

RELEVANCE & PROCESS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY UNDER RFCTLARR ACT, 2013.

Shri Santosh Kumar Jena, 15th Batch Induction Training
Odisha Revenue Service
Executive Officer, NAC, Nayagarh.
Santosh2844@gmail.com

INRODUCTION

On January 1, 2014, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has come into force. This law replaced the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. The law regulates the acquisition of land by government (Centre and states except J&K) for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization. It puts in place the rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons. The law makes sure that__:

The affected persons get fair compensation when their land is taken away:-

- Transparency is brought into the process of land acquisition.
- Adequate provisions are made for rehabilitation of the affected people.
- The affected families are least disturbed.
- *Local self governments including Gram Sabhas are consulted* in the process of land acquisition.
- The affected persons become partners in development post acquisition.
- Mandatory consent of at least 70% of affected people for acquiring land for public-private partnership (PPP) projects and 80% for acquiring land for private companies.

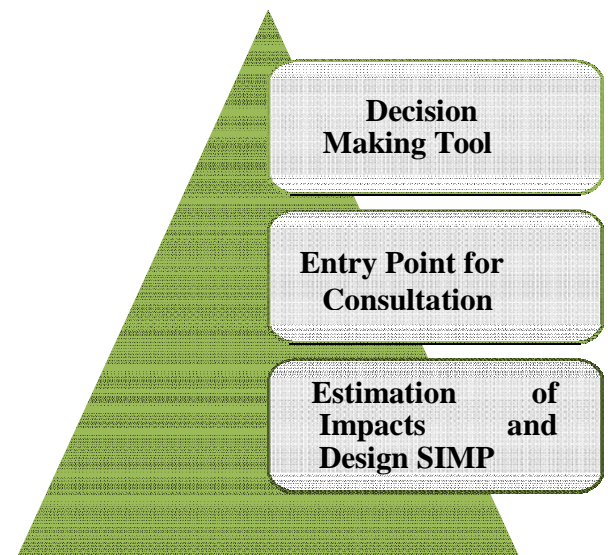
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- SIA is predicting in advance, the social impacts (social/ cultural, economic, infrastructure and public services, physical cultural resources and intangible cultural resources) likely to follow from a project proposal.
- Outcome: Proposing suitable steps necessary to prevent/contain harmful potential impacts of proposed projects.

THE RFCTLARR ACT-PRE NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Mandatory SIA, Sections 4 to 9

1. LA serves the public purpose.
2. Estimation of Land/Assets/Affected families.
3. Minimize land/displacement.
4. Other alternatives are considered.
5. Social Benefits>Social Costs/
 - Appraisal of 7 members Expert Group.
 - **Consent Process along with the SIA.**



What is Public Purpose?

Public purpose includes the following:

- Strategic use by the armed forces, paramilitary, state police for national security
- Infrastructure projects except private hospitals, private education institutions and private hotels
- Projects related to industrial corridors, mining, national investment and manufacturing zone, sports, healthcare, tourism and space programmes
- housing projects for income groups specified by government
- projects planned for development of village sites, residential areas for lower income groups in urban areas
- projects involving agro-processing, warehousing, cold storage, marketing infrastructure, dairy, fisheries and meat processing cooperatives

First stage: Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study by Government

The process of land acquisition starts with the Preparation of **Social Impact Assessment Study**. Whenever government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and then carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them. When and how this consultation will take place, is defined by the government via notification.

Such notification will be brought out in local language and will be made available to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and the offices of District Collector and SDM. It will be published in the local media and will be uploaded on relevant website of the government. The act mandates the government to ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation while conducting such SIA study. This study has to be finished in 6 months time.

Subject matter of SIA

The subject matter of the SIA includes answering the following questions.

- Does the proposed acquisition **really serve a public purpose?**
- How many families would be affected and how many of them will be displaced?
- What is the extent of the public and private land including the houses is going to be affected?
- Is the land proposed to be acquired is absolute bare minimum extent needed for the proposed project?
- If the acquisition at a different place was considered and found not feasible.
- What will be the nature and cost of addressing the social impacts over there?

