RB (WBIDC) to make the total amount equal to 25% of the land price paid to titleholders.	No mention of leaseholders / Bargadars	Harmonized
3. Landless agricultural labourers	Loss of income and livelihood	Compensation equivalent to 250 days agricultural wage (as fixed under MNREGA) prevalent at the time of payment. Criteria for identification provided in Annexure I of R&R Package.	Provides a detailed definition but does not provide compensation mechanism	Not applicable
4. Vulnerable persons	Increase in vulnerability due to lack of sustainable agricultural produce	Annuity scheme mentioned for safeguarding long-term interests of land losers (Annexure III of R&R Package), nothing special for vulnerable.	<p>Defined as - <i>the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.</i></p> <p>7.17: The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons.</p> <p>7.20: The AHs may be given the option to take a lump-sum amount in lieu of one or more of the benefits The amount being determined by by the appropriate govt. after consultation with the requiring body.</p> <p>BPL families to be resident of the area continuously for not less than 3 years.</p>	Harmonised
5. Access to common property	Increased in distance to forest, railway station,			

resources	reduction in no. of water bodies, loss of private cremation ground, loss of some interior village roads, etc.			
Common issues				
6. Training	Capacity building and livelihood	Indirectly addressed in the CSR activities	The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self employment and suitable jobs.	As detailed in CDP
7. CDP	Corporate Social responsibility	The package is to maximize benefits accruing to the entire area affected by the project. The package is to – i. address socio-economic growth of population residing close to the project area, ii. empower land losers iii. proactively improve the living standards of the adjacent to the project through capacity building and provision of social & physical infrastructure iv. as part of CSR & as an intrinsic part of project development, appropriate sanitation, healthcare & educational capacity building programme to be undertaken with the support of expert agencies in consultation with R&R Committee	The requiring body will be responsible for development of the defined geographic area on the periphery of the project site as decided by the appropriate Government, and will be required to contribute to the socioeconomic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation. The requiring body will earmark a percentage of its net. profit or, in case no profit is declared by the requiring body in a particular year, for that year, such minimum alternative amount as may be determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body, to be spent within the specified zone.	As detailed in CDP report
8. Identity Card	To control fraudulent claims	Identity card to be provided based on a given format	Not mentioned	
9. Administration of R&R package	To monitor implementation	Formation of a committee headed by Sub-Divisional Officer with due representation from all recognized political parties, elected representatives.....shall be formed for monitoring and assisting R&R Package.	The State shall form a Standing R&R Committee under the chairpersonship of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the District	
9. Grievance redress		Not mentioned	An Ombudsman shall be appointed by the appropriate Govt.	

Chapter 6

6.0 Public Consultations and Disclosures

6.1 Introduction

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.

IFC's Good Practice Manual Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure (PCD) outlines issues to consider whilst undertaking PCD –

- i. Written and oral communication in local languages
- ii. Accessibility by relevant stakeholders to both written information and to the consultation process
- iii. Use of oral and visual methods to explain information to non-literate people
- iv. Ensuring that representative groups are present (women, ethnic/religious minorities, etc.)
- v. Clear mechanisms to respond to people's concerns, suggestions and grievances

6.2 The Stakeholders

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 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. An indicative list is provided below in table 4.1.

Matrix 6.1: Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Analysis	
Primary	Positive impact (opportunities)/ Potential Positive Outcomes	Negative impact (Risks/ Potential Negative Outcomes)
Land owners and their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity created, specifically unskilled ones • Overall development of the villages • Improved infrastructure facilities • Better access to infrastructural facilities like health, education, sanitation, etc. created by OCL as CSR activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of source of livelihood • Loss of land holding/assets • Change in livelihood pattern • Greater dependence on the market for subsistence commodities • Conflicts within the family with regard to sharing of compensation, etc. • Probable alienation of the any individual securing a job with OCL

Stakeholders	Analysis	
Primary	Positive impact (opportunities)/ Potential Positive Outcomes	Negative impact (Risks/ Potential Negative Outcomes)
Landless agricultural labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary/permanent employment during Plant construction /operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in seeking agricultural labour jobs in places (away from previous lands which are acquired for the Project)
OCL and their Equity partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant being set up • Revenue and Profit • Developing and implementing CSR activities • Improvement of relationship with the local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image could be adversely affected if community is alienated • Frustration among community members if the CSR activities are inadequate and/or the social and environmental norms are not adequately met, could result in: (a) reputation risk; and (b) loss of community's trust in the Company
WBIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in a commercially, socially and environmentally viable project thus improving image of the Govt. • Partnering in industrial development and creating an industry friendly environment • Increased industrial development in the state • Increase in employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image would be adversely affected if the social and environmental norms are not adhered to resulting into adverse image and resistance to any future initiatives. • If the Project does not fulfil its CSR commitments and does not address the social, economic and environmental norms adequately, the communities will lose trust on govt. and project proponents.
IFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial stake in the Project • Involvement in a socially and environmentally viable project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image would be adversely affected if the social and environmental norms are not adhered to
Secondary		
Villagers who have not lost land in the affected villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of village benefiting all • Increase in land value due to the project • Better access to infrastructural facilities like health, education, sanitation, etc. created by OCL as CSR activities • Increase in employment opportunities • Employment opportunity in OCL for those with suitable qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain disparities in the socio-economic status and disturbance in the earlier status-quo • Loss of 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger role in planning for development • Provision of funds under various government programs to affected villages and vulnerable people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountable to villagers in case of grievances with respect to adherence to social and environmental norms. Can also hold OCL accountable for any non compliance.
Tertiary		
Other neighbouring villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More employment opportunities if possible • Increase in land valuation • May come forward in contributing voluntarily to land pooling for land banks being developed by govt. for SEZs and other public purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase demand for community development works
Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve involvement with communities to protect communities from wild animals like elephants and reduce their own expenses on compensation payments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be vigilant for stray or herds of elephant walking into the villages

6.3 Responsibilities of OCL

The OCL would engage external consultants and sub-contractors carefully and place responsible persons in field who would monitor their activities once underway. Good 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 will develop channels of communication, in the local language, with project-affected groups and other relevant stakeholders. This will allow OCL to pass on new information about the project quickly and receive information that may help the company respond to changing concerns as the project progresses. Dialogue can be effective only if consultation is convenient and accessible to relevant stakeholders, particularly affected people. For example –

- 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 would be given to the culture, language, land use, and territorial rights of affected indigenous peoples, if present in the project area.
- Work with NGOs and community based organizations particularly those who are in the project affected areas.

