



International Environmental
Law Research Centre

Jharkhand Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2008 (JRRP- 08)

This document is available at ielrc.org/content/e0842.pdf

Note: This document is put online by the International Environmental Law Research Centre (IELRC) for information purposes. This document is not an official version of the text and as such is only provided as a source of information for interested readers. IELRC makes no claim as to the accuracy of the text reproduced which should under no circumstances be deemed to constitute the official version of the document.

**JHARKHAND REHABILITATION
AND RESETTLEMENT
POLICY- 2008 (JRRP- 08)**



**Department of Revenue and Land Reforms
Jharkhand**

CHAPTER -1

1. PREAMBLE :

- 1.1 Historical analysis of Jharkhand State clearly shows that there have been many uprisings by the people of Jharkhand, especially the tribal chieftains primarily because they were agitated against outside interference in their culture and customs. After independence, the tribals and the local people fought for a separate State in order to protect their interests and finally in November, 2000, their dream for a separate State was fulfilled. People of Jharkhand were of the view that with rich natural resources of the State, industrialization of Jharkhand will ensure a golden future to the people of Jharkhand. In past, vast areas of land were acquired under the L.A. Act of 1894 and the C.B.A. (A.&D)Act, 1957 for the establishment of industries, dams and mines etc. Large number of people were displaced due to these land acquisitions, in which these local people lost their land, forest, water bodies, community identity, culture and livelihood. But due to illiteracy and lack of technical qualification, these local people could not get direct or indirect jobs in the industries and mines etc and could not become part of the development process. Thus because of the different life style of the local people , they could not get advantage by this process of development. In the last seven years, after the creation of Jharkhand, attempts to develop them also have not yielded the desired results. Hence, it is necessary for us to take stock of the present situation with regard to industrialization and land acquisitions for industries etc and formulate a suitable Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy that will ensure the welfare of the affected people as well as that of the investors.

Jharkhand State has more than 55 % as Scheduled areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, which is rich in natural resources (which has been beneficial as well as harmful to the people of Jharkhand, especially the Scheduled Tribes). Natural justice demands that any development activity taking place within Jharkhand should also benefit the project affected local people, who sacrifice their land, forest, water resources and other natural resources unlike migrants or investors from outside. The past experience of the people indicates that most of those who were displaced due to various projects in Jharkhand, have neither been properly rehabilitated nor resettled. Thus displacement has resulted in the exodus of the local populace from the State in search of livelihood elsewhere.

Those who migrated into Jharkhand in search of new job opportunities has also increased manifold in the last 60 to 70 years. This has resulted in change of demographic profile of Jharkhand. The social, economic, political and cultural identity of the people of Jharkhand, especially the tribals, has been adversely affected because of the migrant groups. The percentage of tribals in Jharkhand has come down from over 50% in 1931 to 26.3% in 2001. The decrease in the percentage of the tribal population has resulted in the gradual decrease in the Legislative Assembly seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes from 32 to 28 in 1971 and the Delimitation Commission proposed to decrease it further from 28 to 21 based on the census of 2001. Similarly the reserved seats for Scheduled Tribes from Jharkhand for the Lok Sabha was reduced from 7 to 5 in 1971 and the Delimitation Commission proposed to decrease it further from 5 to 4 based on the census of 2001. Hence, there is need to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Tribes and the local people in the process of industrialization.

