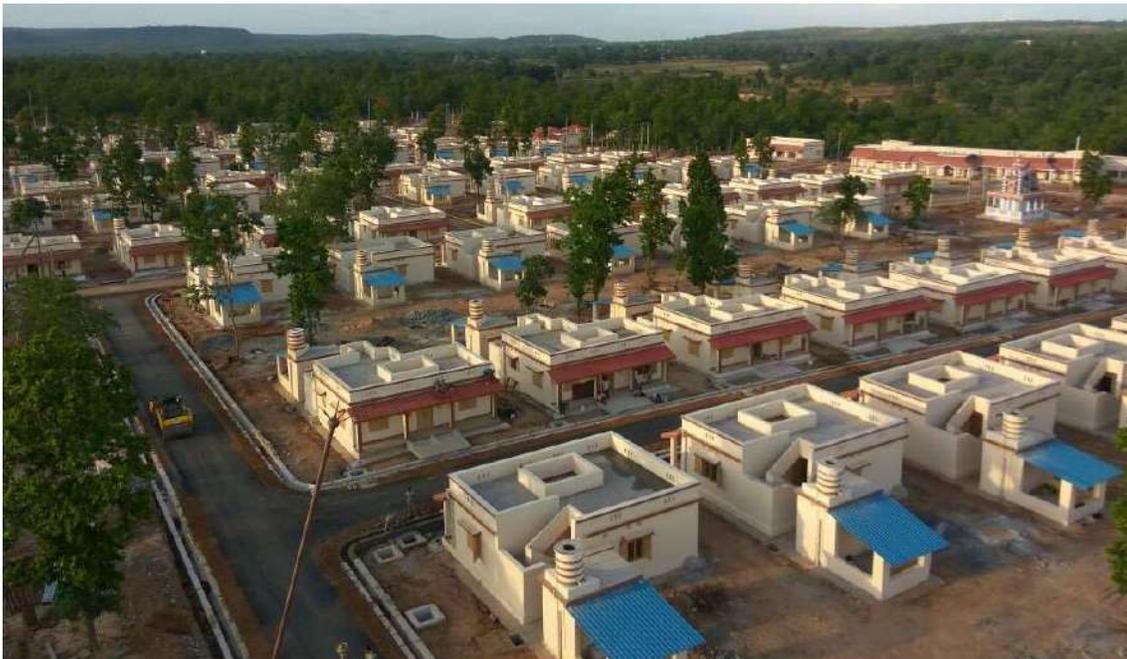




**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN
LANJIBERNA LIMESTONE & DOLOMITE MINES, SUNDARGARH,
ODISHA**



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CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

Land is the primary requirement for any development project. Acquisition of private land very often lead to involuntary displacement. It is a universal phenomenon, every year hundred and thousands of families are losing their land, home and hearth for development projects. Displacement of any nature is painful as it leads to alienation of the community from their ancestral home and sources of livelihood. It involves multiple risks like landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, loss of common property resources, social disarticulation, so on and so forth. It has been observed that in several large development projects displaced persons have not been able to restore their former standards of living rather a majority of them have slipped below the threshold of poverty line & have become impoverished. This is largely because of the inadequate resettlement and rehabilitation measures in general and livelihood restoration and economic rehabilitation of project displaced (DFs) and affected (AFs) families in particular. In the year 2013, the Govt. of India has promulgated the Rights to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 to comprehensively deal with the issues of land acquisition and R&R. prior to this, various State Govts. Had issued policies and guidelines for proper and just resettlement and rehabilitation. Odisha is one among the first state to come out with an inclusive and holistic Resettlement and Rehabilitation in the year 2006 for proper and timely resettlement and rehabilitation of PDFs/PAFs.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme will applicable for each village which have been prepared on the basis of provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 and optimum benefits offered by existing projects proponents in mining sectors like NTPC & OCPL which is for the larger interest of the displaced families and their better quality of life in future for themselves and coming generation.