OCL will develop a consultation plan which would include –

- 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)
- Prepare a budget for developing relevant materials for the meeting
- Staff and management resources to be allocated for the purpose.
- A description of the project and its objectives
- Project benefits
- Mitigation measures for any anticipated or perceived negative impacts
- Disclosure of additional assistance during preparation and after preparation
- Documentation of all consultations

OCL has begun consultations at the ground level and have committed to develop CSR plans for the affected communities in the vicinity of the Plant area.

6.4 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.



Public consultation is a process for managing two way communications between the project proponent and the public with the goal of improving decision making and promoting understanding through the active engagement of individuals, groups and organizations who have a stake in the project and its outcomes. 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.

The villagers of the affected area informed that there were several ad hoc visits by govt. officials and some persons possibly from OCL before LA. The Consultant tried to gather information and documents on these from BDO Office, Land Offices at Block and District levels and OCL. One reason could be that during the period when LA was planned, the area was declared 'disturbed' due to Maoist activities and political strife that had engulfed almost whole of West Bengal.

6.5 Brief Description of Different Stages In The Land Acquisition (LA) Process

It is pertinent to mention here that the land identified for this project does not come under the Schedule V areas³⁰.

Matrix 6.2: LA stages

Dates	Process
2007	OCL identified the land for the Project as NH 60 and Railway corridor are close and Jindals are to begin their Plant which would be source of raw material
2008	OCL conducted land survey as advised by DM of Paschim Medinipur and advised sending of proposal to WBDIC
2008	Proposals were sent by OCL to WBIDC, DIC, etc.
2008	Meetings conducted with the Revenue Department
2009	No Objection Certificates (NOCs) were obtained from the Gram Panchayats ³¹ of the four villages
2009	A cabinet approval was given to the OCL project
2009	Notification under Section 4.1 of the LA Act were served to four villages published in three news papers (one in English and two in Bengali)
2009	Notification under 6 of the LA Act served to affected persons
2009-10	Compensation amounts were finalized and released to the revenue office and payments were released.
2011	Land was handed over to OCL on September 6, 2010.
2012	About 11 cases (approximately 8 acres of land) pending cases are being processed for compensation which would be completed by May 2012. The delay was mainly due to absence of proper recorded documents, succession certificates and verification thereof.

6.6 Procedures Followed by Government in Informing & Communicating Affected Persons

- List of notifications by govt. filed in the newspapers by the District Collector in 2009 -10 are as follows which stated that the district administration was going to start proceedings for LA in the said areas.
- NOCs were obtained and copies are available with OCL from all the four villages.
- OCL was then intimated to deposit the proposed compensation amount with the govt. in order for the district administration to start LA proceedings.

- Within a few days, Sections 4 (1)³² and Section 6 were invoked in Gazette and in the local newspapers on the dates as mentioned in Table below.

Matrix 6.3: Notifications

By Order of the Governor, Narayan Swaroop Nigam, DM & Collector Paschim Medinipur and Joint Secretary (Ex-Officio) to the WB Land and LRD Dept.			
Date	Issues	Name of news paper	Type of communication
12/06/2009	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Kulapachuria, jurisdiction List No. 475, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 10.185963 hectares (25.17 acres)	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 4
12/06/2009	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Kulapachuria, jurisdiction List No. 475, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 10.185963 hectares (25.17 acres)	Aajkal (Bengali)	Notification of Section 4
12/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Kulapachuria, jurisdiction List No. 475, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 10.185963 hectares (25.17 acres)	Aajkal (Bengali)	Notification of Section 4
12/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Kulapachuria, jurisdiction List No. 475, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 10.185963 hectares (25.17 acres)	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 4
12/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Jamdargarh, jurisdiction List No. 474, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 3.099897 hectares (7.66 acres)	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 4
12/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Jamdargarh, jurisdiction List No. 474, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 3.099897 hectares (7.66 acres)	Ajkal (Bengali)	Notification of Section 4
12/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Jamdargarh, jurisdiction List No. 474, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 3.099897 hectares (7.66 acres)	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 4

12/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Jamdargarh, jurisdiction List No. 474, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 3.099897 hectares (7.66 acres)	Ajkal (Bengali)	Notification of Section 4
13/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Durgadaspur, jurisdiction List No. 471, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 5.803201 hectares (14.34) acres)	Aajkal (Bengali)	Notification of Section 4
13/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Rana, jurisdiction List No. 472, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 5.934404 hectares (14.17) acres)	Aajkal (Bengali)	Notification of Section 4
13/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Durgadaspur, jurisdiction List No. 471, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 5.803201 hectares (14.34) acres)	Ganashakti (Bengali)	Notification of Section 4
14/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Rana, jurisdiction List No. 472, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 5.934404 hectares (14.17) acres)	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 4
14/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Durgadaspur, jurisdiction List No. 471, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 5.803201 hectares (14.34) acres)	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 4
14/06/09	Notification of section 4 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Durgadaspur, jurisdiction List No. 471, PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur for land measuring approx. 5.803201 hectares (14.34) acres)	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 4
02/09/09	Notification of section 6 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Durgadaspur, Rana, Kulapachuria jurisdiction List No. 471, 472 and 475 respectively PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 6
02/09/09	Notification of section 6 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Kulapachuria, Jamdargarh, & Rana, jurisdiction List No. 475, 474 and 472 respectively PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur	Times of India (English)	Notification of Section 6
05/09/09	Notification of section 6 – of Act 1 of 1894 in Mouza Rana, jurisdiction List No. 472 PS Salboni, district Paschim Medinipur	Ganashakti (Bengali)	Notification of Section 6

Another news item was published in **The Telegraph dated 29th March 2012**, which stated that WBIDC has drawn up lease agreement to hand over 5000 acres to 66 companies. Orissa Cement would be provided 154 acres.

