



पुनर्वास  
एवं  
पुनःस्थापन नीति

**RESETTLEMENT  
&  
REHABILITATION POLICY**  
(May-1993)

**National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.**  
New Delhi  
INDIA

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## PREAMBLE

Most of the NTPC Projects are located in remote areas. NTPC acquires large stretches of rural land for its projects which may displace people. In those instances, NTPC will take measures to resettle and rehabilitate Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with the objective that the PAP will improve or at least regain their previous standard of living. Thus, NTPC's effort is complementary to the Government's efforts in rural development. As and when any national Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) guidelines/policy/ Government order if finalized and adopted, NTPC will review and modify its R & R policy as is suitable for thermal power projects. The R & R policy will be implemented in close cooperation with the concerned State Authorities and to the extent that endorsement by the State Authorities is warranted, NTPC will seek to obtain such endorsement.

This policy will be implemented within the framework of local applicable law.

## 5.3 ADDITION OF CHAPTER-I

### NEED FOR R&R OF DISPLACED PERSONS

- 1.1 Improper resettlement and rehabilitation is the root of discontentment and alienation of the PAPs. It may be difficult to operate project efficiently without the cooperation of the local people.
- 1.2 The land that is acquired for thermal power projects is for a public purpose and generally the displacement is involuntary. The PAPs often face forcible eviction and, in fact, have no choice but to face the new social set up.
- 1.3 The age old rural environment is often transformed to semi-urban environment in a short period of time. While there is usually a rise in the cost of living, the scope for traditional sources of income is likely to be reduced. In most of the cases, PAPs find it increasingly difficult to cope with the new environmental set up.
- 1.4 The landed property is handed over to the holders

through generations. Land acquisition and consequent displacement disrupts the traditional social system.

- 1.5 Drastic changes in the land use pattern substantially alters the agro-based rural economy and the life style of people affected. Further, even though the assets like cattle etc. may not be disturbed, the PAPs may have to sell them off in the absence of pasture land, needing alternative means of income.

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**CHAPTER-II**

**BASIC ISSUES INVOLVED IN FRAMING  
A REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN**

**REGAINING OF ECONOMIC BASE**

- 2.1 Acquisition of land induces a large scale change in land use patterns and can destroy the economic base. The Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is to be formulated so that after a reasonable transition period, the displaced persons improve, or at least regain their previous standard of living, earning capacity and production levels. The transition gap is to be reduced to a minimum.
- 2.2 NTPC's involvement in the rehabilitation activities will continue until such time as NTPC has taken all actions in accordance with RAP to enable PAPs to improve or regain their previous standard of living.

## CHAPTER-III

# CATEGORIES OF PAPS AND RAP ENTITLEMENTS

For resettlement and rehabilitation purpose, it is necessary that the PAPS be classified into different categories.

### 3.1 PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAP) COVER THE FOLLOWING

- (a) A person whose entire land is acquired.
- (b) A person owning land which is not economically viable after acquisition. In some states the minimum amount of land considered economically viable is 2 Ha; adjustment needs to be made depending on local conditions such as soil fertility, access to water(irrigation) and other factors.
- (c) A person whose homestead only is acquired.
- (d) A person whose homestead and land is acquired.

- (e) A person (tenant tiller) who is in actual possession of land which is acquired.
- (f) A person (agricultural labourer) who does not have legal title to the land which is acquired but earns his living principally through manual labour on that land.
- (g) A tribal residing or deriving livelihood from the forest land which is acquired.
- (h) A landless person cultivating on the government land which is acquired.
- (i) Persons dependent upon the land either directly or indirectly, and having a client relationship with the displaced community.
- (j) In a joint family or joint holding, a person (major) who has a share in the land or homestead.
- (k) A permanent resident of the area which is acquired but not defined above.
- (l) A person (absentee land owner or absentee homestead owner) who is not in actual possession of land or homestead for 5 years prior to date of notification under Land Acquisition Act (LA Act).

### 3.2 ELIGIBILITY STATUS

The table below indicates the status of each category of person or families with respect to RAP entitlement. The cut-off for determining eligibility shall be the date of notification under the Land Acquisition Act, Section 4 (i). Evidence of status as a PAP is to be provided by a person in the form of (a) written legal document or (b) reference to a record, such as a revenue officer certificate, electoral roll or ration card; in the absence of which (c) an oral declaration, credible and/or corroborated, will be considered.