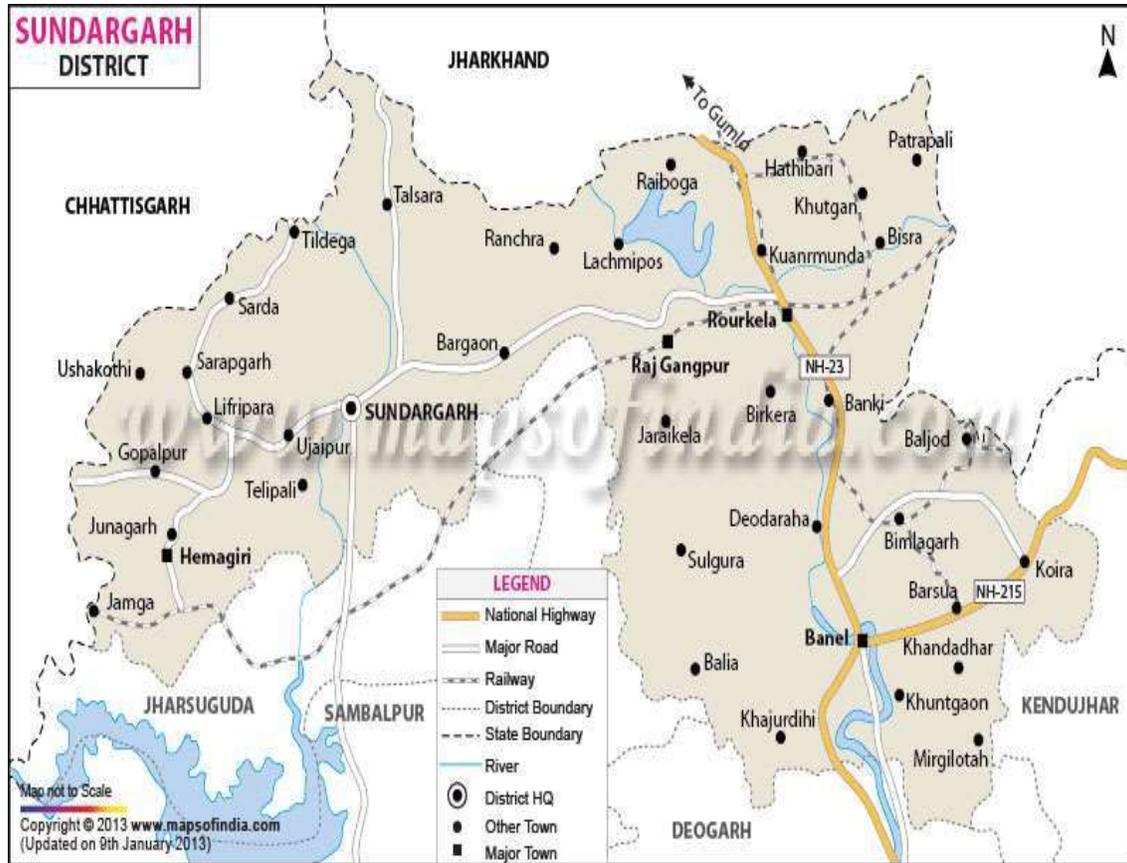
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CHAPTER-II COMPANY PROFILE

The Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, erstwhile OCL India Ltd., is located at Rajgangpur, Dist- Sundargarh, Odisha. The plant has the production capacity of 5.90 MTPA Clinker and 4.00 MTPA of Cement. Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd. earlier known as Odisha Cement Ltd was incorporated in the year 1951 and the plant was set up to manufacture super grade cement for construction of the prestigious Hirakud Dam Project. Over the years the plant has been expended to enhance cement and clinker production. Very recently, a new unit has been added at Rajgangpur to raise the Cement Production to 6.25 MTPA and Clinker production to 5.9 MTPA.



The Dalmia Bharat Group was founded in the year 1939 and is in operation for more than 8 decades. The company has contributed towards building of landmark projects like the Hirakud Dam, Rourkela Steel Plant and Pradeep Port are among the few. Further, this company is having a global presence in Refractories business.



In the last sixteen years, the Dalmia group's sales have grown at a CAGR of 24% to over ₹ 12,100 Cr in the year 2020 and the market cap has also grown to ₹ 10,000 Cr in the year 2020. As informed, the group's companies collectively employ over 8500 people directly and many more indirectly.

CHAPTER-III

PROJECT PROFILE

The Limestone requirement of existing cement plant is met from the captive source i.e. Lanjiberna limestone & dolomite mine with having the production capacity of 9.5 MTPA (Limestone) & 0.08 MPTA of Dolomite. The mines is located at a distance of about 10 KM from the plant site in the Kutra and Rajgangpur Tahasil of Sundargarh district. It spreads over a leasehold area of 873.057 Ha covering Lanjiberna, Bihabandh, Kukuda, Keshramal, Raiberna, Alanda, Jhagarpur and Dhauraada villages. Currently, the mine is in operation over an area of 333.43 Ha. This mine was originally leased to M/s Bisra Stone & Limestone Company Limited (BSLC) In the year 1951 having an area of 1002 Ha. Subsequently, the State Govt. granted a sub-lease to M/S Odisha Cement Limited over an area of 1002 ha with effect from 02.05.1951 in order to fulfil the requirement of limestone for their cement plant out of the main lease of BSL. The sub-lease was renewed for 20 years with effect from 28.02.1970 which continued up to 28-02-1990. Subsequently, a direct Mining lease was granted to OCL presently known as Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd. over an area of 893.55 Ha. The Mining lease is approved over an area of 873.057 ha. Presently, the surface right is granted over 333.43 ha. of land.

