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REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT PLAN

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (R & R Plan) is one of the most important aspects in EIA studies because it fulfills the aspiration of local people and establishes the relationship between local people and project developers. The importance of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan in the state like Arunachal Pradesh is much more as compared to other states as livelihood of most of the inhabitants depends mostly on forest and forest resources. The R & R plan has therefore been aimed to fulfill the aspiration, rights and privileges of local people and comprehensive social development plan.

Apart from the National Policy on Rehabilitation & Resettlement (2007), there are many other policies applicable to various states and sectors, which suggest more relief packages for the project affected families. Considering the interest of the affected population a new Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy (2008) supplementing the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement (2007) has been formulated by the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The new policy is aimed to fulfill the aspiration of local inhabitants and ensures good share of jobs in the projects. The main objective of the new policy is to provide appropriate and adequate compensation to the affected families against the diversion of land, especially Unclassified State Forest (USF), to minimize the displacement, to provide adequate infrastructure facilities at rehabilitation site, to improve the living standard of affected zone and to facilitate the harmonious relationship between requiring body and inhabitants of affected zone.

The proposed R & R plan for the affected persons or families of Hirong H.E. Project follows the guidelines of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Government of Arunachal Pradesh (2008). Though, the policy was compared with NPRR (2007) and the provisions not included in the former policy were also mentioned in proposed plan to provide better packages.

13.2 METHODOLOGY

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan has emphasized that the project shall play a positive role in their socio-economic upliftment and also for betterment of quality of life of tribes. In

addition to the rightful compensation, the provisions of Rehabilitation, Relief, Local Area Development Programme (LADP) have been proposed for the Hironng H.E. Project in West Siang district. The individual land holding in the affected area was lacking, therefore, survey was carried out for community lands and displaced households. All families, having the right of exploitation on community land, were considered as affected families. The surveys and preparation of the plan included the following procedure:

- Due to the non availability of revenue records, the land for the acquisition was identified by the project authority with panchayat members and Gram Budha of concerned villages.
- Door to door socio-economic survey of the project-affected families/owner was conducted to collect the base line data. Data was collected on various parameters of Quality of life, Income patterns, Land holdings, Amount of land loss due to this project, etc. This detailed information has been used in preparation of the R&R plan.
- The existing socio-economic profile of the project-affected area has been given in the EIA report.
- Discussion was held with all project affected families/persons, who have expressed their willingness to accept the project.

13.3 LAND REQUIREMENT

Considering the location of various project components, colonies & plant area, RBM & Quarry areas, disposal areas & project roads etc; total land requirement has been assessed as 492.80 ha (Table 13.1). This requirement does not include the land required to widen/improve the BRO road from Akajan-Aalo-Tato-Lungte to the proposed Dam site area of Hironng H.E. Project. Of total land, 312.44 ha of land comes under the private forest land and 61.77 ha land has been categorized as community land. Private Land and Private WRC land to be acquired are 83.56 ha and 4.00 ha, respectively.

Table 13.1 Details of land required for the various components of Hironng H.E. Project

| Project Component | River bed | Private Forest | Community Land | Private Land | Private WRC | Total Land |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Submergence Area (including Dam Site Area) | 27.08 | 37.74 | 61.77 | 15.00 | - | 141.60 |
| Project Component | 3.95 | 80.07 | - | 29.70 | - | 113.70 |
| Construction Facilities | - | 57.21 | - | 14.40 | - | 71.61 |
| Roads | - | 34.22 | - | 12.50 | - | 46.72 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Rehabilitation & Resettlement | - | 10.00 | - | - | - | 10.00 |
| Disposal Area | - | 11.96 | - | 11.96 | - | 23.92 |
| Quarry Area | - | 21.24 | - | - | - | 21.24 |
| Transmission Line | - | 60.00 | - | - | - | 60.00 |
| Liaison Offices | - | - | - | - | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Total | 31.03 | 312.44 | 61.77 | 83.56 | 4.00 | 492.80 |

13.4 BRIEF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The proposed Hirong project H.E. Project fall under the jurisdiction of Pidi circle and Tato circle of West Siang district in Arunachal Pradesh. The influence area (10 km radius) also comes under the Pidi and Tato circles. Detailed socio-culture and economic profiles of all administrative units, affected villages and affected families are given in EIA report of Hirong H.E. Project. A brief description for the same is given below.