6.7 Land Acquisition Process As Understood by Affected Persons

Consultants held discussions and rapid appraisals with the project affected villages which revealed the following:

Majority had no idea why land was being acquired. As mentioned earlier, people were more engaged with political disturbances in the area during that period and did not bother much about LA proceedings. Some came to know through sporadic discussions that were being held in the locality, some others came to know through notifications in the paper and some others from the regular land surveys that were being conducted by the OCL and revenue officials.

No officials approached the villagers and discussed the LA. It was mere curiosity on their part that led the villagers to enquire as to why the lands were being surveyed. They were then informed that land was being acquired for a Park (as in 'playground'). The term Park was ambiguous and misnomers to them.

Following this, the AHs then received notifications stating that their land was being acquired. No one recalled having attended any Gram Sabha, formal or informal meeting. The land prices were decided by govt. The villagers felt that they should have been consulted and informed.

OCL representatives informed them about the Plant and promised that OCL would adopt the villages and provide them with better access to electricity, water, roads, health and educational facilities. Some mentioned that OCL has promised jobs to atleast one member of the affected family.

Almost all APs have accepted their compensation amounts. Some cases were delayed as the lands were in the names of their fathers or forefathers who had died and the present generation had no records to claim for compensation.

Majority perceived that they would get opportunities to work in the Plant.

6.8 Process of obtaining NOC and Record of Complaints

Detailed discussions and minutes are not available. OCL has reports and documents on NOC, these are also available at the District Collector's office and kept confidential.

There is no record of number of individual objections and court cases. However, the Consultant was given to understand by LAO office that no cases have been registered. Objections related to Section 4 notification are not documented.

There is no ground level Grievance Mechanism in place (within the local administration and also within the Company) to hear and redress any compensation related complaints from AP/AHs. However, problems related to succession certificates, mutation and other documents for verification of claims are being organised by OCL to assist villagers to get their pending compensation as early as possible. About 11 such pending cases are likely to be resolved within May 2012.

6.9 Background of OCL in CSR

The OCL has a corporate Vision Mission Goals and Objectives which guides business ethics. It does not have any policy related to Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation. However, in keeping with its Corporate Philosophy on stakeholder value creation, commissioned a socio-economic impact assessment (SIA) to:

- Enhance positive socio-economic outcomes of the Project;
- Identify and mitigate potential social impacts and risks;
- Strengthen community relations and OCL's reputation; and
- Meet IFC's Social & Environmental assessment and disclosure requirements.

The Company is committed to its CSR policies in providing an improved environment to the neighbouring and affected villages through its social and economic efforts. The OCL has already conducted a survey with help of an agency to understand the community needs. Further, during SIA study, additional efforts were made to understand development needs in line with IFC's performance standards.

At this juncture, reference may be made to Chapter 3 of the CDP Report where activities already undertaken by OCL these have been described.

A list of activities for CSR has been generated by OCL through a CSR document prepared for the affected communities. These activities are -

- i. Provision of drinking water facility
- ii. Construction of sanitary latrines
- iii. Organise health camps in villages
- iv. Provision of infrastructure support to local schools
- v. Distribution of study books, educational materials
- vi. Organising coaching classes for students requiring support
- vii. Organising agricultural training
- viii. Distribution of high quality seed
- ix. Organizing training in kitchen gardening
- x. Arrangement of irrigation water
- xi. Promote vermin-compost
- xii. Organising plantation programs
- xiii. Women's empowerment programs
- xiv. Livelihood programs for Sal plate making, Dairy farming, bamboo work, *Jari* work, Tailoring work, etc.

Further, OCL is planning activities in sports and culture which entail –

- i. Distribution of sports materials to clubs and youth centers
- ii. Organising sports and competition
- iii. Develop village library
- iv. Observing important nationally celebrated days
- v. Celebration of local festivals



6.10 Discussions Held with Survey Team in April 2012

The OCL is willing to take up community development activities earnestly and with all sincerity. There is a need to have a Social Team for this purpose who would be able engage in dialoguing with the communities. This would help OCL to remain in direct contact with the communities and build a good relationship and address social issues. For the proponent consulting affected parties early and frequently throughout the development process makes good business sense and in many cases can lead to reduced financial risks and delays, a positive public image, and enhanced social benefits to local communities.³³

6.11 Future Consultations

Key issues to be further addressed and discussed during public consultations are -

- i. Disclosure of additional rehabilitation assistance as part of entitlement package based on NRRP (2007) & and WBIDC's R&R Package
- ii. Disclosure of Community Development Plans
- iii. Grievance redressal mechanism

These consultations will be integral part of the CSR activities as planned in CDP and R&R Plan. It is essential to consult and inform communities on what, how and when implementations will be done. The process of redressing grievances and working of Grievance Redress Cell will be communicated to the communities and ATs. All consultations will be documented and will be monitored by the IMA.

Public consultation is an on going process and responsible persons from the CSR division would need to get involved where necessary. There is already an identified one middle level executive in-charge of CSR for the Plant area. A CSR Cell within the management structure at this stage may be initiated.