-
- 1.2 Provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires the exercise of legal powers by the State under the principle of *eminent domain* for acquisition of private property, leading to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land, livelihood and shelter; restricting their access to traditional resource base, and uprooting them from their socio-cultural environment. These have traumatic, psychological and socio-cultural consequences on the affected population which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society including members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, marginal farmers and women.
- 1.3 There is imperative need to recognise rehabilitation and resettlement issues as intrinsic to the development process formulated with the active partnership of the affected persons, rather than as externally imposed requirements. Additional benefits beyond monetary compensation have to be provided to the families affected adversely by involuntary displacement. The plight of those who do not have legal or recognised rights over the land, e.g. those occupying *Gairmajarua* land or forest land, on which they are critically dependent for their subsistence, is even worse. This calls for a broader concerted effort on the part of the planners to include in the displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement process framework not only those who directly lose land and other assets but also those who are affected by such acquisition of assets. The displacement process often poses problems that make it difficult for the affected persons to continue their earlier livelihood activities after resettlement. This requires a careful assessment of the economic disadvantages and social impact of displacement. There must also be a holistic effort aimed at improving the all round living standards of the affected people.
- 1.4 A comprehensive Jharkhand State Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation is needed to address the various issues that have cropped up over the years. In the Scheduled areas of the State, the consultation with the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats shall be in accordance with the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 (40 of 1996). There should be a clear perception, through a careful quantification of the costs and benefits that will accrue to society at large, of the desirability and justifiability of each project. The adverse impact on affected families - economic, environmental, social and cultural- needs to be assessed in a participatory and transparent manner. The over all aim of this policy will be to ensure development with justice to the people and provision of adequate employment in the projects.
- 1.5 The aim of this Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy is to minimize large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project should be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use, which can not be reclaimed after use as in the mining project, lands of S.C. and S.T. groups, multi-cropped land and irrigated land should be avoided as far as possible. Prior to initiating the acquisition of land for a project, the State Government should, *inter alia*, take into consideration the alternatives that will:
- (i) minimise the displacement of people due to the acquisition of land for the project;
 - (ii) minimise the total area of land to be acquired for the project; and
 - (iii) the acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use.
- The options assessment may be in terms of the alternative project plans, potentially suitable sites, technological choices available, or a combination of these. Suitable institutional mechanism should be developed and adopted by the State Government for carrying out the task in a transparent manner.

-
- 1.6 Where large numbers of families are affected, it must be mandatory to do social impact assessments and provide all required infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area. More particularly, where the Scheduled Tribes people are being displaced in sizeable numbers, a well thought out Tribal Development Plan must be put in place. Scheduled Tribes people should be consulted to determine and develop priorities and strategies for their development. In particular, tribal people would be actively involved in determining health, housing and other socio-economic programmes affecting them.
- 1.7 Furthermore, such a policy must specify clear timeframes within which the implementation of the rehabilitation package as well as utilization of the land shall be accomplished. Also, it should lay down an effective monitoring and grievance redressal mechanism.

While formulating this Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, all these relevant issues have been suitably taken into account.

CHAPTER – II

2. Objectives of the Jharkhand Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

- 2.1 The objectives of the Jharkhand Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy are as follows:
- (a) to minimise displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
 - (b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
 - (c) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes with concern and sensitivity;
 - (d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
 - (e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
 - (f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

CHAPTER - III

3. Definitions:-

3.1 The definition of various expressions used in this policy are as follows:

- (a) "*Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement* " means an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner appointed for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of affected persons;
- (b) "*affected family*" means:
 - (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason; or

-
- (ii) 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 fifteen years in the Non-Scheduled areas and thirty years in the Scheduled Areas of the State preceding the date of declaration of the affected area as certified by the concerned Gram Sabha in supervision of the Administrator 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 6.1 of this policy;
- (d) "*agricultural labourer*" means a person, primarily resident in the affected area for a period of not less than fifteen years in the Non-Scheduled areas and thirty years in the Scheduled Areas of the State immediately before the declaration of the affected area as certified by the concerned Gram Sabha, who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;
- (e) "*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;
- (f) "*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 the State Government;
- (g) "displacement" means loss of homestead or place of residence ;
- (h) "*family*" includes a person, his or her spouse, unmarried sons, unmarried daughter, unmarried brothers, unmarried sisters and also includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.

Provided that each of the following categories will be treated as a separate family for the purpose of extending rehabilitation benefits under this policy :

- (i) unmarried men or unmarried women of more than 30 years of age.
 - (ii) physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex; (duly certified by the authorized Medical Board). For this purpose, the blind/deaf/ the orthopedically handicapped/ mentally challenged person suffering from more than 40% permanent disability will only be considered as separate family.
 - (iii) minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents.
 - (iv) a widow.
- (i) "gram sabha" means gram sabha as defined in the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001;
- (j) "*holding*" means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
- (k) "*raiyat*" means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference;