The total population of Arunachal Pradesh is 1097968 with a sex ratio of 901 (Census, 2001). Average literacy in Arunachal Pradesh is 54.74% with maximum in males (64.07%). Administratively, Arunachal Pradesh is divided into 16 districts. According to Census (2001) the total population of West Siang district is 1,03,918 with sex ratio of 912, which is marginally higher than the State average of 901. The scheduled tribe (ST) population accounts for 81.7% of the total population in the district. The district recorded a total literacy rate of 59.47%, which is slightly higher than the state average.

Total population of Pidi circle is 666 comes from 131 households (Census, 2001). Sex ratio of the circle is 1012 which is better than state and district averages. Pidi circle is inhabited by 100% of tribal population. Literacy rate of Pidi circle is 27.6% with slightly higher in males (33.8%). The total population of Tato Circle is 2132 with a sex ratio of 925. The average literacy rate of Tato circle is 37.23% with maximum in males (44.95%).

Influence Area: There are a total of 18 villages located in the influence zone of the project, come under the jurisdiction of Pidi circle and Tato circle (9 from each circle). Total population of these villages is 1934 belong to 367 households (Census, 2001). Sex ratio is 922. Nearly 94% of the total population is Scheduled tribe. The entire area is dominated by sub tribes of ‘Galo’ and ‘Adi’ tribes having a number of sub tribal groups. Literacy rate in the influence area of Hirong H.E. Project area is poor and it is less than the averages of state and district. Average literacy rate is slightly higher in male population. The area is catered by primary schools located at Pidi,

Lungte, Tato, Pabung etc. Tato is main centre of school education, which provides secondary education of the inhabitants. Cultivation remains the main occupation of the people here, agricultural practices are poorly developed in the area. The local farmers continue to practice age-old slash-and-burn (*jhum*) method of cultivation. The main crops grown in the region are paddy, millets, chilies, and beans. Nearly 49% of the total population is employed in various works while remaining comes under the non workers' category including 0-6 year age class.

Affected Villages: Total 7 villages are directly affected due to the various activities of Hironong H.E. Project, of which 5 come under the jurisdiction of Pidi circle and remaining 2 under the Tato circle. Total population of affected villages is 881, comes from 163 households. Average sex ratio among the affected households is 1011. All population belongs to Scheduled tribe, comprises predominantly of 'bokar and Pailibo Sub tribes'. Average literacy rate in affected village is 32.6% with maximum in male population. Low literacy in these villages can be attributed to the lack of adequate educational infrastructures in these villages. In the affected villages too cultivation is the main occupation of the people here, agricultural practices are poorly developed in the area. Maize, millets and rice are main crops in the area. Nearly 42% of the total population is engaged in various works, of which 39.7% are main workers. Majority of the workers (72.2%) is employed in the cultivation including *jhum*. The non worker population accounts for about 58% including age class 0-6 years.

Affected Families: Total population of affected families is 1130, come from 193 households and 312 families. All families belong to Scheduled Tribe. Average literacy rate in the affected families is 68% with maximum in male population. About 38.3% people among the project affected families is employed in various work. Majority of the persons are engaged in the cultivation followed by labour works and government/private jobs. The livestock population of the project affected families comprise of cow, mithun, goat, sheep, pigs and chicken. Mithun is predominant among the livestock population. Cow is the main source of milk in the surrounding. Nearly 60% of the families come under the category of BPL. About 20% of the families are consumers of LPG while all families use wood as main fuel. In general, the living standard is not satisfactory, the area requires economic upliftment.

13.5 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PACKAGE

Resettlement and rehabilitation package is primarily based on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Arunachal Pradesh Government (2008), supplemented by National Policy on the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (2007).

13.5.1 Definitions

The various terms which are relevant to the proposed project are described in following paragraphs. The definition of the various expressions used in this policy is the same as defined under the chapter III of NPRR (2007) except ‘Community’, ‘Affected area’ and ‘Jhum’.