- A simultaneously completed Environment Impact Assessment

After the SIA has been finished, the government would prepare **Social Impact Management Plan**. This plan would list all that would be needed to ameliorate the impacts caused by the land acquisition. The SIA includes a public hearing in the affected area. The report of the SIA is made public and is made available to local government offices.

Stage-2: Appraisal of SIA

Once the SIA study is over and its report is ready, the government will refer this report to an independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group. This expert group has to be constituted by the government. This expert group has representatives as follows:

- Two non-official social scientists
- Two representatives of the local self government i.e. Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation
- Two rehabilitation experts
- One technical expert.

The chairperson of this expert group will be the person nominated from any of the above members. This group will study the SIA report. If this group finds that the project does not serve any public purpose or the social costs and adverse social impacts of the project outweigh the potential benefits, they will recommend so within 2 months time. Once it is done, no acquisition can take place and the entire process is abandoned. However, story does not end here. Even if the expert group says no, the government is able to acquire the land. The Government would need to record in writing that__:

- project is legitimate and bona fide public purpose
- it's potential benefits and the public purpose outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact
- minimum area of land required is proposed to be acquired
- There is no unutilized land which has been previously acquired in the area.

The above discussion makes it clear that although the expert group has power to reject the project, the government shall have an upper hand and overriding powers.

Stage 3: Notification and acquisition

After the above two stages are complete, the government would put in place a preliminary notification in which it would publish the details of the land acquired. This notification will be made accessible in local area via various media. The local governments are informed about this notification. Once the notification is out, no person

of the affected area can sell any land or make any other land related transactions. The officers are empowered to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in the area. The Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families. A draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme is prepared by the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The details of this scheme are made available to local public via various media.

Stage 4: Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards

After the land acquisition is over, the collector shall pass **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards** for each affected family. This award will comprise:

- Amount payable to a family
- Bank account number of the person to whom the amount is transferred
- Particulars of the house site and house to be allotted in case of displacement
- Particulars of land allotted to the displaced families
- Particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families
- Other such payments and allowances as per the act

Rehabilitation and Resettlement

First of all, the state government will appoint two officers viz. **Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement** and **Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement**. The former is a senior rank to later. The Commissioner is responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans. Further, a Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee is also formed by the state government. This committee reviews the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme. This committee has representatives of the affected families and nominees of local MLA also.

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

The state government will establish a “One Person” Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority headed by its only one member called **Presiding Officer**. This Presiding Officer is to be appointed by the State Government. He must be either qualified to be a **District Judge** or must have seven years law practice experience. The state government would consult the Chief Justice of a High Court for such appointment. *The authority has been vested with powers of a civil court.* This authority will have original jurisdiction to adjudicate upon matters related to this law.

Computation of compensation

The computation of the compensation takes into account the following:

- Market value of the land
- Value of the assets attached to land: Building/Trees/Wells/Crop etc as valued by relevant govt. authority;
- Solatium: that is 100% of the compensation.

In summary, the package comprises **four times the market price of rural land** and up **to twice the value of urban land**. The government also makes payments for relocation and resettlement of dislocated people. The compensation would be Rs 5 lakh or a job, if available, to the affected family; subsistence allowance of Rs 3,000 a month for one year; miscellaneous allowances of up to Rs 1.25 lakh for each family.

Provision regarding acquisition of the multicropped land:

The act says that no irrigated multi-cropped land can be acquired except under exceptional circumstances. Moreover, if a multi-crop irrigated land is acquired then, an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security.

Provision regarding acquisition of SC and ST land

The act says that **as far as possible**, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas; however, if such acquisition has to be done, it can be done only as a last resort. Prior consent of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils in Fifth Schedule areas will be taken in all cases of acquisition. In such areas, a **Development Plan** will be prepared and launched for development of alternate fuel, fodder and, non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years. In case of acquisition of the SC and ST land, minimum one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land. In case of resettlement, all benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

Jurisdiction of courts

If there is a dispute related to land acquisition, no civil court other than High Court or the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to entertain such disputes.