Chapter 7

7.0 Implementation Mechanism, Monitoring and Evaluation

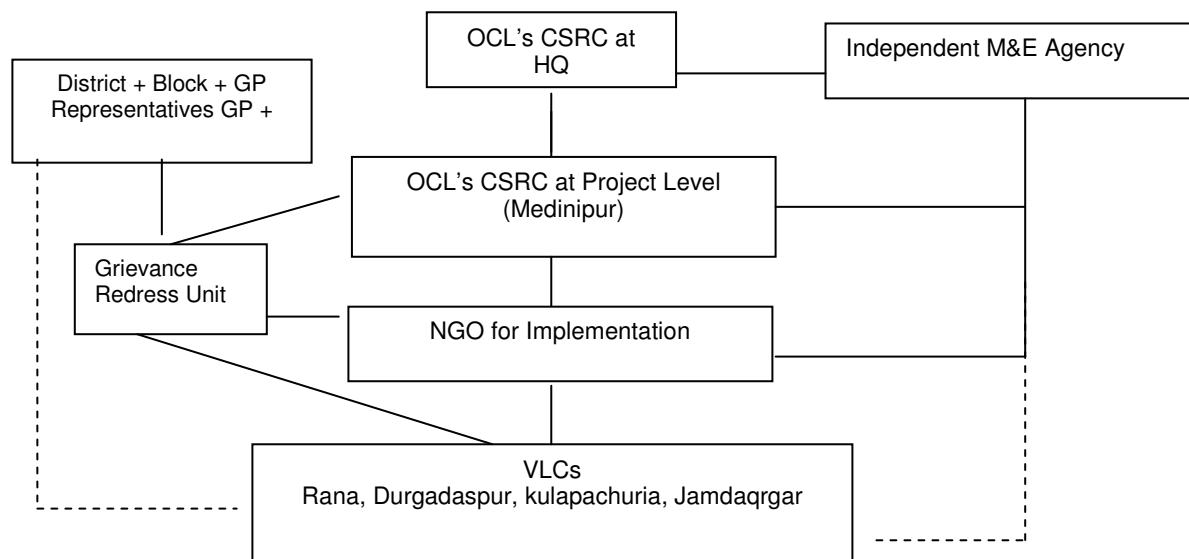
7.1 Corporate level

At the corporate level (HQ), there should be a CSR Cell (CSRC) which will play an active role in overseeing resettlement & community development activities and guide & monitor these at the project level. The CSRC at corporate level would have clear mandates and policies that will define Vision Mission Goals and Objectives of CSRC and making commitments that go beyond businesses. This would include:

- getting a strong commitment from the corporate level to take on a positive community development role
- hiring staff with experience in community development and with knowledge of community issues
- building awareness of community development issues and needs with employees and managers
- mobilizing socio-political & business contacts, training, financial management, human resources, and other resources in support of community development
- Building a good community relations and development program through effective public consultations

The CSRC at HQ will help select an NGO for implementing R&R and CDP activities. Further, external evaluation and monitoring agencies (M&E) will be appointed by CSRC (HQ) to audit and monitor activities and generate independent reports. Other experts and consultants will be appointed by the CSRC as necessary in close coordination with project level staff.

Figure: 7.1 Indicative Implementation Structure for Delivering CDP and R&R Plans in OCL



7.2 Project level

1. CSRC

At project level in Medinipur there is a CSR Officer (CSRO) looking after CSR along with various other activities and reporting to the Associate Executive Director (AED). There is a need to have dedicated staff in CSRC both at HQ and Project levels for R&R and CDP. The CSRO will need to be assisted by two Field Assistants (FAs) with experience in community development appointed on contractual basis to support him/her for effective interaction and liaison with the NGO that will be appointed at the Project level. The FAs will report to the CSRO with requisite experience to implement R&R entitlement plans and CDP activities. **[Refer Annexure 7: Roles and Responsibilities of CSRO].**

The CSRC along with the NGO would facilitate payment of entitlements based on the annuity provisions in NRRP and WBIDC policies. The CSRC will play a lead role and facilitate the process along with the assistance of a local nationalised Bank.

2. Village Level Committees (VLCs)

In order to successfully implement R&R plans, it is essential to organize communities in the form of village level committees (VLC). The VLC will be composed of representatives of affected communities and ATs which should include women and representatives from Panchayat. The role of VLC will be to oversee implementation of R&R plans and activities at respective village levels, monitor contractor/s (NGO/s and others) and be in close touch with the CSRC. The VLCs for ST villages will be monitored even more closely to ward off any negative impacts of the land acquisition.

The role of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), District & Block Administration is important and they should be kept informed and involved with all R&R activities and processes. Based on the WBIDC's R&R Package, *the respective Sub-Divisional Officer with due representation from all recognized political parties, elected representatives, trade unions, project implementation agency and /or the Requiring body*, shall form a committee to monitor and assist in R&R.

Weekly meetings will be planned with VLC and CSRC. CSRC will collect information from the communities with the help of VLCs and NGO and assimilate in the form of monthly progress report to assess progress of R&R activities. These reports, along with monitoring reports will be submitted to IFC at regular intervals (quarterly) through CSRC. Both monitoring and evaluation will form part of regular activities and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

The budget and duration of appointment of the staff for in CSRC will remain the same as that in the CDP as they would look after implementation of both the Plans. Table 7.1 gives the indicative budget for CSRO.

Table 7.1: Budget for Project Level CSRC (Indicative)

Staff	Nos.	Monthly budget	Budget per year	Total for three years
A. Personnel cost				
1. CSR Officer	1	15000	180000	540000
2. Field Assistant	2	7500	180000	540000
Total A				1080000
B. Other expenses				
1. Land Transport	1	10000	120000	360000
2. Office Equipment – Computer	1	20000	-	20000
3. Office Equipment – Printer	1	10000	-	10000
4. Office Consumables & Maintenance	1	5000	60000	180000
5. Communication - Office Operating Costs		5000	60000	180000
Total B				750000
Grand total				1830000

3. NGO

The role of the NGO is to provide OCL with grass-root skills and capacity for field activity in the implementation of R&R plans in close cooperation with CSRC of OCL and VLCs and would be the conduit for the processes involved. It will help OCL to build better rapport with the communities so as develop sustainable relationships with affected communities and other stakeholders throughout the life of their project.