- a) *"Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement"* means an officer not below the rank of District Collector or commissioner in a State appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons.
- b) *"Affected family"* means:
 - i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason or
 - ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
 - iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
- c) *"Affected area"* means area of village or locality notified by the state government under paragraph of 7.1.2 of the R & R policy of State Government under paragraph 6.1 of NPRR(2007);
- d) *"Agricultural land"* includes lands being used for the purpose of
 - i) agriculture or horticulture;
 - ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;
 - iii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
 - iv) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;
- e) *"Appropriate Government"* means,-

- i) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government;
 - ii) in relation to a project which is executed by the Central Government agency or undertaking or by any other agency on the orders or directions of the Central Government, the Central Government;
 - iii) in relation to the acquisition of land for purposes other than (i) and (ii) above, the State Government; and
 - iv) in relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced due to any other reason, the State Government;
- f) *'BPL family'* The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and included in a BPL list for the time being in force.
- g) *"Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement"* means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner' or of equivalent rank of that Government.
- h) *"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.
- i) *"Holding"* means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both.
- j) *"Land acquisition"* or *"acquisition of land"* means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force.
- k) *"Notification"* means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State.
- j) *"Occupiers"* means member of the Scheduled Tribe in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005;
- m) *"project"* means a project involving involuntary displacement of people, irrespective of the number of persons affected;
- n) *"requiring body"* means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land in public interest to a company, a body

corporate, an institution, or any other organization, as the case may be, under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land;

- o) “community” means the resident of a village as a whole, clan, sub-clan or kindred.
- p) “Jhum Land” means jhum land as defined in Section 2(b) of the Balipara/Tirap/Sadiya Frontier Tract Jhum Land Regulation.

13.5.2 Grants

In addition to the rightful compensation (Section 23 of Land Acquisition Act and mentioned in Para 7.2.1 of R & R policy of State Government) the following Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for affected families are proposed for Hirong H.E. Project

13.5.2.1 Any affected family owing houses and whose house has been acquired or lost shall be allotted free of cost house and a plot for the house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than 250 square meter of land in rural area or 150 sq m in urban area

13.5.2.2 Entitlement of the families for rehabilitation benefits shall be determined on the date of the notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. These benefits shall be extended to all the affected families residing in the project affected area.

13.5.2.3 Housing Benefits

- a) Any affected family owing houses and whose house has been acquired or lost shall be allotted free of cost house and a plot for the house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house as far as possible, which may be 250 square meter (2691 Sq ft) of land in rural area or 150 sq. m (1614 sq ft), in urban area or as fixed by state authority as the case may be for each nuclear family. The size and design of the house will be decided by the State Authority in consultation with the project affected community and project authority.

Provided that, in urban areas a house of up to 100 square meter carpet area or as fixed by the state authority may be provided in lieu thereof. Such a house, if necessary, may be offered in a multistoried building complex.

or

The family which opt not to take the house offered at the resettlement site, shall get one time financial assistance for house construction and the amount shall be fixed by the state authority.

- b) Each BPL family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than 3 years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and which has been involuntary displaced from such area shall be entitled a house of minimum 100 sq m carpet area in rural and 50 sq m carpet area in urban areas as the case may be, in resettlement area.

or

The family which opt not to take the house offered at the resettlement site, shall get one time financial assistance for house construction and the amount shall be fixed by the state authority.

13.5.2.4 Land allotment and grants in lieu of land acquired

- a) Each affected family owing agricultural land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost may be allotted agricultural land or cultivable waste land to the extent of actual land lost in the name of the adult member, subject to a maximum of 1 ha of irrigated land or 2 ha of cultivable unirrigated land subject to availability of land in or near the resettlement area. The affected family will be compensated for the remaining cultivable land monetarily. The amount of compensation shall be fixed by the respective Deputy Commissioner of the district.
- b) In case of allotment of agricultural land, the senior most adult member in the affected household shall get an amount of such amount as the state authority may decide but not less than **Rs. 20,000/-** for agricultural production.
- c) In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land, the senior most adult member in the household shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the state authority may decide but not less than **Rs. 25,000/-** per hectare for land development.
- d) Each of the family who are rendered landless after acquisition shall be paid an ex-gratia grant of such amount as the state authority may decide but not less than **Rs. 50,000/-** for one time.
- e) Each of the affected families who are left with less than 1 ha of land after acquisition shall be paid an ex-gratia grant of such amount as the state authority may decide but not less than **Rs. 40,000/-** for one time.

