

**AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS,  
DISPLACEMENT  
AND REHABILITATION IN ORISSA**

**17<sup>th</sup> July 2009**

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# OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- I. OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND DISPLACEMENT IN INDIA AND ORISSA
- II. R&R EFFORTS AND STATUS OF DISPLACED FAMILIES
- III. TREND CHANGE IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY
- IV. WHY POOR R&R?
- V. MAJOR AREAS OF CONCERN IN R&R AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EFFECTIVE R&R
- VI. ARE POLICY PROVISIONS ENOUGH?
- VII. GREY AREAS IN THE R&R POLICY

I.

## OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND DISPLACEMENT (Approx. Fig) IN INDIA Upto 2000

CATEGORY OF PROJECTS	NO OF DISPLACED FAMILIES (Approx)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DISPLACEMENT
Mines	40 Lakh	14.04%
Industries	20 Lakh	07.02%
Dam Projects	200 Lakh	70.18%
Sanctuaries	10 Lakh	03.50%
Others	15 Lakh	05.26%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>285 Lakh</b>	<b>100%</b>

I.  
**OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS  
AND DISPLACEMENT (Approx. Fig) IN  
ORISSA (Upto 2000)**

<b>CATEGORY OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>NO OF DISPLACED FAMILIES</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DISPLACEMENT</b>
Mines	15000	11.24%
Industries	18000	13.48%
Dam Projects	90000	67.42%
Others (Linear, Urban Infrastructure etc.)	10000	07.49%
Wild Life Sanctuaries	500	0.37%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133500</b>	<b>100%</b>

## II.

# R&R EFFORTS AND STATUS OF DISPLACED FAMILIES

## A. EVOLUTION OF RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY (ORISSA)

SL.No	PHASE	HIGHLIGHTS OF R&R
I	Projects Prior to 1973	Only Paid Compensation and were left to themselves to resettle and rehabilitate
II	Projects Between 1973-1980	Basically Land Based Resettlement and Rehabilitation
III	Projects Between 1980-1994	Primarily Cash Doll Based R&R Package
IV	Projects After 1994	Liberal R&R Package and Definition of DF got expanded and PAPs also became eligible for R.R. Assistance
V	Projects After 2006 R&R Policy	A very Progressive R&R Package and much stress on Participatory R&R Planning and Implementation.
VI	2007 National R&R Policy	Efforts are made for a possible revision in the 2006 Orissa R&R Policy

## B. OVERALL STATUS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE

- ✓ MOST OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS HAVE RESULTED IN POOR AND UNSUCCESSFUL R&R
- ✓ MAJORITY OF THE AFFECTED PEOPLE HAVE FAILED TO RECONSTRUCT THEIR PRE-PROJECT/PRE-DISPLACED LIVING STANDARDS
- ✓ AFFECTED PEOPLE HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN MARGINALIZED
- ✓ OFTEN SLIPPED BELOW THE THRESHOLD OF POVERTY
- ✓ TO BE PRECISE, THE AFFECTED PEOPLE IN MOST OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS HAVE ENDED UP WITH:
  - I. LANDLESSNESS
  - II. HOMELESSNESS
  - III. JOBLESSNESS
  - IV. MARGINALIZATION
  - V. FOOD INSECURITY
  - VI. INCREASED MORBIDITY
  - VII. LOSS OF ACCESS TO CPR
  - VIII. SOCIAL DISARTICULATION.

### III.

## TREND CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE FIRST TWO DECADES OF 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

- I. More Industrial and Mining Projects
- II. Increased Linear Projects
- III. More Urban Infrastructure Projects
- IV. Very Less Number of Dam/Irrigation Projects
- V. Increased Resistance to Development Projects
- V. More Tribals Affected and Displaced
- V. Increase participation of MNCs in Development Projects