-
- (l) "*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 the State for the time being in force;
- (m) "*municipal area*" means municipal area as defined in Jharkhand Municipal Corporation Act, 2001.
- (n) "*non-agricultural labourer*" means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than fifteen years in the Non-Scheduled Areas and thirty years in the Scheduled Areas of the State immediately before the declaration of the affected area as certified by the concerned Gram Sabha and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;
- (o) "*notification*" means a notification published in the Gazette of State of Jharkhand;
- (p) "*nuclear family*" includes a person, his or her spouse and minor children;
- (q) "*Occupiers*" means members of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers in possession of forestland prior to the 13th day of December 2005;
- (r) "*Tribunal*" means the person appointed under paragraph 8.3 of this policy for redressal of grievances;
- (s) "*prescribed*" means, unless otherwise specified, prescribed by guidelines or orders issued by the State Government under this policy;
- (t) "*project*" means a project involving land which involves involuntary displacement of people and which relates to sectors of iron & steel, aluminium, power generation, cement and includes such other projects as so notified by the Government of Jharkhand from time to time .
Provided that the project shall not include any land acquisition for Industrial Area Development Authorities/ Industrial Estates.
- (u) "*requiring body*" means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation for whom land is to be acquired by the State Government.
- (v) "*resettlement area*" means any area so declared under paragraph 6.9 of this policy by the State Government;

CHAPTER- IV

4. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of Projects

- 4.1 Whenever it is desired to undertake a new project or expansion of an existing project, which involves involuntary displacement of one hundred or more families *en masse* in any project, the Administrator shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in the proposed affected areas in such manner as may be prescribed.
- 4.2.1 The above SIA report shall be prepared in such proforma as may be prescribed, considering various alternatives, and using agencies accredited in the manner prescribed. The SIA report shall be completed within thirty days.
- 4.2.2 While undertaking a social impact assessment, the State Government through Administrator shall, *inter alia*, take into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; particularly, roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe drinking water, sources of drinking

water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations (social forestry or agro forestry); public utilities, such as post offices, fair price shops etc., food storage godowns, *panchayatghars*, Cooperative Societies, seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, child and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, parks, community centres, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational/training facilities, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial and cremation grounds, service land and security arrangements etc. as well as on culture and traditions of primitive tribes and scheduled tribes.

- 4.3.1 Where it is required as per the provisions of any law, rules, regulations or guidelines to undertake environmental impact assessment also, the SIA study shall be carried out simultaneously with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.
- 4.3.2 In cases where both EIA and SIA are required, the public hearing done in the project-affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA. Such public hearing shall be organized by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The public hearing shall be completed within a period of thirty days
- 4.3.3 Where there is no requirement for EIA, the SIA report shall be made available to the public through public hearing to be organized by Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
- 4.4.1 The SIA report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group constituted for the purpose by the State Government. Two non-official social science and rehabilitation experts, the Secretary of the department concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of the State Government or his representative, and a representative of the requiring body shall serve on this expert group.
- 4.4.2 Where both EIA and SIA are required, a copy of the SIA report shall be made available to the agency prescribed in respect of environmental impact assessment by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and a copy of the EIA report shall be shared with the expert group mentioned in paragraph 4.4.1.
- 4.5 The SIA clearance shall be accorded by the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation as per the procedure and within a maximum period of thirty days from the date of public hearing.
- 4.6 The SIA clearance shall be mandatory for all projects involving involuntary displacement of one hundred or more families *en masse* in any area, and the conditions laid down in the SIA clearance shall be duly followed by all concerned. Before initiation of land acquisition, the requiring body shall be required to provide written undertaking to abide by the provisions of this Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy.

CHAPTER – V

5. Appointment of Administrator and Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation and their powers and functions:-

- 5.1 Where the State Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of large number of persons due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it may; and where the State Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of one hundred or more families *en masse* in any area due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, appoint, by

notification, in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner to be the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R):

Provided that in case of a project involving involuntary displacement of less than one hundred families *en masse* in any area, Deputy Commissioner shall be responsible for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families as per this policy.