Tasks of the NGO specifically for R&R would be –

- i. Formation of VLCs and GRC,
- ii. Developing work/visit schedules for GRC,
- iii. Identifying vulnerable communities,
- iv. Update list and familiarize with affected titleholders, their families and identify all entitled persons for annuity and entitlement payments,
- v. Prepare list of names of persons who are interested in training and skill development activities, giving priority to women and vulnerable where possible,
- vi. Along with CSRC organize relevant training programs,
- vii. Listing of possible employment opportunities in OCL which can be filled with ATs
- viii. Organizing monthly meetings with VLCs and OCL & other stakeholders
- ix. Managing grievance redressal mechanism and taking active part in the redressal processes and in documenting these,
- x. Work closely with Monitoring Agency which will review implementation of R&R activities,

[For details see Annexure 8: ToR for NGOs for Implementation of R&R]

The budget for NGO will remain the same as indicated in CDP as the same NGO would implement both the Plans.

Table 7.2: Budget for NGO (Indicative)

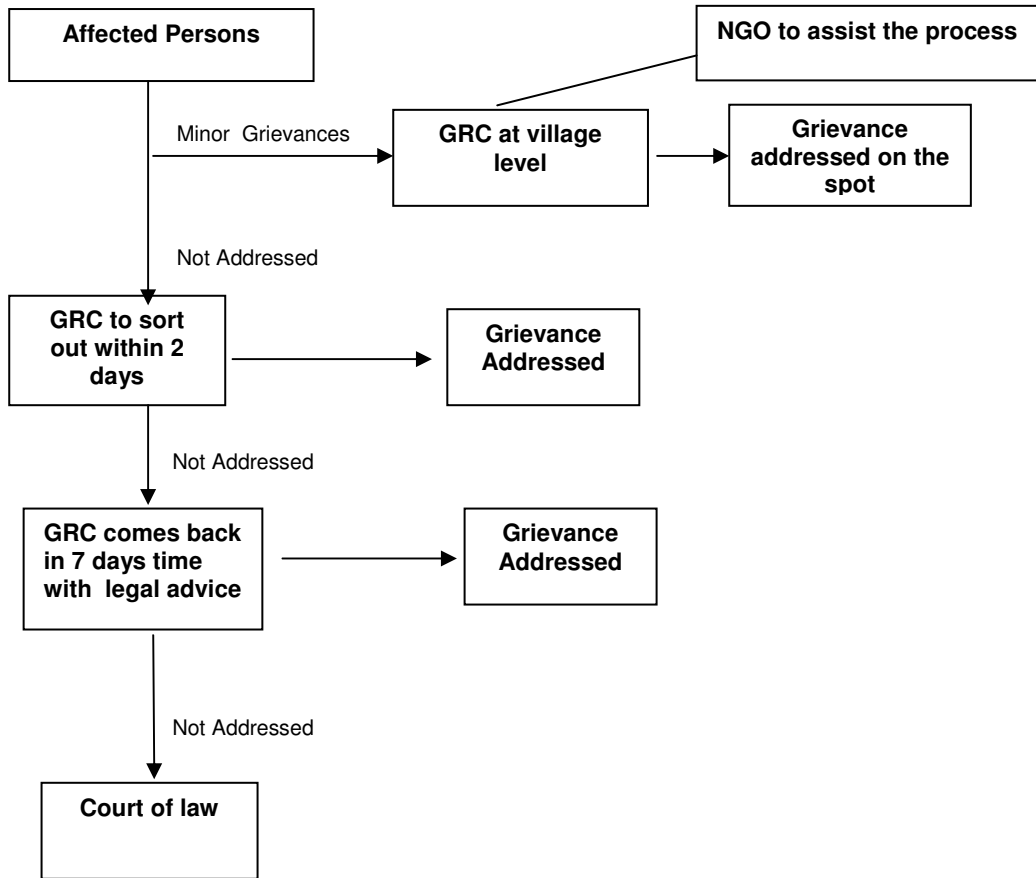
No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	UNIT Rate (INR)	INR for 36 Months
A	Human resource and staffing and office expenses				
1	Salary for Field Coordinator	1	p. month	10000	360000
2	Salary for Field Workers	2	p. month	5000	360000
3	Salary for support staff	1	p. month	2000	72000
4	Driver	1	p. month	4000	144000
5	Part time Accountant	1	p. month	2000	72000
	Total A				1008000
B.	Office Expenses				
1	Office rental	1	p. month	5000	180000
2	Land Transport	1	p. month	10000	360000
3	Office Equipment – Computer	1	Set	20000	20000
4	Office Equipment – Printer	1	Set	10000	10000
5	Office Consumables & Maintenance		p. month	5000	180000
6	Communication - Office Operating Costs		p. month	5000	180000
	Total B				930000
	Total A+B				1938000

4. Grievance Redressal Cell

Further, a grievance redress cell (GRC) will be established to redress grievances of the affected persons and resolving them. The grievance redress mechanism would constitute representatives from VLCs, GP, OCL's representative, NGOs and representatives from the committee constituted by Govt. headed by Sub-Divisional Officer for R&R³⁴. This redressal mechanism would be for the grass roots level issues which can be solved through discussions. All grievances and solutions will be documented. It is expected that formation of grievance redressal system at the villagers' door steps would help in sorting out confusion, miscommunication early and bridge gaps between OCL and the affected people. This process would develop better rapport and trust between stakeholders and specifically between OCL and the affected communities.