SIA - RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 – Variables

- Demographic profile – age, sex, caste, religion, literacy, health and nutritional status.
- Poverty levels – Income, Expenditure, MPI.
- Identification of vulnerable groups-elderly, women headed households, differently abled persons.
- Kinship pattern and women's role in family.
- Social and cultural organization.
- Administrative organization.
- Political organization.
- Civil society organisations and movements.
- Land-use and livelihood.
- Local economic activities.
- Factors that contribute to local livelihood.
- Quality of Living Environment: Perceptions, Safety Issues.

NOTE: All losses can not be measured or quantified.

SIA - RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 – Key Impacts

- Impacts on land, livelihood and Income.
- Impacts on physical resources –natural resources, CPR.
- Impacts on private assets, public services and utilities –health, education, housing, electricity, water supply, roads, sanitation, waste management.
- Impacts on health-migration, vulnerable sections.
- Impacts on culture and social cohesion.

Differential Impacts.

Cumulative Impacts.

SIA – THE RFCTLARR Act Exemptions

- Urgency clause (S.9).
- Irrigation projects where EIA is required (S.6(2)).
- Schedule IV legislations unless notified.
- Discretion of the appropriate government to exempt in public interest (RFCTLARR Amendment Bill, 2015):
 1. National security/defence projects.
 2. Rural infrastructure including electrification.
 3. Affordable housing and housing for rural poor.
 4. Industrial corridors and infrastructure projects including PPP projects where land continues to vest with the government.

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT – WHY?

1. To ensure Social Benefits > Social Costs.

Magnitude of Development Issues faced by the country

- Poverty.
- Skewed distribution of national cake.
- skewed access to basic services etc.

Regressive redistribution in development projects

- **Past Experience of Regressive Redistribution**-60 million displaced-40 % tribals, 40 % dalits and other rural poor (*Working Group on Human Rights in India & the UN Report, 2012*), (Fernandes, 2007).
- **Future Uncertain-Enclave of Poverty amidst Prosperity in resource rich regions**; 15-35 percent of agricultural land farmed by tenants (Committee on Land Reforms, 2009).

2. To Minimise Land Requirement

Examples of excess land available with the projects.

- 22.6% of land acquired for NALCO.
- 75 % of land in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Koraput).

- 44% of lands acquired for developing industrial estates in Orissa.
- Large areas of land acquired for coal mining
- NTPC, Talcher, NTPC, Singrauli, Others??

(Source: ASCI, LARR Course)

3. Projects Need SLO - SIA is the Entry Point

- Information Revolution.
- Civil society
- Political parties

4. To Avoid Productive Irrigated Lands – Last Resort

a. Cost factor

- Project: Costly option for project.
- Macro: Less than 45% of land under assured irrigation.

b. People Factor

- 80 percent of agricultural population owns only 17 percent of total agricultural land. Far more people depend on a piece of land than those who simply own it (Sub group of Governance Issues and Policies Relating to Land).

c. Growth Factor/Food Security

- Poverty rates in irrigated districts are 1/3rd of what they are in non-irrigated districts (World Bank 2005)
- GDP growth originating in agriculture is twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth originating outside agriculture (World Development Report, 2008).
- Food Security

SIA – Primary Activities

- **Consultation** with the local bodies and affected community prior to the initiation of the land acquisition process.
 1. Public meetings neither ensure PARTICIPATION nor REPRESENTATION.
 2. Understanding of impacts.
 3. Increased acceptance of project.
 4. Addressing Perception Issues.
- **Survey** to accurately estimate the impacts of the proposed project on all affected families as defined in the Act.
 1. LAND (Land Survey-Land Revenue Maps/Land Records).
 2. PEOPLE (Census).
 3. CATEGORY OF PAFs (Socio-Economic Study).
- **Public hearing(s)** – Sharing findings; seeking feedback; action and views for incorporating the same in the final Report documents.
- Developing a **Socially acceptable Impact Mitigation Plan** to address the adverse social impacts.

SIA – KEY VARIABLES

Population Impacts

- Magnitude and rate of population change has implications for community infrastructure requirements.
- Influx of temporary workers has implications for health, housing, public safety, increased retail services etc. Dissimilarity in race/ethnicity will have implications on conflicts and difficulties of their integration with the community.
- Relocation of individuals and their composition – Elderly and poor residents will suffer the most as re-establishing formal life and friendship support systems will be difficult.