13.5.2.5 Livelihood Grants

- (a) The family rendered landless, who has been not provided employment shall get 1000 day minimum agricultural labour wage @ Rs100 per day or prevailing agricultural wages whichever is higher.

- (b) Each of the affected family who are left with less than 1 hectare land after acquisition shall get 750 day minimum agricultural wages as indicated above.

13.5.2.6 Financial Assistance for self employed

- a) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person and has been displaced shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the state authority may decide but not less than **Rs. 25,000/-** for construction of working shed or shop.

13.5.2.7 Transportation grant: Each displaced family shall get financial assistance of such amount as the state authority may decide but not less than **Rs. 20,000/-** for transportation of the household goods, cattle etc.

13.5.2.8 Cattle shed grant: Each displaced family that is displaced and has a cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the state authority may decide but not less than **Rs. 15,000/-** for construction of cattle shed.

13.5.2.9 Recruitment and Award of work /skill development: The companies setting up hydro projects shall reserve the following categories of posts for the local tribal people, subject to the incumbents fulfilling the job requirements as per the criteria given below

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Managerial /Professional post | 25% |
| (ii) Clerical post | 50% |
| (iii) Skilled jobs | 25% |
| (iv) Unskilled jobs | 75% |

The preferences shall be given to project affected eligible candidates.

13.5.3 Subsistence allowances: Each affected family which is involuntary displaced shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 25 day minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.

13.5.4 Pension for life to vulnerable person: A vulnerable person as indicated in paragraph 7.1.6(iv) of state R&R policy shall get Rs. 500/- per month for life.

13.5.5 The land and house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances. The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the

instruments relating to transfer of land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the project authority.

13.5.6 Compensation against acquisition of Private Forest land (Unclassified State Forest) :

The individual/ or Community shall be compensated @ **Rs. 1.56 Lakhs/Ha** for acquisition of private forest land or loss of customary rights and privileges of tribal people to collect and use forest produce (traditional land use) from unclassified state forests (USF). In addition to this, the community will be paid a sum equivalent to 25 percent of Net Present Value (NPV) of the forest land, private or USF, as decided by the government of India from time to time, in case of diversion of USF as compensation towards extinction of their traditional rights over USF land use.

13.5.7 Summary of Eligible Persons & Relief Package

None of the family in the affected zone is rendered landless and displaced. All affected families have been considered for the livelihood grant. The summary of land to be acquired and eligible persons is given below :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Total Land | 492.80 |
| Total private land to be acquired | 83.56 |
| Total households affected | 193 |
| Total number of family affected | 270 |
| Total BPL families | 188 |
| Other vulnerable persons | 53 |
| Displaced Families | Nil |
| Landless families | Nil |

The relief package for these families is given in Table 13.2

Table 13.2 Relief package for the affected families of proposed Hirong H.E. Project

| Particulars | Amount (Rs. In lakh) |
|---|----------------------|
| i) Total No. of project affected households | 193 |
| ii) Total No. of project affected families | 312 |
| iii). Eligible person family grant | |
| Total Number | 312 |
| @ Rs. 40,000/- cost + Rs. 25,000/- (Land development) + | |
| Rs. 20,000 (agricultural production) = Rs. 85,000 | 265.20 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----|----------------------------|
| iv) | Livelihood grant Total number @ 75,000/- | 312 | 234.00 |
| v) | BPL Family grant Total number @ Rs. 75,000 | 188 | 141.00 |
| vi) | Pension for vulnerable persons Total number @ Rs. 500/person/month for lifetime (lump sum grant) | 63 | 150.00 |
| vii) | Free Electricity grant 100 units per month for PAFs for 10 year No. of families @Rs. 5.00/unit (lump sum rate) (500 x 12 x 10 x 312) | 312 | 187.20 |
| Grand Total | | | 977.40 |
| | | | Say Rs. 9.78 Crores |

13.6 PERIPHERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The peripheral development plan is proposed here to improve the quality of life and infrastructure in the area. The plan is primarily applicable in the influence zone, inhabited by a total population of 1934 (Census, 2001) comes from 367 households of 18 villages. Entire area is inhabited by the Scheduled Tribe, so that emphasis has been given to vulnerable persons and BPL families. The following provisions have been made towards the peripheral development.