All minor grievances should be effectively sorted out within two to nine days. A flow chart is presented below for redressal of grievances:

Figure 7.2: Grievance Redressal Process



7.3 Internal Monitoring

Regular and day to day monitoring of the progress of project work will be done at the village levels by the individual VLCs with the help of the NGO appointed and also oversee the works done by NGOs and other contractors. Monitoring indicators and activity schedules will be drawn up. The CSRC at the project level will be responsible for overall monitoring of activities. Some indicative indicators are as follows.



Table 7.3: Indicative indicators

Inputs	Establishment of R&R management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlement formats developed for agreement on annuity • Id cards developed and distributed • CSRC and NGO staff develop payment systems • Provision of funds and logistical arrangements for implementation • Developing Public Information Booklets (PIB) • Negotiating with Banks to assist in R&R
Process	Information dissemination and consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Consultation and Disclosure meetings organised • Distribution of PIBs to ATs, AHs and other stakeholders • Notice on delivery of payments and eligibility • Information disseminated on training and skill development programs • Listing of trainees, scheduling sessions, finalising venue for training, etc.
	Grievances and redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATs filling grievances and complaints by gender • Documentation of status of grievances and those that have been resolved • Grievances and complaints awaiting resolution
	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing livelihood training
	Financing R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness of budgetary support • Procedures of payment • Number of days to deliver payments
Outputs	Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ATs trained • Vulnerable ATs trained by gender • Number of ATs employed by OCL, gender disaggregated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ATs received annuity allowances
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ATs rehabilitated for alternate livelihood
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vulnerable ATs received income restoration and social rehabilitation support

7.4 Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) and Budget

An external monitoring agency with prior experience in rehabilitation/resettlement will be engaged to carry out social audit and reporting on the implementation of the R&R package every quarter. The key objective of external monitoring is to determine whether OCL's efforts have been properly conceived and executed by the NGO and policies complied with. The quarterly reviews will indicate if there are any problems in implementation and necessary changes will be recommended. This is to ensure that these issues do not linger throughout the life of the project. The agency will be responsible to the CSRC at HQ. The budget will remain the same as that for CDP since the same agency will review both the implementations. [See Annexure 9: ToR for Independent Monitoring Agency].

Table 7.4: Budget for Monitoring Agency (Indicative)

Description	Nos.	No. of days per quarter	Unit cost	Cost per quarter	Total for one year	Total for three years
Researchers	2	6	5000	60000.00	240000.00	720000.00
One MIS	1	2	2500	5000.00	20000.00	60000.00
Lodging, food, etc.	Lump sum			10000.00	40000.00	120000.00
Local travel				10000.00	40000.00	120000.00
	Total			85000.00	340000.00	10,20,000.00

7.5 Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) and Budget

An independent evaluation agency will be hired to conduct impact assessment after the end of implementation of R&R package. This agency will assess and study impacts of the rehabilitation processes, outputs and impacts. Its scope would encompass assessing all activities undertaken in CDP and R&R. The budget and duration will remain the same as that in CDP since the same agency would be responsible for the reviewing implementation of both the Plans. **[See Annexure 10: ToR for Independent Evaluation Agency]**

Table 7.5: Budget for Evaluation Agency (Indicative)

Description	Nos.	No. of days	Unit cost	Total
Sr. Researcher	1	5	8000	40000.00
Researchers	2	10	5000	100000.00
One MIS	1	4	2500	10000.00
Lodging, food, etc.	Lump sum			25000.00
Local travel				15000.00
	Total			1,90,000.00

7.6 Time frame

Several years have already passed from the time when land was acquired. Hence some of the actions like disclosure of annuity payments and the methodology of disbursement will need to be undertaken with care and in detail. The following table gives the time line for implementation. The time frame begins from the third quarter of 2012 and provides a schedule for a three year period in line with CDP. However, all annuity and additional entitlements to be paid by OCL will be completed by December 2012. Recruitment of experienced staff in CSRC, NGO and M&E agencies are the basic needs for timely execution of the R&R Plan.

Table 7.6: Time Frame

Actions	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
1. Approval of compensation/annuity and other budgets															
2. Recruitment of staff for CSR at Project level															
3. Appointment of NGO for implementation															
4. Appointment of Independent Monitoring Agency															
5. Appointment of Independent Evaluation Agency (end of implementation) for impact evaluation															
6. Issuance of public notice on entitlements															
7. Mobilization of VLC and GRC															
8. Release of budget															
9. Payment of entitlements to ATs and AHs as discussed and finalised during public consultations and with VLCs															
10. Organising livelihood and skill development trainings and linking up with Banks and marketing opportunities as necessary															
11. Resolution of grievances filed by APs															
12. Monitoring (every quarter)															

7.7 Reporting Cycle/Frequency

The NGO/s will submit monthly reports to CSRC at Project Level. The CSRC at Corporate level will compile and submit quarterly reports to IFC.

The IMA will submit quarterly review reports directly to CSRC at HQ. The first review will be done in the third quarter of the year 2012.

The IEA will submit an evaluation report after the completion of the CDP implementation in the third quarter of 2014.

Chapter 8

8.0 Financing of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

Discrepancies were noted in legitimate compensation payments for some ATs while reviewing LAO records. In the four villages Rana, Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar, 21%, 8%, 19% and 6% ATs respectively showed differences in compensation amounts. Majority of ATs who have been paid less fall in the range of Rs. 1 to 100. The AT R35 (1), has been paid less by more than Rs.1000/- in Rana. A total of Rs. 5113/- was paid less to 30 ATs in the four villages; Rana - Rs.1218/-, Durgadaspur - Rs. 635/-, Kulapachuria - Rs. 3200/- and Jamdargar - Rs. 60/- . The following Table 8.1 summarises the discrepancies and the details are in **Annexure 11: review of Awards**. The OCL would look into these differences and consult LAO on this and since this is a small amount, OCL may consider paying the amount to the affected AT/AH. A total of Rs. 3699/- was paid more; Rana – Rs. 358/-, Durgadaspur – Rs. 1/-, Kulapachuria – Rs. 3329/- and Jamdargar – Rs. 12/-.