## IV. WHY POOR R&R?

- Absence of R&R policy with a Human Face
- R&R Policies not backed up by implementation strategy
- Non Participatory Approach
- Poor and Inadequate Institutional Set Up.
- Lack of accountability in the entire process.
- Frequent transfer of the key officials.
- R&R is mostly considered as a Low Key Activity in the Agenda
- Very low percentage of allocation for R&R.
- Lack of Proper Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Lack of a proper Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- No effort to Integrate the Hosts with Resettlers
- Compensation is much less than replacement cost

- Non recognition of customary land right of the tribal
- No Benefit Sharing Arrangement
- Differential treatment to the PAPs & DPs by different projects
- Purchase of land by land mafias in and around the project area
- Entry of outsiders and agitating the PAPs against the project
- Anti Project agitation by Political and vested interest groups
- Infighting among different players/industries setting up units
- Cut off date and updation of DP list
- Considerable Gestation period between the Compensation Payment, R.A payment and Evacuation
- Coercive Action
- False promises by the Project authorities
- Non integration of Ongoing Governmental Programme with R&R Package

V.

# ARE POLICY PROVISIONS ENOUGH?

## No?

- Policies only provide enabling provisions and one has to look beyond this
- Policy only provides a framework and sets minimum standards to extend R&R Package
- One should not read only the lines of the provisions envisaged in the policy document, One has to read between the lines and interpret the provisions in favour of the Impacted Persons
- Provisions in the Policy alone will not be enough for livelihood restoration
- Integration of ongoing income generating & poverty alleviation programme with the R&R Provisions

## VI.

# GREY AREAS IN THE R&R POLICY

- **Non Recognition of Customary Land Rights of the Tribals**
- **Gender Bias in the Policy (18 + Sons and 30+ Unmarried Daughters are treated as a Displaced Family for the purpose of R & R Assistance)**
- **PAPs not getting displaced are not extended R&R Support**
- **No provision of Issuance of pattas jointly in the name of both the spouses**
- **No provision of any kind of support for the Occupationally Displaced Persons on account of the project**
- **No mention of official date of evacuation for the DPs**

## VII.

### MAJOR AREAS OF CONCERN IN R&R AND SOME STEPS FOR ENSURING REHABILITATION WITH A HUMAN FACE

- ❖ Avoid Coercive Action of Any Kind
- ❖ Look for alternative sites for the Project and the one that displaces least number of people to be selected
- ❖ Go to the people and do not Stay Away from them
- ❖ Identify potential youths in the affected and peripheral villages and engage them as Volunteers
- ❖ Form Women SHGs and provide them Training and Financial Support for undertaking Micro Enterprises. This will also contribute for minimizing resistance
- ❖ Entry of outsiders to the affected and periphery villages to be prevented
- ❖ Sale and purchase of land to be frizzed in the project affected area
- ❖ Go from simple area to disturbed areas in acquisition and evacuation
- ❖ Recognize the Customary Land Rights of the Tribal

- ❖ Effect replacement cost of land to the land losers
- ❖ Livelihood Support/Intervention to be given more thrust in R&R
- ❖ Involve local people for project activities (construction & petty works)
- ❖ Avoid Divide and Rule Policy among the Affected/Displaced
- ❖ Basic Services to be continued in the affected/submerged villages till majority of the people are not physically displaced
- ❖ Physical Displacement only after full receipt of Entitlement
- ❖ Strict Adherence to the Legal and Regulatory Frameworks
- ❖ Ensure Benefit Sharing Arrangements
- ❖ Disclosure of Information including Entitlement to the impacted people in local language
- ❖ Dovetail/Integrate all the Ongoing Developmental Programmes in the R&R Action Plan in participatory mode

- ❖ Consultation before finalizing the agenda of activities
  - ✓ Affected People
  - ✓ PRI Members
  - ✓ Host Community where the DPs will be resettled
- ❖ Identification of the Adverse Effects of the Project to be caused from early stage (**Risk Identification**)
- ❖ R&R Package and Action Plan should be prepared incorporating Risk Mitigating Strategies
- ❖ Vulnerable Groups to be identified and special package for mitigating their adverse effects
- ❖ Programs for Integrating the Hosts with the Resettlers
- ❖ Replenishment of CPRs in the new place of resettlement

THANKS