3.3 Category of PAPs (as given in para 3.1)	Resettlement/Rehabilitation Entitlements (detailed in para 3.6 to 3.16)
a. Person losing entire land	Land for land, or self employment, or shop or award of petty contract, or job (after accounting for compensation legally due under Land Acquisition Act)
b. Person left with land not economically viable (less than 2 ha)	(Set-A)
c. Person whose homestead is acquired	Alternate house site measuring 50' x 40' along with community infrastructural facilities

- and relocation, and other rehabilitation assistance.  
**(Set-B)**
- d. Person whose homestead and land is acquired **Both Set A and Set B**
- e. Person (tenant tiller) in actual possession of land **Set A** when no claim made by original landlord; or **Set C** in case original landlord claims compensation under LA Act and **Set A** option.
- f. Agricultural labourer without legal title to land Self-employment or shop or award of petty contract or job (as per para 3.15 b) **(Set C)**.
- g. Tribal residing or deriving livelihood from forest land **Set C and Set D**  
Tribals will receive special attention to restore their income.
- h. Landless person cultivating government land **Set C**
- i. Person having Assistance to establish

client relationship  
with displaced  
community

the type of facilities lost on  
account of land acquisition.  
Assessment in such cases  
will be separately carried out  
by NTPC and/or the State  
Administration and in  
consultation with PAPs  
(Set D).

- j. Permanent resident of land not covered above Set D
- k. In a joint family or joint holding, a person (major) who has share Set B
- l. Absentee land-owner or absentee homestead owner No entitlement under RAP

### 3.4 CONTENT OF THE RAP AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The rehabilitation may differ from project to project.  
The RAP will cover :

- (a) legal instruments and regulations;

- (b) objectives;
  - (c) maps;
  - (d) baseline socio-economic survey;
  - (e) community participation and integration with host population;
  - (f) mechanisms to select alternate sites, evaluate losses and allocate compensation;
  - (g) plan for resettlement and rehabilitation;
  - (h) estimated cost;
  - (i) financial plan;
  - (j) responsibility, organisation, and staffing;
  - (k) timetable for implementation of RAP; and
  - (l) monitoring and evaluation arrangement.
- 3.5 Consultation with representatives of PAPs like Panchayat or State Government/District Development Authorities and voluntary organisation like Chetna of Rihand will be made. Any entitled person, if deprived of their benefits, as applicable to him, under this policy, has a right to legal recourse.

### 3.6 REHABILITATION MEASURES

Rehabilitation of PAPs involves two distinct aspects:

- (i) compensation for losses in terms of land, cash and other forms; and
- (ii) assistance to start a new life in terms of opportunities, training, credit and community services for schooling and health and new employment opportunities. Measures to be undertaken by NTPC are set out below.

### 3.7 HOMESTEAD

The eligible PAP will be given compensation for his existing homestead (structure and appurtenant land) on the basis of evaluation done under the Land Acquisition Act. In addition, NTPC will provide to said PAP a developed plot (50' x 40') free of cost at the new housing site, transport and arrangement for his belongings and reusable material from his old house, and such other assistance as may be required for the rehabilitation.

### 3.8 LAND FOR LAND

This appears to be one of the most preferred modes of rehabilitation. However, the main problem is the availability of land. The following modalities will be

exercised for this purpose for the eligible land  
outsee.

(i) A PAP who chooses this option, will not be  
entitled to any other rehabilitation option.  
However, necessary transport assistance will be  
provided to the PAPs for moving into the new  
area.

(ii) NTPC will negotiate with the State Government  
for release of revenue land for allotment to the  
eligible PAPs. NTPC will provide infrastructural  
facilities to make the land fit for agriculture, if  
the land allotted is of lower quality.

(iii) If Government land is not available, private land  
may be acquired through a Land Purchase  
Committee (LPC) on a "willing buyer - willing  
seller" basis. NTPC will use its good offices to  
facilitate establishing this. The LPC will consist  
of the District Collector or his nominee;  
representative(s) from NTPC; representative(s)  
from PAP; and such other persons as the State  
Government consider necessary.