Table 8.1: Discrepancy in Compensation Paid

Descirption	Rana	Durgadaspur	Kulapachuria	Jamdardar
Total AHs as per Govt, List	61	72	135	53
AHs for whom difference in land value have been found	13	6	26	3
% of AHs for whom difference in value was noted	21	8	19	6
Compensation Range (paid less)				
1 to 100	6	4	13	2
100 to 500	0	0	0	0
500 to 1154	1	1	3	0
Compensation Range (paid more)				
1 to 100	5	1	4	1
100 to 350	1	0	2	0
350 to 700	0	0	4	0
Total	13	6	26	3

8.1 Budget Details

In this section the budget provides details of additional entitlements and support to be provided by the proponent based on the policies discussed in the sections above.

A. Training Needs for IGP

The **Table 8.2** below relates to training and areas for skill development for augmenting income and also to develop alternate income opportunities. These are based on the expressed needs, skills that are possible for the affected communities to imbibe, their capabilities and available market demands. The amounts are indicative, collected from training institutes and sources in Medinipur and Kolkata and averaged out to be Rs.200/- per trainee. Hence, for IGP training for all adult persons in the age between 18 to 50 years, the total training budget would be about Rs.10,797,000/- spread over a period of three years. A Provision of Rs. 20,00,000/- per year for 3 years will be kept for those who have left the area

Table 8.2: Budget for Training for Alternate Income Generation (Indicative)

Common needs	Minimum No. of Trainees	Stipend per trainee per month	Cost of material, etc. per trainee pm	Cost per trainer pm	Cost of equipments / instruments, etc.	Duration	No. of sessions per year	Total Cost per year	Budget for three years
Two / three wheeler mechanic	20	500	300	8000	5,00,000	6	2	128000	384000
Computer operation	10	500	200	10000	2,00,000	6	2	134000	402000
Plumbing	15	500	800	1500	5000	1	4	84000	252000
Carpentry	20	500	500	10000	2,00,000	12	1	140000	420000
Mobile repair	10	500	200	8000	2,500	3	3	93000	279000
Tailoring and embroidery	10	500	600	8000	60,000	6	2	118000	354000
Papad making	100	500	200	8000	60,000	1	10	780000	2340000
Sal leaf weaving and moulding	10	500	100	5000	15,000	2	3	48000	144000

B. Budget for Bargadars

The *Bargadar's* and their families have been provided with additional compensation based on WBIDC's R&R Package and wage loss which would increase their their total compensation package considerably high and surpass the minimal requirements mentioned in WBIDC's package.

Table 8.3: Compensation for *Bargadars*

Sl. No.	Plot No	Khatian no.	Area under award	Land value	Total Awarded	Additional Entitlement for Bargadar	Total
Rana							
R17(1) [AT]	28/72	k-22	0.2025	102368	138701	-	-
R56(1) [AT]	28/72	k-22	0.2025	102367	138702	-	-
R71 [Bargadar]	28/72	k-22			9395	113697	113697
R72 [Bargadar]	28/72	k-22			9395	113697	113697
R77 [Bargadar]	28/72	k-22			9395	113697	113697
R31(1) [AT]	30	k-40	0.78	394306		-	-

R73 [Bargadar]	30	k-40			9047	187030	187030
R74 [Bargadar]	30	k-40			9047	187030	187030
R75 [Bargadar]	30	k-40			9047	187030	187030
R76 [Bargadar]	30	k-40			9047	187030	187030
R83 [Bargadar]	30	k-40			9047	187030	187030
R31(1) [AT]	30/76	k-40	0.56	283091		-	-
R81 [Bargadar]	30/76	k-40			32478	135795	135795
Sub Total Rana							1412036
Jamdargar							
J51(1) [AT]	2/126	k-126/1	1.7	859384	1177356	-	-
J96(1) [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1			12324	300022	300022
J97 [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1			24648	287698	287698
J98(2) [Bargadar]	2/127	k-126/1			18269	294077	294077
J99 [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1			24648	287698	287698
J100 [Bargadar]	2/126	k-126/1			24648	287698	287698
Sub Total Jamdargar							1457193
Total							2869229

C. Other Additional Entitlements

The following **Table 8.4** provides details of other additional entitlements. This takes into consideration a minimum of 500 days of agricultural wage rates for ATs, special provisions for vulnerable persons and affected ST titleholders.

Table 8.4: Additional Entitlements

Entitlement	Number of persons based on the SIA survey	Total amount	Remarks
1. One adult from each title holder household will get preference in employment by the Company subject to availability of jobs and suitability for the employment. In case skills and suitable jobs are not available then the Company will extend the following benefits to eligible adults not provided with employment. i. Employment training to make them employable and provide suitable employment, OR ii. income generation training and seed capital up to equivalent of 500 days minimum agricultural wages for starting income generation activity.	188	12,220,000.00	Provisions will be made for affected titleholder families (#133) that have moved out.
2. For all adult tribals a seed capital equivalent of 500 days minimum agricultural wages for starting income generation activity (this will not be given to those tribals who have been given a job or seed capital under #1 above)	171	11,115,000.00	To be paid one time in the first year and a provision of INR 60,00,000 will be kept for ST households that have left the area
3. Annuity to all other vulnerable persons (excluding tribals covered under clause (c) above)	34	13,848,000.00	Life expectancy is assumed to be 90 years and annuity amount per month is Rs 2000 per person, A provision of Rs.400,000 per year will be made for households that have left the area.
Total		37,183,000	

D. Grand Total

The grand total emerges out of all costs including contracting NGO and other M&E Agencies; the CSR Cell and entitlements based on NRRP and WBIDC. The Table 8.5 gives the grand Total for R&R and CDP along with the implementation costs.