- 5.2 The Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall be assisted by such officers and employees as the State Government may provide.
- 5.3 Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the State Government and Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall take all measures for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families.
- 5.4 The overall control and superintendence of the formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- 5.5 Subject to any general or special order of the State Government, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall perform the following functions and duties:
 - (i) minimise displacement of people and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives in consultation with the requiring body;
 - (ii) hold consultation with the affected families, and the concerned Gram Sabha while preparing a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.
 - (iii) ensure that interests of the adversely affected persons of Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections are protected;
 - (iv) prepare a draft scheme or plan of resettlement and rehabilitation as required under Chapter-VI of this policy;
 - (v) prepare a budget including estimated expenditure of various components of acquisition of land, rehabilitation and resettlement activities or programmes in consultation with representatives of the affected families, the concerned Gram Sabha and the requiring body;
 - (vi) arrange adequate land, as far as possible, for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families;
 - (vii) sanction the benefits to the affected families;
 - (viii) perform such other functions as the State Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, assign.
- 5.1 The Administrator can take assistance from any technical expert/institute for discharging his functions, expenditure of which will be borne by the requiring body.
- 5.6 The Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation may, by order in writing, delegate such of the administrative powers conferred and duties imposed on him by or under this policy to any officer not below the rank of *Anchal Adhikari* or equivalent.
- 5.7 All officers and staff appointed by the State Government under this policy shall be subordinate to the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, unless stated otherwise.

-
- 5.8 The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or of equivalent rank for resettlement and rehabilitation in respect of such cases to which this policy applies to be called the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- 5.9 For the purposes of this policy, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation and other officers and employees appointed for the purposes of resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families shall be subordinate to the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- 5.10 The Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans or schemes and proper implementation of such plans or schemes.
- 5.11 The State Government may, by order in writing, delegate such of its functions and powers in relation to implementation of this policy, as it deems fit.

CHAPTER – VI

6. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for resettlement and rehabilitation, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan and its final publication.

- 6.1 Where the State Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of one hundred or more families *en masse* in any area due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by order, area of villages or localities as an affected area within fifteen days of SIA clearance.
- 6.2 Every declaration made under paragraph 6.1 of the policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in Hindi, having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by drum beating & affixing a copy of the order on the notice board of the concerned gram panchayats or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the Gram Sabha and Panchayat Offices of the affected area and the resettlement area, and by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the State Government.
- 6.3 Once the declaration is made under paragraph 6.1 of the policy, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.
- 6.4 Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-
- (i) members of the family who are residing (alongwith information as to residing since), engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area;
 - (ii) families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation;

-
- (iii) agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers;
 - (iv) families belonging to the Scheduled Caste , Scheduled Tribe, Primitive Tribe or other backward classes categories;
 - (v) 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;
 - (vi) families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously in the affected area for a period of not less than fifteen years in the Non-Scheduled areas and thirty years in the Scheduled Areas of the State preceding the date of declaration of the affected area as certified by the concerned Gram Sabha.
 - (vii) Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes and other forest dwellers families who are or were having possession of forestlands in the affected area prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.
- 6.5 Every survey undertaken under paragraph 6.4 shall be completed expeditiously and within a period of sixty days from the date of declaration made under paragraph 6.1.
- 6.6 Within seven days of completion of the above survey, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall, by order, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area. A copy of the same shall be kept in the Gram Sabha and Panchayat Offices which will be available to the public who would like to have a copy of the same.
- 6.7 On the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in this behalf, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey within 15 days to the State Government and a copy shall be sent to the concerned Gram Sabha and the Panchayat for public information.
- 6.8 Within thirty days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, the State Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette.
- 6.9 Commissioner for resettlement and rehabilitation shall, by order, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families within fifteen days of publication of details of survey. The resettlement area (areas) shall be part of project township or it shall be adjoining to project township.
- 6.9.1 No physical displacement shall be made before the completion of resettlement work as approved by Commissioner of Resettlement and Rehabilitation. The certification of completion of resettlement work will be issued by the Administrator, Resettlement & Rehabilitation in consultation with the concerned Gram Sabha. However for resettlement of affected families, any land not having building thereon, may be utilised.
- 6.10 The Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall ensure that the affected families shall be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement

areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture. The validity of land documents of the affected families shall continue to be valid till the process of resettlement is complete and new land documents are provided to the affected families.

6.11 For the purposes of paragraph 6.9 above, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families.

6.12 The lands drawn up under paragraph 6.11 shall consist of :

- (a) land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose;
- (b) Government wastelands and any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families;
- (c) lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for the purposes of resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan; or
- (d) a combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families.