(iv) Under this concept (item iii) the maximum  
amount of land allotment will be limited to 2 Ha  
of suitable land. No compensation for the land  
acquired would be paid to the PAPs to the extent  
of land allotment.

(v) Land to be allotted (agricultural/irrigable) will be identified by the Land Purchase Committee in the vicinity of the project area (within 25 kms radius). A PAP opting for this option will get a maximum of two options for selection of alternate land, subject to availability.

3.9 When alternate land is not available nor-acceptable to the eligible PAP as per the above procedure or in cases where a PAP is not entitled to the 'land for land' option, the PAP may exercise one of the following options for his rehabilitation. A variety of income generating schemes will be offered on the basis of (a) consultation with PAPs and local Government; and (b) the socio-economic survey establishing the need for such schemes. The following are illustrative:

### 3.10 SELF EMPLOYMENT, DAIRY, POULTRY, HANDICRAFTS, ETC.

Dairy and poultry is one of the most viable rehabilitation options. NTPC will provide about Rs.15,000 - (subject to regular review and adjustment) per family for this purpose. Such a project offers a good market for dairy and poultry products and this option is expected to prove beneficial. Technical assistance in start up as well as marketing/facilities will be offered.

3.11 In some areas, people earn their living through handicrafts or other income generating schemes. To the displaced families, NTPC will provide about Rs.15,000 (subject to regular review and adjustment) per family for providing means of income through handicrafts. This will also help in preserving and grooming the national heritage.

3.12 The expenses identified for establishing of self employment schemes like dairy, poultry handicrafts etc. will not be directly disbursed to the PAPs but channelized through banks.

### 3.13 SHOPS

Shops are one of the viable rehabilitation options. A limited number of shops will be earmarked for allotment to the PAPs after appropriate consultation regarding the PAP's capability and aptitude. Shops would be constructed by NTPC and allotted to the willing PAPs. The capital required for operation of the shops, not exceeding Rs.15,000/- (subject to regular review and adjustment) would be made available by banks as loans and NTPC will stand surety for the loans. The interest payable will be borne by NTPC.

Any assistance needed by PAPs in formulation of schemes for procuring loans from banks and stabilizing the same will be rendered by NTPC.

### 3.14 AWARD OF PETTY CONTRACTS

PAPs will also be considered for award of small petty contracts on a preferential basis.

### 3.15 JOBS

Jobs will be given to some eligible PAPs on preferential basis as under:

- (a) **Jobs with NTPC:** NTPC projects do not envisage significant job opportunities to the local residents. However, some jobs will be earmarked for the PAPs in the un-skilled and semi-skilled category. However, preference will be given to eligible PAPs if they meet the job requirements in the skilled categories.
- (b) **Jobs with Contractors:** Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis where feasible.

### 3.16 TRAINING

Some members of the displaced families may qualify to go for vocational training courses. NTPC will pay the training cost including tuition, residential hostel charges, books and stationary requirement charges. Whereas no job commitment could be given to the trained PAPs, they could be given preference

provided they meet NTPC's job requirements. This option will be determined after appropriate consultation regarding the PAP's capability and aptitude.

### 3.17 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The community facilities and services would be available to all residents of the area, including PAPs and the host population. The homestead PAPs will be given developed house sites (50'x40') for residential purposes, free of cost. The resettlement village(s) will be provided the following facilities at NTPC expenses:

- (a) **Primary School:** All capital expenditure for school building, furniture, blackboards, other equipments including that of a laboratory would be provided by NTPC. However, the responsibility of running schools would be that of the State Government. In case, the State Government efforts do not materialize, the schools can be operated with the help of welfare agencies or any other suitable alternative.
- (b) **Dispensary :** In addition to all capital expenditure for building, furniture, equipments etc. the services of doctor/doctors and the medicines for running the dispensaries will be provided by NTPC.

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- (c) One village pond, panchayat ghar; one drinking water well for at least every 50 families renovation of existing well/hand pump; water supply for drinking; Water Bound Macadam (WBM) with bituminous surfacing road linked to the main road; drainage; road inside the village with tress planted on either side; Sulabh Sauchalaya for each dwelling area and road electrification of the resettlement area which is in the vicinity of the project.

