

Resettlement & Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation

To ensure proper rehabilitation, a benchmark survey is being conducted by an independent agency as per conditions laid down in the R&R policy-2006 and guide line issued by Revenue and Disaster Management Department. The survey includes socio-economic survey, sociocultural survey and infrastructure survey to fix up the bench mark which is to be improved upon after relocation. The Resettlement & Rehabilitation Action Plan is being prepared for the project and placed before the Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC) of the project for approval. The RPDAC is constituted by the Government in order to encourage participation of displaced people and their elected representatives in implementation and monitoring of the provisions of R&R Policy.

The RPDAC is also responsible for overseeing and monitoring periphery development. The RPDAC approves the Resettlement & Rehabilitation plan along with the list of the displaced families /affected families and recommend it to the Govt. for sanction of the Rehabilitation Assistance. During the process of rehabilitation, preference is given to land based rehabilitation as far as practicable. However, the oustees are thoroughly consulted and options are taken from them regarding the mode of rehabilitation i.e land based or cash based. In cash-based rehabilitation, the displaced families are motivated to purchase productive assets. For better livelihood restoration, skill development trainings are being arranged for the oustees, taking into consideration their aptitude, qualification and their experience in sectors like Agriculture -Horticulture, reservoir fisheries, dairy and other trades like light/heavy vehicle driving, computer operation, and tailoring, etc.

Resettlement

The Displaced families are resettled either in a resettlement colony or in a chosen place of their own which is often called “self resettlement”. When they resettle on their own and ten or more families choose to live in close neighbourhood the place is termed as a “resettlement cluster”. With revenue surplus land becoming scarce the numbers of resettlement clusters are in rise. While resettling the displaced families in a colony or cluster care is being taken to restore their livelihood, socio-cultural identity, cultural practices and social customs. Efforts are also being made to preserve archeological sites/monuments at their new place of relocation. Special attention is paid to develop good host and guest relationship. Besides, civic amenities are provided for a decent community living. To ensure proper resettlement, a socio-cultural survey is being meticulously done in all the ongoing irrigation Projects as prescribed in the R&R Policy- 2006. The infrastructure survey ensures that the lost community infrastructures are replaced in the new place of relocation. To improve the quality of lives, better infrastructural facilities in the shape of roads, electricity, drinking water, deep bore well, ponds, schools, panchayat ghar, anganwadi center etc. are provided after thorough discussion and active participation of the displaced families. In some cases additional infrastructure is also provided in host villages to ease out the pressure on existing infrastructure and natural resources. This helps to maintain cordial relationship between the oustees and the host population of late, proper lay out of the colonies is being done with the help of architects who finalizes the lay out plan in consultation with the displaced persons.

Thirteen (13) major and medium reservoirs are under progress in which approximately 37752 persons will be either displaced or affected. Some 24652 families have been paid rehabilitation assistance so far. Further, steps have been taken for development of civic infrastructure in the resettlement colonies and clusters of Kanupur, Subarnarekha, Telengiri, Manjore, Rukura and

Ghatakeswar Irrigation Projects. R&R work of other pipeline projects such as Ong Dam Project, IB irrigation Project, Katra Irrigation Project, Dhauragoth Irrigation Project are to be taken up after clearance from MOTA. Projectwise rehabilitation and resettlement status is given in the following table.

Table - 4.32
R&R Status as of March 2016

Name of the Project	Total Families	Approved by RPDAC	Sanctioned by DoWR	RA paid fully	Families to be evacuated	Total Evacuated	Balance to be evacuated
Lower Indra	9417	9417	9417	7424	4865	3667	1198
Kanupur	3930	3930	3866	1723	1723	519	1204
Subarnarekha	7978	6226	7978	3381	4202	3381	821
Lower Suktel	9212	804	804	27	804	27	777
Ret	798	798	798	378	473	378	95
Chheligarh	490	237	237	0	298	0	298
Deo	993	659	993	417	788	146	642
Telegiri	693	693	693	693	693	693	0
Rukura	641	641	641	534	641	534	107
Major & Medium	34152	23405	25427	14577	14487	9345	5142



Lining work in progress (Baitarani Left Bank Canal of Anandapur Barrage)