Pursuant to section 8A of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2015 (as amended), the validity period of lease was extended up to 29.02.2040 over the originally granted area of 893.55 Ha vide lease deed dt. 15.07.2016. Subsequently, the mining lease area has been revised to 873.057 Ha.

In view of the raw material requirement of the expansion plant, the Lessee Company has proposed to acquire land measuring an area of Ac. 1042.905 in three phases. In the first Phase land acquisition application has been submitted in Form-A for an area of Ac. 269.425 for the mining within the leasehold area covering village Lanjiberna (Ac. 29.26) of Katang Gram Panchayat under Kutra Tahasil and Kukuda (232.945) and Bihabandh (9.22 Ac) of Kukuda Gram Panchayat of Rajgangpur Tahasil under rule-3 of Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. The SIA processes have been completed successfully, and the Notification U/s 11 (1)

has been published on dated 06.07.2021 and Declaration U/s 19 (1) is published on 03.11.2021. The 1st Phase land acquisition does not involve any displacement.

Similarly, in the 2nd Phase land Acquisition measuring an area of Ac. 717.10 is under acquisition. It involves villages Bihabandh (Ac. 29.79), Kukuda (Ac. 162.96), Alanda (Ac.164.82), Raiberna (Ac.57.80), Kesramal (Ac.293.25), and Jhagarpur (Ac. 8.48). The SIA Process has been completed and the Notification U/s 11 (1) has already been published. This phase involves relocation of families from village Jolodihi, a hamlet of Alanda, Kunchutoli, a hamlet of Kesramal and some houses of village Alanda. The number of displaced families is estimated to be around 495. However, a detailed enumeration is required to identify the actual numbers of project displaced and affected families and record their R & R entitlement and preferences.

Land Details				
2nd Phase- Ac. 717.10				
SI No	Village	Gram Panchayat	Area in Ac.	Nos. of Displaced families
	Bihabandh	Kukuda	29.79	0
	Kukuda	Kukuda	162.96	277
	Alanda	Alanda	164.82	45
	Raiberna	Keshramal	57.8	0
	Keshramal	Keshramal	293.25	173
	Jhagarpur	Jhagarpur	8.48	0
	Total		717.10	495

CHAPTER-IV PROJECT DISPLACED AND AFFECTED FAMILIES

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in the project affected villages of the proposed land acquisition was conducted by Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar in the year 2021. The findings of SIA report were shared in the public hearing of respective Gram Panchayats. The final report was placed before the Expert Committee for appraisal. The recommendation of the expert committee was submitted to Govt. for approval. Based on the SIA finding and Yadast of the land affected families residing in the project area, it is ascertained that there is NO DISPLACEMENT involves in the 1st Phase Land Acquisition of an area of Ac. 269. 425. Further, there is no house structure falling under the proposed acquired area. However, in the 2nd phase the agricultural land along with homestead land is under acquisition. The details of Project Displaced Families (PDFs) and Project Affected Families (PAFs) of 2nd phase are given below:

SL No	Villages	Nos. of Family	
		Original Family	Extended PDFs
1	Kukuda (Jolodihi)	106	277
2	Bihabandh		
3	Alanda	10	45
4	Kesramal (Tunchutoli)	66	173
5	Jhagarpur		
6	Raiberna		
	Total	182	495

The number of project displaced and affected families mentioned in the SIA report are tentative in nature and subject to further modification/changes with respect to date of physical relocation/shifting and demographic changes occurs thereof.

CHAPTER-V POLICY FRAMEWORK

The proposed land acquisition is adhered to “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013” and provisions outlined in the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. The RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 has envisaged to bring a holistic approach/policy relating to Land Acquisition, Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. The Act shall apply, when the appropriate Govt. acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector undertakings and for public purposes like industrial, irrigation, mining, national parks and sanctuaries, urban projects and linear projects like roads and railways, power lines, etc. This act provides uniform and standardized structure and considers all displacement under a common framework and sets government mechanism for implementation and monitoring.