3.18 The approach for operation of community facilities would be flexible and all efforts will be made to involve the State and local-self Government/ Panchayat for operating the facilities. To achieve this, NTPC will pursue with these agencies to ensure the same.

## CHAPTER-IV

# IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION, DISPUTE MECHANISM

### 4.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

To develop an appropriate and effective RAP the following procedure will be adopted.

#### DETAILED DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE AREA PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED.

- (a) A study will be carried out at all the new project sites through a reputed consultant well experienced in this kind of work. It is desirable to appoint a local consultant who is well versed with the social matrix of the area. The District Collector will be involved at every stage of the study and the data will be authenticated by the Collector. PAPs will be consulted.
- (b) The basic objective of the socio economic study will be to generate baseline data on the social

and economic status of the population who are likely to lose their means of livelihood or homestead due to the acquisition of the land for the project. The data base will be used to formulate a viable and practical RAP for the affected families. For this purpose, the choice of rehabilitation options of the affected families, in order of priority will be recorded in the socio economic census after due consultations.

#### **4.2 SCHEDULE OF THE CENSUS AND FORMULATION OF R&R PLAN**

The socio-economic study is to be conducted immediately after the presentation of the Feasibility Report (FR). Once the demographic and socio-economic data is available the R&R plan will be formulated in consultation with the State Government and PAPs. The R&R Plan will be formulated as a simultaneous activity with the land acquisition process.

#### **4.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The R&R scheme will be monitored and evaluated periodically after the completion of the land acquisition process.

- (a) The R&R activities are the responsibility of Personnel & Administration Department. A

separate group, both at the project and the Corporate Centre has been constituted for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP with respect to time and cost frame. At Corporate Centre the group is headed by a Senior Manager, whereas at the project, an executive of the rank of a Manager is heading the group.

- (b) The site group will be in close interaction with the State Authorities during the implementation of the plan. Although NTPC will develop the plots and infrastructural facilities in the resettlement colony and actively implement the R&R plan, assistance of State Authorities will be taken for administrative services like allotment of plots, procurement of material for self employment etc. Constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities will be held. Implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measures, if required, will be incorporated in the plan. Apart from the State Government, the PAPs the village leader including the Pradhans will also be consulted and associated during implementation of the plan.
- (c) The R&R group in the Corporate Centre will evaluate the implementation of R&R plan on its completion.

#### 4.4 DISPUTE MECHANISM

A committee comprising of nominee(s) of the State Government and nominee(s) of the project General Manager will be constituted to review the grievances of PAPs and propose mid-stream alterations in the RAP.

## CHAPTER - V

### EARLIER NTPC PROJECTS

- 5.1 One of the Corporate Objectives of NTPC is to function as a responsible Corporate Citizen and discharge social responsibility in respect of environmental protection and rehabilitation. Even earlier, NTPC has been making a conscious effort to rehabilitate the oustees by providing them with regular employment with NTPC, jobs with contractors, allotment of shops, award of petty contracts etc. in a limited measure, apart from physically resettling the homestead oustees by allotting them developed plots of land for making their house. However, NTPC is strengthening the Community Development facilities to benefit the people living around its project areas.
- 5.2 With respect to PAPs from earlier NTPC projects, NTPC will undertake special socio-economic surveys of said PAPs to ascertain their present socio-economic status. On the basis of these surveys and where found necessary, NTPC will, in consultation with said PAPs and appropriate State Authorities formulate a remedial action plan which would:

- (a) focus on developing on enhancing community facilities for the benefit of said PAPs;
- (b) to provide training and other facilities to upgrade skills and improve opportunities of said PAPs in order to improve their standard of living and thereby their earning capacity; and
- (c) using its good offices to assist PAPs to achieve such improvements through ongoing Government assistance programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Program.

In the locations/rehabilitation colonies where the conglomeration of PAPs exist, the following community facilities would be provided.

- a. Primary school
- b. Dispensary
- c. Drinking water well
- d. WBM link road connection to the main road
- e. Village roads
- f. Area and road lighting

### 5.3 ADOPTION OF VILLAGES

One of the villages in the vicinity of the project area will be adopted to develop them to model village. NTPC in this instance will provide community facilities so that villagers can benefit from the developmental activities. However, our emphasis would be on the R&R of oustees. The option for adoption of villages will be kept open depending upon the circumstances.