6.13 The Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, on behalf of the “State Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the State Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan, keeping in view the, contents of paragraph 6.12(b) above.

6.14.1 After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, as mentioned in paragraphs 6.3 and 6.12, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

6.14.2 (i) The draft resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely:

- (a) the extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) a village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise including their age and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) a list of agricultural labourers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) a list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade, business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause; .
- (e) a list of non-agricultural labourers, including artisans;

-
- (f) a list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families; Administrator in consultation with Gram Sabha would ensure that all BPL families are included in the list.
 - (g) a list of vulnerable affected persons, as indicated at paragraph 6.4(v);
 - (h) a list of occupiers, if any;
 - (i) a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;
 - (j) details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
 - (k) a list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;
 - (l) details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families;
 - (m) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement;
 - (n) the time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas; and
 - (o) service land in project affected area such as *Pahnai, Mahtoi, Mundai, Pradhani* or Service Land under Chhotanagpur & Santhal Pargana Tenancy Acts;
 - (p) educational qualification of members of affected families;
 - (q) list of available employment opportunities and their eligibility criteria in the project.
 - (r) such other particulars as the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation may consider necessary

6.14.2 (ii) Photo Identity Card shall be issued to each member of the affected family by the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation after verification by the concerned Gram Sabha.

6.14.3 The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in a manner prescribed in para 6.2 .

6.15.1 The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

6.15.2 The consultation with the gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

6.15.3 In cases of involuntary displacement of One hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the Tribal Advisory Council shall be consulted.

6.16 While preparing a draft scheme or plan as specified in paragraph 6.14, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on resettlement and rehabilitation benefits and other expenditure for resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of resettlement and rehabilitation benefits and other expenditure for resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

-
- 6.17 The Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall submit the draft scheme or plan for resettlement and rehabilitation to the State Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the State Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of resettlement and rehabilitation benefits and other expenditure for resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, before approving it.
- 6.18 After approving the resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan, the State Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan, it shall come into force.
- 6.19 It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation for proper implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan. As soon as the resettlement and rehabilitation scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit an amount equal to Cash component payable to the affected families as per this Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy with the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation.
- 6.20 The Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the requiring body and the State Government in this behalf.
- 6.21 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken concurrently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or the State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the said notification. Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation will nominate some officials to expedite the above process.
- 6.22 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body :
- The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as complete resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.
- 6.23 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to fifty percent of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body.
- Provided further that the affected family shall have option to take refund of investment made in shares/debentures, and in that case the requiring body shall arrange for such refund which will not be less than the amount invested in such shares/debentures.

-
- 6.24.1 Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other project or purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the State Government.
- 6.24.2 If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, is not even partially utilized for the project within a period of five years and not completely utilized within a period of fifteen years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the State Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body. Thereafter the State Government shall endeavour to get other useful project established on that land and in case that is not possible, the land shall be returned to the affected families.
The requiring body will not have any right to sell the acquired land.
- 6.25 Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organisation (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty per cent of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their legal heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.
- 6.26 The project authorities will always have the option to offer resettlement and rehabilitation package which is superior to the benchmark guidelines spelt out in this policy.

CHAPTER – VII

7. **Resettlement and Rehabilitation Benefits for the Affected Families:**

- 7.1 The resettlement and rehabilitation benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication of the declaration under paragraph 6.1, and any division of assets in the family after the said date may not be taken into account.
- 7.2 Any affected family owning house and whose house has been acquired or lost, may be allotted free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than 10 decimal of land in rural areas, or 5 decimal of land in urban areas, as the case may be, for each nuclear family.

The requiring body shall construct on the allotted house site a pucca house having at least two bed rooms, one drawing room, one kitchen and one toilet of total carpet area equal to one hundred square metre.

Provided that, if resettlement is located in urban area, a house of up to one hundred square metre carpet area may be provided in lieu thereof. Such a house, if necessary, may be offered in a multi-storied building complex.

Provided further that an affected family losing less than 10 decimal of land in rural area or 5 decimal of land in urban area, as the case may be, shall be allotted land for homestead purpose measuring at least 150 square metre, and the pucca house constructed shall have carpet area equal to the carpet area of house lost or 55 square metre, whichever is more, but limited to carpet area of 100 square metre.