13.6.1 Scope

The project authorities directly as well as through their contractors would ensure that local population gets good number of jobs. The jobs, however, would be determined by the qualifications and experience of the persons willing to be employed. It will also provide an opportunity to many unskilled youth to become skilled. By gaining technical knowledge and experience, their chances of gainful employment will be greatly enhanced. Enhancing the local people's skills and opportunities for employment the project would result in uplifting the standard of living and the existing quality of life of the local inhabitants. This would go a long way in making the area economically self-sustaining.

Besides generating local employment for the skilled and un-skilled labourers, the project would also provide an opportunity for the local people to compete for various contracts related to project works, depending on their economic status. The participation in this process would, however, be guided by the usual process of tendering. The project authority would ensure as far as possible, to engage local labourers in various skilled/non-skilled jobs depending on a

candidate's qualifications and experience. In addition, local people would be beneficiaries of the following facilities, established in the periphery.

The area is poor in the education facilities. The project authorities would establish educational institutions in the area for the children/wards of their project employees. These institutions shall also be open to the children of the local inhabitants. At some places, grants would be provided for the maintenance and upgradation of existing educational institutions which would be a great benefit for the local residents.

The project authorities would establish healthcare facilities in terms of healthcare centres and primary health centre at a few affected villages and for their employees. These centres shall extend services to the local people. Project authorities would provide mobile vans for emergency services in the area.

The project authorities would construct and establish club/playgrounds for the project employees/ sports competitions and sports meets would be organized between the local players and project employees which would ensure the local participation. This will also provide them necessary facilities for excelling in sports of their choice. These facilities would go a long way in honing and nurturing the local talent in the field of sports and competitive games.

In addition to education, health and sports facilities, the requiring body would play a vital role in strengthening the communication and transportation facilities. The various other programmes like skill up gradation, merit scholarship programme, training programme etc. will be run in the area

Provision of green belt in the periphery of the reservoir, landscaping and establishment of botanic gardens/butterfly parks will enhance the scenic beauty and tourist spots of the area and attract the local and outside tourists.

13.6.2 Proposed Plan of Action

Considering the peripheral development plan of nearby hydro-electric project Tato II, following provisions have been made in this contribution.

13.6.2.1 Education Facilities

The area is poor in having the education facilities, which can be attributed to the sparse population adverse topography and adverse climatic conditions. Considering the remoteness and

hard topography a secondary school is proposed near project area. The villages are remotely located and have not transportation facilities. The project authorities would provide all the infrastructure, salaries and maintenance grant for the school for at least five years. After five years, the school will be handed over to state Government, if requiring body desires. In addition to the establishment of a new school, requiring body would provide the funds for strengthening of existing three primary schools. This process has already been started a in a few villages like Lungte. Total budget for the proposed school including buildings, play ground etc. would be **Rs. 600.00** lakhs. The break up of the budget is given below: -

| Components | Amount (In lakhs) |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Secondary School building (1 Middle School) including play grounds etc. | 500.00 |
| 2. Strengthening the existing three primary schools | 100.00 |
| Total | 600.00 |

13.6.2.2 Medical facility

As on date, there is no significant medical facility available in the project affected villages. The nearest basic health unit is at Tato and hospital at Aalo. In order to facilitate this facility a detailed health delivery system has been formulated in EMP report (see Chapter 12).