As mandated and in order to ensure sustained development through a participatory and transparent process, Government has framed a comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation policy in the Act, with objectives such are-

1. Integration of Land Acquisition and R&R provisions to address concerns of farmers, land losers and whose livelihoods are depended on the land being acquired.
2. Help guiding the process of developing institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution and grievance redressal.
3. To ascertain a comprehensive compensation package, with special provisions for SCs/STs and the affected families.
4. Enhanced role for Panchayati Raj Institutions, to safeguard against indiscriminate acquisition.

Besides, Odisha is one of the first State in the country to promulgate a policy framework to manage issues arising out of land acquisition and involuntary displacement. Further, the provisions of Odisha R&R Policy, 2006 are inclusive, comprehensive and holistic in nature and applicable to all categories of development projects like industrial, irrigation, mining, national parks and sanctuaries, urban projects and linear projects like roads and railways, power lines, etc. This is unique and first of its kind in the country. This is the

first policy that is uniform and standardized and considers all displacement under a common framework and sets government mechanism for implementation and monitoring. The Odisha R&R Policy, 2006, established an inclusive, comprehensive, transparent and participatory mechanism to mitigate the risk of involuntary displacement which will also be taken into consideration while preparing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan for displaced families.

The Dalmia Bharat Group is willing to extend the best of both the policies for larger benefits of the project displaced and affected families. Besides, in the recent times, the Sundargarh district has witnessed many success stories and best practises in the land acquisition, involuntary displacement and R&R land scape. Dalmia Bharat is sensitized to adopt the best practises and R&R benefits/package/facilities extended to project displaced and affected families by various public and private sector undertakings. They are expected to extent R&R benefits to the project displaced and affected families of Lanjiberna Limestone and Dolomite Mines at par or better.

The present Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) also draws its strength from experiences of previous policy implementations, best practices in state of Odisha especially in the district of Sundargarh. Consultation with project displaced and affected families, direct and indirect stakeholders including opinion leaders, and the views of academicians and specialists in the field of R&R. It is indeed very inclusive and comprehensive in nature and has included the issues and concern of displaced and affected people. This document further recognizes the issues and concern of indigenous people and makes special provision for their resettlement and rehabilitation. Restoration of their socio-cultural norms and resettlement in a compact area close to their original habitation and higher compensation in case of resettlement outside the district are some of the proposed measures.

Within these broad guidelines, it is recommended that DCBL should follows the provisions of Odisha R&R Policy, 2006 in identification of project displaced and affected family. The following policy provisions will be in effect while determining the project displaced and affected family in the Lanjiberna Limestone and Dolomite Mines.

- The “displaced families” are those who are ordinarily residing in the project areas prior to the date of 4 (1) notification and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced.
- The “Affected Family” are those whose land is acquired in the project but not the homestead, hence not displaced or required to be displaced
- The “Family” includes the person and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for his / her livelihood.

Furthermore, the following categories will be treated as a separate family for the purpose of extending rehabilitation benefits under the Policy.

- A major son or grandson irrespective of his marital status
- Major un-married daughter/ major un-married grand-daughter/ major un-married sister
- Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex; (duly certified by the authorized Medical Board). For this purpose, the blind/ the deaf/ the orthopedically handicapped/ mentally challenged person suffering from more than 40% permanent disability will only be considered as separate family.
- Minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents
- A widow or a woman divorcee

Cut-off Date

- a. For the purpose of compensation, the cut-off date shall be the date on which the notification declaring the intention to acquire the land under RFCTLARR Act, 2013
- b. For the purpose of declaring eligibility for R&R benefits, the list of displaced families will be updated on the 1st January of the year in which the physical displacement is scheduled to take place provided that those families who move into the project area after determination of the Cut-off date will not be eligible for any benefits.

CHAPTER- VI OBJECTIVES & APPROACH

The objectives of resettlement and rehabilitation programme are –

- To implement the provisions of RFLARR Act, 2013 and Odisha Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (ORRP), 2006 in letter and spirit
- To mitigate the risks of involuntary displacement
- To establish R&R habitats with better amenities and infrastructure
- To respect, protect and preserve the cultural ethos of displaced and affected communities
- To ensure sustainable livelihood and enhance income generation
- To extend better and greater R&R benefits to project displaced and affected families
- To enhance standard of living in the post displacement period
- To promote sustainable practises in resettlement and rehabilitation
- To ensure effective, successful and timely completion of R&R action plan
- To establish transparency and accountability in R&R planning and implementation
- To set up benchmarking for monitoring and evaluation of R&R action plan
- To bring energy efficiency in R&R habitat through use of renewable sources
- To promote cordial social relationship between host and DP
- To provide special attention to vulnerable groups especially women, children and elderly
- To pass on development benefits to community at large through development initiatives in the periphery villages
- To increase the R&R benchmarking and standardization in the state of Odisha