Provided further that if any family does not want any constructed house in the resettlement area, or desires to relocate itself elsewhere, then that family shall get one-time financial assistance of Rs. 3.00 lacs.

7.3 Each affected family below poverty line which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than fifteen years in non-scheduled area and not more than thirty years in scheduled area of the state preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and who has been involuntarily displaced from such area, shall be entitled to a house of minimum 55 square metre carpet area in rural areas, or 55 square metre carpet area in urban areas (which may be offered, where applicable, in a multi-storied building complex), as the case may be, in the resettlement area.

For providing houses to such BPL families, multi-storied buildings may be constructed with ground coverage of maximum fifty percent.

Provided that any such affected family which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction of Rs. two lacs.

7.4. Each affected family shall be entitled to get 1/10th of the land he/she loses on account of acquisition of land in the proposed project township or adjoining to it. The land to be actually allotted will be computed after taking into account the allocations which are made for homestead purposes and will be limited to a maximum of half an acre.

7.5 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body.

7.6 The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances.

7.7 The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family. The monetary amount shall be disbursed through a joint account in the name of husband and wife.

7.8 Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of thirty five thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed.

7.9 Each affected family that is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifteen thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.

7.10 Each affected person who is a trader and has pucca shop or *Gumti* (stall) and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop.

7.11.1 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body,-

(a) the requiring body shall ensure employment in the project at the rate of at least one eligible person per nuclear family, among those affected families who are losing some land due to land acquisition.

If additional employment opportunities are available, then priority shall be accorded to the displaced persons.

In providing employment, topmost priority shall be accorded to those affected families who have lost all their agricultural and homestead land due to acquisition of land. Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation will decide priorities in providing employment in consultation with the Gram Sabha and requiring body.

-
- (b) wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for technical/vocational training of the affected persons, so as to make them suitable persons to take on suitable jobs preferably in the project:
 - (c) the requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the State Government;
 - (d) the requiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site;
 - (e) the requiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.
 - (f) in case of nominees of displaced families eligible for employment otherwise, the upper age limit shall be relaxed by ten years.
 - (g) all unskilled new jobs and semi-skilled direct employment created in the project shall be provided to the members of the affected families, subject to availability and suitability.
 - (h) it is incumbent on the requiring body to give preference to local people in all levels of employment in the project as far as possible.
 - (i) for the purpose of employment, each affected family will nominate one member of such family.
 - (j) in case of demise of a person of affected family during service period, his dependent will be provided employment on compassionate ground.

7.11.2 The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self employment.

7.12 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the affected families who have not been provided employment or who do not want to avail employment, shall be entitled to annuity policies that will pay an amount not less than one thousand rupees per month per acre of land lost due to acquisition (the amount rounded to nearest hundred rupees) for thirty years from the date of displacement or until the provision of employment to the affected families.

Provided that, the annuity policies will not pay an amount less than one thousand rupees per month to an affected family, even if the land lost due to acquisition is less than one acre or no land is lost by that project affected family due to acquisition.

This amount of rupees twelve thousand per annum per acre will increase by rupees 500 every two years.

Provided further that the maximum amount from the annuity policy will be limited to ten thousand rupees per month per affected family.

7.13.1 In case of a commercial project other than that of any public sector undertaking /Authority/ Board/ Corporation/ Agency of the State Government or of the Central Government, one percent of annual net profit of the project in monetary terms will be distributed every year by the requiring body in accordance with para 7.13.2 among the affected families or in case of demise of the affected family, to their nominee/legal heirs. The affected families shall be provided this sum within a period of three months from the date of declaration of annual financial results.

In case the total areas acquired from the affected families form only a part of project land, then proportionate amount of one percent of net profit (In proportion of area of land acquired from the affected families to the total area of the project) of the project shall be distributed amongst the affected families in accordance with para 7.13.2 .