13.6.2.3 Communication Facilities

The entire region is poor in telecommunication facilities. The provision of telecommunication facilities would play a significant role in the infrastructure development in the region. Communication facilities include ground and rooftop cell phone towers. There is no post office in 10 km radius of proposed dam site. In order to strengthen the communication facilities, at least one post office is suggested in 10 km radius. The project authority would bear the funds for the branch post offices for 5 years. After 5 years, these facilities would be handed over to the Centre Government. The total budget for the communication facilities would be **Rs. 200.00** lakhs. The break up of the budget is given below. Project authorities are suggested to establish all equipment in such a manner that it could cover entire area.

| Particulars | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--|------------------------------|
| Ground and Rooftop cell phone towers (including maintenance grant) | 180.00 |
| Post office building & its running for 5 years | 20.00 |
| Total | 200.00 |

13.6.2.4 Establishment of Electric Sub station

In order to provide free electricity to project affected families and electrification of all villages in the influence zone an electric sub station would be established in the area. The land for the sub station would be provided by the State Government. The sub station will be run by the project authorities permanently. Total budget for the electric sub station would be **Rs. 100.00 Lakhs** only. It does not include the cost of free electricity to be provided to project affected families.

13.6.2.5 Provision of Community Welfare Centres with play grounds

In order to strengthen the infrastructure in the villages, the community centres are proposed in the villages wherever they are needed. The community centres will be provided with electricity, water supply and furniture. Total cost of six community centres including construction cost, electricity, water supply and furniture would be **Rs. 150.00 lakhs** only.

13.6.2.7 Training Programme

Following the clause 7.13.2 of NPRR, the affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment. Training on the mushroom cultivation, computer courses, apiculture, vermiculture, eco-tourism, poultry farming, dairy farming, knitting, sewing etc. could open new areas of self employment in the region.

Requiring body would invite trainees among the affected families for the training on various courses. The requiring body would select 20 trainees every year for the period of 5 years (training period for a batch is one year). If the applicants are not available among the affected families the training programme can be extended to the affected villages and/or villages located in the 10 km radius. The applicants can obtain application form at no cost from the office of requiring body. Applicant would submit application form along with certificate of land acquired from the LAO (Land Acquisition Officer) of Requiring Body, income certificate from DC/SDM/, certificates of educational qualification, caste certificate issued by an officer not below the rank of executive magistrate and verification certificate of the concerned Gram Pradhan. The scheme is only a welfare measure for the PAF's and does not confer any right on the PAF's for financial

assistance. If the requiring body is not able to develop all infrastructural facilities for all the training programmes, it may consult concerned department of the state to facilitate training to the applicants. The requiring body would bear all expenditure including accommodation, travel etc. of the trainees and charges of the concerned department. Total financial out lay for the training programme would be **Rs. 50.00 lakhs**.

13.6.2.8 Income Generation Scheme

After the completion of training, project authorities may provide financial assistance to the trained project affected person to enable him/her to generate his own source of income. In addition, this facility can be extended to those fellows among the affected families, affected villages or influence area which have not come through the scheduled training programmes. The preferences will be given to those belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and vulnerable groups. Any family whose member has been provided employment in the company will not be considered for this scheme. The candidate would opt for any vocation and would be paid 80% of the cost of the assets, procured for the vocation (up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000). The amount of the financial assistance would be paid by Requiring Body to supplier (s) of assets. The financial assistance would be a one time grant and the requiring body would not stand guarantee or surety for the loan amount arranged by the applicant. The maximum number of beneficiaries of the scheme will be about 5 for every year.

The applicants are required to submit their application in the enclosed prescribed format. It would be submitted along with certificate of land acquired from LAO (Land acquisition Officer) of Requiring Body, income certificate from DC/SDM/ certificates of educational qualification, caste certificate issued by an officer not below the rank of executive magistrate and verification certificate of concerned Panchayat head. The candidate would also provide a declaration that he has not got any such types of assistance from other developers. The scheme is only a welfare measures for the PAF's and other persons in the influence zone and does not confer any right on the PAF's for financial assistance. The Requiring Body's decision in implementation of the scheme will be final and the Requiring Body reserves the right to accept or reject any application. Total budget for the Income generation Scheme would be **Rs. 25.00 lakhs**.

13.6.2.9 Merit Scholarship Programme

As per clause 7.13.1(c) of NPRR, requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria

fixed by the appropriate Government. To improve and encourage the literacy and educational standards in the project affected area and to create a pool of potential candidates, Requiring Body (JAPL) is suggested to introduce a Merit Scholarship Scheme for the wards of the Project Affected Families. If, the wards from the affected families are not eligible and/or available then Merit Scholarship Scheme would be extended to the wards of the affected villages or vicinity villages. The wards should be studying in school, college or any other educational institute recognized by State or Central government or a reputed private institution. The students should not be receiving any other scholarship of State and Central government.