DCBL's Approach to Resettlement and Rehabilitation should be:

1. Holistic and inclusive development of PDFs and PAFs
2. Participation of PDFs and PAFs in R&R planning and implementation
3. Accountability and transparency
4. Institutionalization and putting the system at place
5. Adhered to timeline
6. Rredressal of grievances

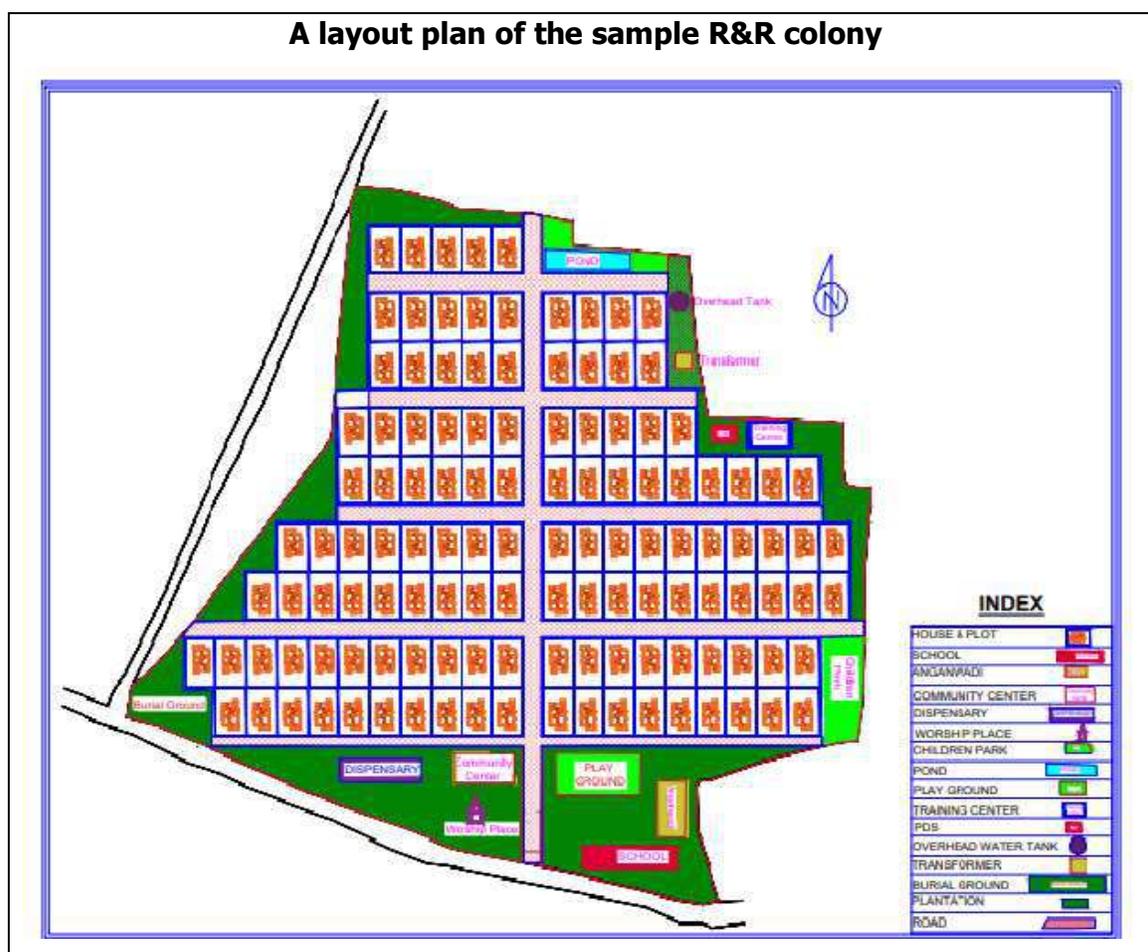
It is recommended that DCBL should adhere to the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013" and its subsequent amendments, rules, modifications and changes or any other act/policy brought out by the State Government on or before the physical displacement carried out in its Land Acquisition within its Mining Lease area along with provisions of R&R benefits prescribed in Odisha R&R Policy, 2006 & its subsequent amendments subject to approval of the competent authority.