-
- 7.13.2 For the purpose of determination of amount to be provided to an affected family under para 7.13.1, those category of affected families which have lost some land but upto one acre of land , due to acquisition of land for the project shall be allocated points equal to 4 (four) times the area of land lost in acre. For any additional land lost due to acquisition beyond one acre , the affected family shall be allocated additional points equal to additional area lost in acre due to acquisition. But any affected family may be allocated maximum upto 18 (eighteen) points only. The total points for the project or part thereof shall be thus arrived at by summing up the points allocated to the individual affected families affected due to land acquisition for the project or part thereof. The one percent of net profit or proportionate amount as calculated under para 7.13.1 for the project or part thereof, shall be distributed equally among total points thus arrived at as hereinabove and every affected family shall be entitled to monetary amount in proportion to points allocated to it.
- 7.14 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each affected family which is involuntarily displaced shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.
- Affected families who do not get employment will also be given an amount equal to six hundred days of agricultural wage.
- 7.15 The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons amounting to one thousand five hundred rupees per month.
- 7.16 The affected families may be given the option to take a lump-sum amount in lieu of one or more of the benefits specified in paragraphs 7.2 to 7.18 (except paragraphs 7.13.1 and 7.15) the amount to be determined by the Administrator.
- 7.17 Resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits for affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes:
- 7.18.1 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of one hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribals on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.
- 7.18.2 In case of land acquisition for any project, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land.
- 7.18.3 The Scheduled Tribes affected families will be resettled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Exceptions would be allowed only in rare cases where the requiring body in case of a project involving land acquisition, or the State Government in other cases of involuntary displacement, is unable to offer such land due to reasons beyond its control.

-
- 7.18.4 The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings.
- 7.18.5 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes/OBC affected families resettled out of the District will get twenty-five per cent higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefits in monetary terms in respect of the items specified in paragraphs 7.8,7.9 and 7.10 .
- 7.18.6 Any alienation of tribal lands in violation of the laws and regulations for the time being in force as so declared by the decision of the competent court ,shall be treated as null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the resettlement and rehabilitation benefits would be available to the original tribal land-owners.
- 7.18.7 In the case of hydel projects, the affected families having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the hydel projects.
- 7.18.8 The affected *Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled Castes / other forest dweller* families, who were in possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13th day of December, 2005, shall also be eligible for the resettlement and rehabilitation benefits under this policy.

7.19 Amenities and Infrastructural Facilities to be provided at Resettlement Areas:

- 7.19.1 In all cases of involuntary displacement of one hundred families or more, comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities notified by the appropriate Government shall be provided in the resettlement area(s). Such facilities and amenities shall, *inter alia*, include roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe drinking water, sources of drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, land for fodder, plantation (social forestry or agro forestry), Public utilities, such as Post Offices, Fair Price shops etc, Food Storage Godowns, *panchayatghars*, Cooperative Societies, seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, electricity supply, health care facilities, child and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, parks, community centres, schools and educational/training facilities, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, service land, burial/cremation grounds, and security arrangements.
- 7.19.2 In cases of involuntary displacement of less than one hundred families in any area, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement site(s)as per the norms specified by the State Government. It would be mandatory that provision of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, and access to the resettlement site etc. as approved by the State Government are provided.
- 7.19.3 If relocation takes place in an existing settlement area, the same infrastructure shall also be extended to the host community.
- 7.19.4 The State Government shall ensure that a resettlement area forms part of a *gram panchayat* or municipality.
- 7.19.5 Records of Rights of the land and houses allotted to the affected families should be handed over to them by the district administration while resettling them in the resettlement area. The district administration shall take steps for immediate declaration of the new resettlement area as a Revenue Village/Municipal area if it is not a part of an already existing Revenue Village/Municipal area.

7.19.6 For the purpose of issuing residential certificate in future to the affected family, the period spent in the affected area/ name appearing in the record of rights, will be suitably taken into account.

7.20 Indexation of Rehabilitation Grant and Other Benefits :

The rehabilitation benefits expressed in monetary terms in this policy (except annuity policy mentioned in para - 7.14 and 7.16) shall be indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the first day of April following the date of coming into force of this policy as the reference date, and the same shall also be revised by the state Government at suitable intervals.

7.21 Periphery Development :

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the requiring body will be responsible for development of the geographic area within 15 kilometer from the periphery of the project site as decided by the State Government, and will be required to contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation. For this purpose, the requiring body will earmark a minimum of 1 (one) percent of net profit of the project 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 State Government after consultation with the requiring body, to be spent within the specified zone. The requiring body will carry out the developmental activity within this zone in close coordination with the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and the concerned Gram Sabha. The State Government may frame suitable rules and guidelines for this purpose.