A total of 20 students every year will be selected for the scholarship on merit basis. The scholarship would be divided on the basis of standards and disciplines, viz, senior secondary school (6 students), vocational training (6 students), diploma (4 students) and Degree in science, engineering, medical etc. (4 students). The scholarship will last for the tenure of course. The scholarship @ Rs.1000/-, Rs.1500/-, Rs.2000/- and Rs.2500/- per month would be provided to the students of secondary school, vocational training, diploma and degree, respectively. The project authorities are suggested to run this scheme at least for 5 successive years. After completion of the scheme, Requiring Body reserves the right to restart or terminate this scheme.

The eligible students may apply for the grant of scholarship as per the prescribed format. The candidate would also provide a declaration that he or she is not benefited by similar types of scholarship. The amount of the scholarship shall be released on a half-yearly basis. The submission of application for scholarship shall not guarantee the grant of scholarship. Requiring body management shall reserve the right to accept or reject any or all application without assigning any reasons. Requiring Body also reserves the right to reduce/ increase the number of beneficiaries or change the number of beneficiaries in different standards depending upon availability of the students.

The eligible candidate shall apply on the prescribed form printed by Requiring Body. Duly completed application form should be submitted along with attested copies of marks sheets of previous annual examinations, certificates of land/ house acquisition from LAO and two passport size photographs attested by the principal/head of the institute. Total budget for the Merit scholarship including increment would be **Rs. 50.00 lakhs**.

13.6.2.10 Construction of Rain shelters and Footpath & suspension foot bridges

Requiring body shall provide rain shelters along the main road, because the area is sparsely populated and there are no other means for the purpose. About 10 rain shelters are proposed along side the road. In addition, to provide easy access the road, six suspension bridge, *pucca* footpaths from village to nearest road are also proposed. Total budget for rain shelters and footpath is estimated to be **Rs. 125.00 lakhs** only.

13.6.2.11 Provision of Sanitation Facilities & Water Supply

Each household in the influence zone shall be provided with toilet set and bathroom. Taking the decadal growth rate into consideration, this facility would be facilitated for nearly 450 households (Total households are 367 as per Census 2001). Total budget for the sanitation would be **Rs. 225 lakhs** (@ Rs. 50,000/set). In addition, the villages with no tap water supply will be connected to the treated tap water supply from nearby sources. This scheme will be extended for six villages. Project affected villages will be given preferences. Total financial outlay for the water supply would be **Rs. 300.00 lakhs** only.

13.6.2.12 Contribution towards cultural, religious & sports activities

Provision has been kept for Rs. 100.00 lakhs to contribute towards cultural, sports and religious activities for the project affected areas.

13.6.2.13 Assistance and Training to Fishermen

Fishing activities in and around the area is very low. People use traditional methods to land fish in the rivers. After the creation of a reservoir, the local people would be given fishing rights in the reservoir at no cost. The fishermen would be required a proper fishing training in the reservoir. For the reason, a training programme on fishing would be run with the help of State Fishery Department. The project authorities would provide the funds for training programme and fishing gears and equipment (one time grant). Total budget for the training programme would be **Rs. 25.00 lakhs only**.

13.6.2.14 Assistance to physically disabled & other charity needs

Provision has been kept for **Rs. 25.00 lakhs** under this head. This programme can be extended beyond the influence area.

13.6.2.15 *Foot Suspension Bridge*

In order to make easy access across the river, 6 suspension bridges are suggested on the Siyom and its tributaries. Total budget for this head is **Rs. 50.00 lakhs** only.

13.6.2.16 *Horticultural and Agricultural Support*

Maize, millets, and vegetables are main crops in the area. In order to improve the quality of these a support unit will be established at a central location. This unit will be established by the project authority in consultation with concerned state department. Thus, it will implemented by the state department. A total financial outlay for the purpose would be **Rs. 50.00 lakhs** only.