DCBL is proposed to adopt a robust system driven approach to deal with all the issues/matters arising out of proposed land acquisition and R&R. This will ensure transparency and instil accountability, trust and faith among all stakeholders.

The present document is a set of recommendation towards Resettlement and Rehabilitation. It includes the list of benefits and facilities that will be given to the displaced and affected families and the procedures and process that needs to be followed in the R&R planning and implementation. The present document is an attempt to set up parameters and benchmarks for effective, successful and timely completion of resettlement and rehabilitation of project displaced and affected families which the project proponents (DCBL) should follow.

CHAPTER- VII REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT PACKAGE

The proposed resettlement and rehabilitation package is based on the best of the provisions provided in Odisha Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (ORRP), 2006 and RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The proposed basic amenities and infrastructure to be developed in the R&R colony is in consonance with Chapter- V and read with third schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The learning from the prevailing best practises in the district of Sundargarh have been taken in to consideration. It is recommended to extend the following resettlement and rehabilitation benefits to project displaced and affected families, subject to handing over the physical possession of acquired land and actual vacation and shifting of families to resettlement habitat and demolition of structures in old village. Further, the implementation of this comprehensive R&R plan is subject to Govt. approval. The proposed R&R measures are as follows:



A. Resettlement Benefits:

Sl. No	Resettlement Benefits	Provisions of Odisha R&R Policy & RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Benefits Proposed by DCBL
1	House Plot in R&R Colony	Ac. 0.10 of homestead land to each Displaced family (DFs) in R&R colony	Ac. 0.10 of homestead land to each DFs in R&R colony
2	Cash compensation in-lieu of house plot	Rs. 91,000/- to DFs opted for self-relocation	Rs. 91,000/- to DFs opted for self-relocation.
3	Constructed House	Constructed House in the R&R Colony to each DFs	Construction of house (RCC building) of 800 sqft within allotted Ac.0.10 in R&R colony with the provision of 2 rooms, kitchen, toilet, bathroom, cowshed having electricity and water connection.
4	House Building Assistance (HBA) to DFs opted for self-relocation	Rs. 2, 73, 000/- to DFs opted for self-relocation	RS. 6.0 Lakhs to be provided to DFs in 3 instalments if want to shift after construction, Full amount will be paid if want to shift at once
5	Temporary shed	Rs. 18, 200/- to DFs- ORRP, 2006.	Rs. 18, 200/- to displaced families opted for self-relocation.
6	Cattle Shed/petty shop	Rs. 25,000/- for cattle shed/petty shop	Rs. 25,000/-
7	Transportation Allowance	Rs. 3640/- or Free transportation- ORRP< 2006	Rs. 10,000/- per family will be extended to eligible PDFs.

		50,000- RFCTLARR Act	Besides, free transportation facility will be extended to all PDFs. The cost towards demolition of structure and transportation of household goods will be borne by Company.
8	Onetime grant to artisans, small traders	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 25,000
9	Maintenance Allowance	Rs. 3640/- per months per DFs for a period of 12 months from the date of physical displacement- ORRP, 2006 Rs. 3000/- per month for 12 months- RFCTLARR Act	Rs. 3640/- per months to each PDFs for a period of 12 months from the date of physical displacement.
10	Special Assistance to SC/ST Families	Rs. 50,000- RFCTLARR Act	Rs. 50,000/- will be provided to eligible SC/ST PDFs.
11	R&R Ex-gratia for multiple Displacement	In case of multiple displacement additional compensation amounting 50 per cent of the normal compensation payable shall be paid to each displaced family over and above the normal compensation- ORRP, 2006	Additional compensation as stipulated in the policy will be extended to DFs in case of multiple displacement.

		Additional compensation in case of multiple displacement- RFCTLARR Act	
12	Groceries & Shifting Package	ORRP- No Provision RFCTLARR- No provisions	Groceries items for one months and a shifting package worth Rs. 50,000/-will be provided to PDFs after actual vacation of land.
13	Additional compensation to indigenous displaced families resettled outside of district	25% higher R&R benefits to indigenous displaced families and primitive tribal groups resettled outside of district ORRP, 2006	25% higher R&R benefits will be provided to indigenous displaced families and primitive tribal groups will be resettled outside of district

B. Rehabilitation Benefits

Rehabilitation is a broader concept and includes economic, social, religious, cultural and physiological aspects. It is a continuous process and continues well beyond the completion of resettlement work. It requires a long-term planning and tremendous efforts so that people live a decent life with traditional value system, socio-cultural ethos and identity in the post displacement period. It is recommended that the following rehabilitation programmes should be followed by DCBL:-