Table 8.5: Total R&R and CDP Budget Including Implementation Cost

Budget heads	Amounts
1. Budget for CSRC at Project Level	1830000
2. Budget for NGO	1938000
3. Budget for Monitoring Agency	1020000
4. Budget for Evaluating Agency	190000
Sub total A	4978000
5. Additional compensation and support to AT families for livelihood restoration (include annuity payment to vulnerable project effected persons)	47980000
Sub total B	47980000
6. Community Development Plan	4272000
Sub total C	4272000
7. Additional entitlement for <i>Bargadars</i>	2869229
Sub total D	2869229
Grand total A+B+C+D	60,099,229

This budget is based on the surveyed families (188) only. Hence provisions will need to be kept for 133 families who could not be surveyed in case these families return and make legitimate claims (see remarks column in Table 8.4)

Chapter 9

9.0 Conclusions, Suggestions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusion

For this mono cropped, almost barren and sleepy area, industries bring in hope, prosperity and development. These would also bring in outsiders and possibly speculators of various types. The process would increase cash flow (possibly undermining subsistence economy) and bring in consumerism ethos with concomitant depletion of traditional culture.

Many positive impacts and benefits will also flow to the communities if directed well. These would be in the form of increase in job opportunities directly or indirectly, increase value of education for all, modification in gender roles, etc. Hence, OCL will develop its own internal strength in social aspects and develop participatory processes in order to enhance quality of life of the communities surrounding the Plant and also give specific attention to the development of the affected families specifically the vulnerable ones. OCL already has strong background of CSR activities.

For those who have witnessed a lowering of income after LA, OCL would assist them by providing employment directly or through sub contractors that would make up for the difference in income. The OCL will draw up a list of employment opportunities based on their needs in the Plant and match it with the skills and background of the ATs and the members of AHs, develop and disclose an employment policy to the community and ensure that just means for recruitment are used. OCL will have to ensure that this employment opportunity does not have negative social impacts which might create breaking down of family cohesiveness, create feuds in the family and societal stress.

It is expected that the other CSR and related activities will also take care of some employment issues. Additionally, the construction at the Plant site would generate temporary employment for several months.

The wage labour opportunities that have already increased or will increase in future in the area because of OCL and would contribute to AHs' welfare by -

- 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 plantation activities as it is mandatory to plant trees in ...% of the Plant area
- Increase in new avenues like petty shops, PCOs, restaurants, etc.

There is no displacement or physical relocation and settlement involved for private lands acquired. The economic displacement is also very low as majority did not cultivate on the acquired land. Hence, the OCL Plant would actually accrue benefits to the communities. The OCL would develop a list of benefits that would accrue and share it with the communities.



The suggested mission for OCL's CSR for this area would be *"To contribute to a healthy and empowered population living in better environment, belonging to a prosperous economy"*.

Even though PS7 is triggered, it is evident that the Tribal community in the project area is not disadvantaged. A separate IPDP is not warranted. The proposed CDP for the Moujas would suffice. The CDP Plans and rehabilitation assistances may be implemented for the moujas with tribal majority on priority basis including implementation of training plans. They may be given priority in employment also. Deficiencies in consultations may be compensated through a robust disclosure plan at the time of implementation.

9.2 Suggestions and recommendations

1. Provide Identity Cards for all ATs with family details. The WBIDC R&R Package provides a sample in Annexure IV.
2. Income Generation Programs: Training in income generating programmes (IGP) would be necessary. However, before taking up an IGP, it is important to assess the feasibility of the scheme and backward–forward market linkages. Training support and counselling is also important in ensuring the success of IGP implementation.
3. The various IGP activities that can be taken up by women are cattle, goat and pig rearing. Training in veterinary services would be important for animal and bird rearing. Men can be trained in automobile repairing, running small shops that will cater to different daily needs that have increased in the area due to the Plant. Tailoring can be taken up and they can cater to the stitching of uniforms for the Company. As per the level of deficit in income, the AHs maybe given seed money to start an IGP and in some cases a transition amount maybe paid for some time during the training period and till the IGP starts bringing in income.
4. All unviable plots left with the ATs may be acquired at market rates after obtaining Government permissions for acquiring these parcels of land or through govt. LA process.
5. All ATs who have been paid less than legitimate compensation amount (totalling to Rs. 5113/-) may be compensated after discussing with DM/LAO.
6. Scholarships can be designed for meritorious students in the area and specifically for affected and vulnerable groups to promote continuity of education and also to encourage higher education.
7. Deepening and excavation of ponds, developing sources of drinking water, developing access roads and other infrastructures, would add well to overall development and create employment.
8. OCL may think of providing electric fencing in order ward off elephants and other wild animals.
9. The opportunities for CSR activities are immense. Some of the opportunities are –
 - The communities have just about come out of recent political problems and heaving a sigh of relief and are eager for developmental opportunities.
 - In these communities, gender discrimination is not an issue.
 - The population pressure is not high in the surrounding areas.
 - The health facilities seem to be functioning okay.
 - The midday meal and ICDS facilities are working well.
 - Men and women are hard working and go to places outside home to work.
 - Women are looking forward to opportunities in income generating activities closer to home.
 - Communities are aware of sanitation and drinking water issues.
 - Women are conscious of health issues and all children seem to have received full immunisation.

Hence, there is a local community available which is conscious of development and prepared to work for it.



10. Some of the threats are –

- There is rampant alcoholism in the area where men and women are both involved specifically in the tribal areas.
- There exists possibilities of different political factions to begin political activism.

It may be concluded that the site is good for an industrial park and there is a positive environment in the communities who are looking forward to development. However, further investigation may be conducted to understand the elephant corridor so that peaceful coexistence between human population and wild life in the area is maintained.