13.6.2.17 *Veterinary Unit*

A veterinary unit will be established in the area to cater to livestock especially mithun. The plan will be implemented by concerned department. Total cost for the purpose would be **Rs. 50.00 lakhs** only.

13.6.2.18 *Provision of Solar Energy*

Presently, the area is poor in having electricity, and a few families use solar energy. During the construction phase about 200 families will be provided by solar energy by the project authorities. Total budget for this head would be Rs. 30.00 lakhs only.

13.6.3 **Cost estimates for Peripheral Development**

Total financial outlay for the peripheral development would be **Rs. 2155.00 lakhs** only. The summary of cost estimates is given in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3 Summary cost estimates for peripheral development plan for Hirong H.E. Project

| Heads | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--|------------------------------|
| i). Education facilities | 600.00 |
| ii). Communication facilities | 200.00 |
| iv). Establishment of electric sub station | 100.00 |
| v). Provision of community welfare centres with play grounds | 150.00 |
| vi). Training programme | 50.00 |
| vii). Income generation scheme | 25.00 |
| viii). Merit scholarship scheme | 50.00 |
| ix). Rain shelters, footpath & suspension foot bridge | 125.00 |
| x). Water supply & Sanitation facilities | 525.00 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| xi). Contribution towards cultural, religious & sports facilities | 100.00 |
| xii). Training to fishermen | 25.00 |
| xiii). Assistance to physically & disabled & other charitable | 25.00 |
| xiv). Provision of Suspension Bridges | 50.00 |
| xv). Horticultural and Agricultural Support Unit | 50.00 |
| xvi). Veterinary Unit | 50.00 |
| xvii). Solar Energy | 30.00 |
| Total | 2155.00 |

13.7 RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

In order to compensation against rights and privileges, the community shall be compensated @ **Rs. 1.56 Lakhs/ha** for loss of customary rights and privileges of tribal people to collect and use forest produce (traditional land use) from unclassed state forests (USF). Total amount of forest and community land is 374.21 ha. This land shall be paid **Rs. 584.00 Lakhs**. In addition to this, the community will be paid a sum equivalent to **25** percent of Net Present Value (NPV) of the USF, as decided by the government of India from time to time, in case of diversion of USF as compensation towards extinction of their traditional rights over USF land use. The project developer shall provide a total amount of **Rs. 730.00 lakhs** under the NPV in DPR.

13.8 EVALUATION AND MONITORING

The land acquisition and disbursement of compensation is most critical as differences and disputes arise during the implementation. To avoid this situation, State Government shall constitute a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy commissioner of West Siang District. The composition, powers and function and other matters relating to the functioning of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall be prescribed by the State Government. Any affected person, if aggrieved, for not being offered the benefits admissible, may move a petition for redress of his/her grievances arising out of the matters covered under the policy. Any disputes related to the compensation will be disposed of as per the provision of Land Acquisition Act 1984 or may other act of Union or State Government. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee would comprise of following members.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Deputy Commissioner, West Siang District | Chairman |
| Managing Director, JAPL or his representative | Member Secretary |
| Head, R & R Cell, JAPL | Member |
| Head, Corporate Social Responsibility Cell | Member |
| Representative of Finance Department, JAPL | Member |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Local MLA | Member |
| Concerned DFO | Member |
| Head, of Panchayat of Affected villages | Members |
| Circle Head, Pidi, Tato | Members |
| Representative of Well Known NGO | Member |

Total budget for the routine work of committee would be **Rs. 50.00 Lakhs**. It includes the travel charges, office expenditure, furniture, etc.

Project authorities are suggested to constitute Rehabilitation & Resettlement Cell (R & R Cell) and Corporate Social Responsibility Cell (CSRC) for the effective implementation of the various plan. The main responsibility of R & R Cell will be to implement the rehabilitation issues while CSRC will take the responsibility of implementation of peripheral development. Both cells will assist the R & R committee in the evaluation and monitoring.

13.9 TOTAL BUDGET

Total budget for the rehabilitation and resettlement plan, and peripheral development plan is **Rs. 3183.00 lakhs**. It includes the relief package, budget for peripheral development and monitoring and evaluation. The total budget of **Rs. 730.00 lakhs** for rights and privileges is not included in this plan because the same provision has been made in DPR.