(I) Employment or Cash-in-lieu

Odisha R&R Policy, 2006 stipulates that as far as practicable one member from each displaced/other family shall be given employment in the project causing displacement. For the purpose of employment, each family will nominate one member of the family. The project proponent will give preference to the nominated members of the displaced and other affected families in the matter of employment. The order of preference will be as follows:

- i. Displaced families losing all land including homestead land,
- ii. Displaced families losing more than 2/3rd of agricultural land and homestead land,

- iii. Families losing all agricultural land but not homestead land,
- iv. Displaced families losing more than 1/3rd of agricultural land and homestead land,
- v. Displaced families losing only homestead land but not agricultural land,
- vi. Families losing agricultural land in part but not homestead land

The policy also emphasized that; the project authority will make special efforts to facilitate skill up-gradation of the nominated member of the displaced family to make him/her 'employable' in their project.

1.1 Skilled Employment

Mining operation is complex in nature and requires highly skilled manpower. It is recommended that DCBL should take steps to identify such persons among the project displaced and affected communities. The education qualification, skill set, abilities, and willingness to undergo further training will be examined. DCBL should facilitate the technical training for selected candidate and after the successful completion they may be given preference in job subject to vacancy.

1.2 Un-Skilled Employment

DCBL should consider to engage youths from displaced communities who are eligible for employment and willing for unskilled and semi-skilled job under mining operator and other outsourcing agencies.

However, where the same cannot be provided cash compensation as mentioned below shall be provided to such displaced families. Families, who do not opt for employment/ self-employment shall be provided by with onetime cash assistance in lieu of employment at the scale indicated below:

1. Displaced Families coming under category (i) 9.10 lakh
2. Displaced Families coming under category (ii) 5.46 lakh
3. Displaced Families coming under category (iii) 3.64 lakh
4. Families coming under category (iv), (v), and (vi) 1.82 lakh

SI No	Rehabilitation Benefit	Provision of Odisha R&R Policy	Proposed benefits
1	Cash Compensation in-lieu of employment	ORRP- 2006 Category Rs. In Lakh I 9.10 II 5.46 III 3.64 IV, V &VI 1.82 RFCTLARR Act- Rs. 5,00,000/-	<u>Category</u> <u>Rs. In Lakh</u> I 17.0 II 10.20 III 6.80 IV, V &VI 3.40
2	Annuity	ORRP, 2006- No provision RFCTLARR Act- Rs. 2000/- per PAFs 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPI for Agricultural Labourer.	Annuity Scheme to all DFs for sustenance and social security. An amount of Rs.3000/- for month will be paid to each DFs for a period of 20 years with effect from the date of actual displacement with a provision of biennial increase of Rs. 500/- per month.
3	Scholarship for Technical and Higher Education	No provisions	Scholarship will be provided to any member of the project displaced and affected family who are enrolled for higher technical higher education annually @ Rs. 2000/- per month for a period of maximum five years. However, the scholarship will automatically stop as soon as the person discontinues or complete his education.
4	Training for Self-employment	Project authority under the guidance of the Collector concerned will make adequate arrangement to provide vocational training to at least one member of each displaced family so as to equip him/her to start his/her own small enterprise and refine his/her skills to take advantage of new job opportunities. For those engaged in traditional occupations/ handicrafts/	Necessary arrangement should be made for skill development and capacity building of all eligible project displaced youth for engagement and gainful employment. Besides, an expert agency should be engaged for promotion of sustainable livelihood among the displaced families

		handlooms, suitable training shall be organized at the cost of project authority to upgrade their existing skills.	especially elderly & women. The agency will conduct need assessment and impart required skill development and capacity building training on various livelihood activities, provide handholding support to establish individual or group entrepreneurial activities.
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C. Basic Amenities & Infrastructure to be created in the R&R Colony

Sl. No	Amenities & Infrastructure	Description
1	Water Supply System	All the houses and common facilities in the R&R colony should be supplied with safe and potable drinking water, overhead tank facility will be installed in each house.
2	Electricity	R&R colony should be is provided with electricity. All the individual household will have electricity connection, and the initial amount towards consumer connection should be borne by DCBL. However, the beneficiaries will become a consumer of TPDODL and bear monthly electricity charges as per consumption. .
3	Road	The R&R colony should be provided with blacktop/Concrete approach and internal road.
4	Drainage	Pucca drainage should be constructed in the R&R colony.
5	School	School building should be constructed as per requirement and approval of Govt.
6	Anganwadi	Anganwadi Centres will be constructed as per requirement and approval of Govt.
7	Dispensary	Dispensary will be constructed as per requirement and approval of Govt.