CHAPTER –VIII

8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

8.1 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee at the Project Level:

8.1.1 For each project which involves involuntary displacement of one hundred or more families *en masse* in any area, the State Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairpersonship of the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, where appointed, or an officer not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate where the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation is not appointed, to be called the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the scheme or plan of resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families, and to carry out post-implementation social audits.

8.1.2 The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee constituted as above shall include, apart from officers of the State Government, as one of its members:

- a representative of women residing in the affected area;
- a representative each of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes residing in the affected area ;
- a representative of the lead bank;
- Chairperson(s) of the *panchayats*, and municipalities located in the affected area, or their nominee(s);
- Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of the area included in the affected area;
- the Land Acquisition Officer of the project; and
- a representative of the requiring body.

8.1.3 The procedure regulating the business of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee, its meetings and other matters connected thereto shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

8.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee at the District Level:

8.2.1 In each district, the State Government shall constitute a standing Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee under the chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner of the district, consisting of members in tune with para 8.1.2 to monitor and review the progress of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families in the district excluding those covered by the resettlement and rehabilitation committees at the project level as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.

8.2.2 The composition, powers, functions and other matters relating to the functioning of the resettlement and rehabilitation committee at the district level shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

8.3 Tribunal: -

8.3.1 A three member Tribunal shall be appointed by the State Government for time-bound disposal of the grievances arising out of the matters covered by this policy.

8.3.2 Any affected person, if aggrieved, for not being offered the admissible resettlement and benefits as provided under this policy, may move an appropriate petition for redressal of his or her grievances to the Tribunal concerned.

8.3.3 The form and manner in which and the time within which complaints may be made to the Tribunal and disposed of shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

8.3.4 The Tribunal shall have the power to consider and dispose of all complaints relating to resettlement and rehabilitation against the decision of the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation or Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee and issue such directions to the requiring body, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation where appointed, or the other senior Government official appointed for resettlement and rehabilitation, where the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement is not appointed; or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be as it may deem proper for the redressal of such grievances relating to implementation of this policy.

8.3.5 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the disputes related to the compensation award for the land or other property acquired will be disposed of as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act of the Union or State for the time being in force under which the acquisition of land is undertaken, and will be outside the purview of the functions of the Tribunal. "

CHAPTER – IX

9. **Monitoring Mechanism**

9.1 **State Level Council on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (SLCRR)**

The State Level Council on Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The council may comprise of the ministers of the concerned departments, Chief Secretary and the Secretary of the Department concerned. The council may also include experts of national repute as members.

The State Level Council on Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall meet atleast twice a year.

9.2 Monitoring Committee :

There shall be a State Level Monitoring Committee to be chaired by the Development Commissioner for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation schemes relating to all projects to which this Policy applies.

The Committee will have the following as its members:

Development Commissioner, Chairperson
Secretary, Revenue and Land Reforms, Member Secretary
Secretary, Road Construction Department
Secretary, Water Resources
Secretary, Industry
Secretary, Welfare
Secretary, Health
Secretary, Human Resources
Secretary, Mines & Geology
Secretary, Energy
Secretary, Forest and Environment
Secretary, Labour and Employment
Secretary, Agriculture
Secretary, Law
Secretary, Urban Development
Commissioner, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, Coordinator

Besides, the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry/Department of the project for which the land is to be acquired shall be invited as one of the members.

- 9.2.1 To ensure speedy disposal of any issues that may arise, the Administrator resettlement and rehabilitation of the respective project and a representative of the Requiring Body will be permanent invitees to the State Level Monitoring Committee.

9.3 **Information Sharing:**

- 9.3.1 All information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation and resettlement package, shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned *gram sabhas, panchayats*, etc. by the project authorities.

-
- 9.3.2 For each major project covered by this policy, there shall be an Oversight Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement in the department concerned of the State Government.
- 9.4 The Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, Government of Jharkhand will be nodal department for the State Government, for the purpose of implementation and execution of this policy.
- 9.5 The State Government may modify any provision of this policy from time to time .
- 9.6 Commencement :**
Jharkhand Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2008 shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of Jharkhand (Extraordinary).

By order of the Governor of Jharkhand,
R.S. Poddar,
Secretary.
