

## Resettlement &

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, socio cultural 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 representative in implementation and monitoring of the provision 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

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 neighborhood 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-

**Table - 4.33**

### **R & R STATUS**

SL No	Project Name	No. of AF/DF	No. of AF/DF Sanctioned	No. of Sanctioned by DOWR	RR Amount Sanctioned by DOWR	RR Amount Paid	No. of Evacuated
1	Ret Irrigation Project	798	798	798	357498126	301879924	403
2	Rukura Irrigation Project	695	695	641	236622579	192708269	222
3	Telengiri M I P	775	775	775	413391000	403740900	693
4	Chheligarh Irrigation Project	600	294	244	134640000	23338750	
5	Lower Indra Irrigation Project	9441	9441	9441	3284953492	2388838833	4713
6	Kanupur Irrigation Project	4844	4844	4607	2306135848	1657270359	1971
7	Anandapur Barrage Project						
8	Subernarekha Irrigation Project	7980	6226	7980	2295361455	1911279623	3393
9	Lower Suktel Irrigation Project	5241		1327	671756802	284410166	169
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30374</b>	<b>23073</b>	<b>25813</b>	<b>9700359302</b>	<b>7163466824</b>	<b>11564</b>

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, panchayatghar, 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 9 major and medium reservoirs are under progress in which approximately 30374 persons will be either displaced or affected. Some 25813 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. During the last financial year a sum of Rs. 44.00 crores was sanctioned towards rehabilitation assistance payment to displaced families.