8	Community Centre	Community Centre(s) should be constructed as per requirement
9	Veterinary Centre	Veterinary centre should be constructed as per requirement and approval of Govt.
10	Training Centre	Training Centre(s) should be constructed as per requirement
11	PDS Centre, shops & service units	PDS Centre, shops & service units will be constructed as per requirement to be managed by the Committee formed among the DFs.
12	Pond	Efforts should be made for renovation and di-siltation of available pond near to R&R colony. Digging of new ponds as per requirement and availability of land
13	Places of worship	Places of worship should be constructed as per the religious belief system of the displaced families.
14	Crematorium and land for Graveyard	Crematorium should be constructed as per requirement. Land will be earmarked for Graveyard subject to availability and suitability.
Besides, the other major basic amenities & facilities proposed to be created in the R&R colony are Children Park & Play Ground.		

The provisions outlined in the ORRP- 2006 and RFCTLAR&R Act- 2013 will be adhered with. Efforts will be made to resettled all the displaced families belonging to scheduled tribes and schedules castes communities in a compact location, very similar to their present habitation in an adjacent locality and similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities. No family will be relocated in outside of Sundargarh district. Additional benefits as specified in the policy provisions will be extended to tribal displaced families.

CHAPTER-VIII TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

The project affected area has a substantial tribal population. The major tribal ethnic groups are Oram, Kishan, Khadia among others. Each tribal community have their own housing patterns, socio-cultural traits, custom, rituals, belief system and moors. The Odisha R&R Policy, 2006 vouched for protection and promotion of tribal ethnic communities and their culture. The issues and concern of tribal are being acknowledged and have received adequate recognition in the Odisha R&R Policy, 2006. The policy says

1. While developing the resettlement plans, the socio-cultural norms of indigenous and primitive tribal groups will be respected.
2. Each displaced family of indigenous category shall be given preferential allotment of land.
3. As far as practicable, indigenous communities should be resettled in a compact area close to their natural habitat.
4. Indigenous displaced families resettled outside the district shall be given 25 percent higher R&R benefits in monetary terms
5. Preference shall be given in allotment of shops and service units developed in R&R colony.

Further, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has also recognised the rights of the Scheduled Tribes and Schedules Caste communities and made special provisions. Section 41 of the said Act contains special provisions for SC and ST communities. The policy outlined that

1. In every project those persons losing land and belonging to the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes will be provided with land equivalent to the land acquired or two and one-half cares whichever is lower
2. In addition to subsistence amount, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled area shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees
3. In case of displaced from the scheduled area, as far as possible the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.
4. In case of project involving land acquisition of the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes' families, a development plan shall be prepared, laying down the details of procedures for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring title of the

scheduled tribes as well as scheduled castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

5. The development plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder, and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest land within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirement of tribal communities as well as scheduled castes.
6. The affected families of Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same scheduled area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

Proposed Tribal Development Initiatives

DCBL believes that tribal development is key to successful resettlement and rehabilitation of the project displaced families. Hence, it is proposed to deal the issue of resettlement and rehabilitation with utmost priority. DCBL proposes to work extensively for the development of project displaced and affected families belonging to Scheduled Tribes community.

The tribal development measures intended to:

- facilitate integrated development of displaced and affected tribal families through participatory and transparent processes
- development of basic amenities and infrastructure as per their needs and requirement to improve their standard of living
- ensure basic services and facilities like drinking water, education, health, electricity, food security schemes and various benefits under Govt. schemes at their doorstep to make a difference in their standard of living.
- create livelihood opportunities through skill development capacity building training to increase their employability and income generation
- respect, protect and preserve their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity

CHAPTER-IX

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that DCBL should set up a strong and vibrant multidisciplinary Land and Resettlement and Rehabilitation unit having qualified and experience professional within its administrative structure. The unit will be headed by a land and R&R expert with sufficient number of support staffs working in different positions to expedite the land and R&R work. The role and responsibility of all the staffs will be well defined and they will take specific responsibility to facilitate the land and R&R processes. They will assist the team leader in planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and rehabilitation programme and work as an interface between people R&R committee at project level U/s 45 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 & project proponents.

The above Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is applicable for each village which have been prepared on the basis of provisions of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 and optimum benefits offered by existing projects proponents in mining sectors like NTPC & OCPL which is for the larger interest of the displaced families and their better quality of life in future for themselves and coming generation

**Sub-Collector (Sadar)-cum-Administrator, R&R
Sundargarh**