Community Impacts

- **Assessment of attitudes** (positive/negative) will provide information during

planning and decision stage, may influence political decisions at a later stage.

Other Variables to be Captured Through SIA

- **Perceptions of public health and safety** must be treated as real with real consequences. Not to be dismissed as irrational as this has a major impact on the community acceptance of support for the project.
- **Assessment of economic opportunities created by the project vis-à-vis the educational profile of the community** will help understand the resulting impact on the degree of economic equity/inequity.
- **Assessment of a living family wage** required for a family to be above poverty line would also set minimum benchmarks for the wages by the new project.
- **Assessment of the occupational opportunities by the project** will indicate the magnitude of skill training required. Different skill requirements may mean entry of new members that may induce social conflict.
- Responses to the project.
- **Assessment of the impact by an outside agency** may imply decisions affecting local communities which are not responsive to local needs and priorities and may be major source of dissatisfaction among the community.
- **Assessment of the Inter-organizational cooperation** would help to plan with roles and responsibilities of respective entity and will determine the pace and success of the initiatives.
- **Assessment of changes in the routine of daily living and work activities** of residents caused by alteration to visual environment, noise and pollution levels etc from the proposed project will also impact the degree of support from the local people.
- Assessment of community infrastructure affected by the project.
- Assessment of the cultural, historical, sacred and archaeological resources affected may be a key determinant for local support/opposition to a project.

SIA – RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 – SPECIFIC DELIVERABLES

Assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves the public purpose

Given in the Act

Estimation of affected families and families likely to be displaced

- Land Losers and residents- head count and enumeration which are simpler

tasks

- Livelihood Losers who are non-residents – adequate mechanisms for creating awareness

Extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other CPRs likely to be affected

Give indications for re-creation of the same in the new re-settlement colonies.

SIA – RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 – SPECIFIC DELIVERABLES

SIA – Absolute Bare Minimum Land

- What is considered as “bare minimum” or “absolute minimum” is a matter of judgment which varies according to the prevailing ethos of the time.
1950s -21,000 hectares of land; Rourkela Steel Plant in Orissa -1 million tonnes of steel. Posco steel factory -4000 acres of land -12 million tonnes of steel annually.
- Requirement of land depends on the nature of the project, its size, its basic components and where it is proposed to be located- some ***technical expertise is required to know the standards of different industries – utilization of standards as it exists/setting up minimum benchmarks by various sectors.***
- **Other considerations**
 1. Such as whether lands for future expansion should be acquired in the beginning and held for future use.
 2. whether phasing is envisaged and approved in multi-staged projects, whether certain superfluous components needing extra lands such as golf course, riding grounds, polo clubs in tourism projects should be rejected or approved.

Assessment as to whether other alternative sites were considered and found not feasible

- If an effort has been made to avoid irrigated lands/cultivated lands.
- If an effort has been made to avoid inhabited lands.
- If a justification exists regarding the location of the proposed industry in the area and non-viability beyond the growth centres.
- The existing rules relating to environmental safeguards –prohibit industries near the wild life sanctuaries/thickly populated areas/near the major sources of perennial water bodies etc.
- Collector Report on feasibility of alternative location.

Locations of mines, hydro-power stations, dams, ports etc would be site specific and not many options would be available and such project locations would be easier in the SIA.

Assessment as to whether other alternative sites were considered and found not feasible

- District level Inventory on waste, barren, unutilized land and Land Bank details is to be prepared by the appropriate government.
- The inventory may be updated on a regular basis.
- The Inventory may be made available to SIA Team/ExpertCommittee.

Greater Attention to Pre notification Requirements by Project Authorities

- DPR may have analysis of alternatives considered for the project and reason for choosing the finalized alignment - **should not be aimed at rationalizing the decisions already made but should be one where reasoning is done to influence the final decisions.**
- Justification for proving demonstrable last resort in case of requirement of multi-crop irrigated land.

SIA - RFTLARR ACT, 2013

Study of Social Costs vis-s-vis the Benefits of the Project - most difficult and serious task.

Critical Evaluation of Social Costs and Benefits to the land affected households– This may include an analysis of the project impacts in terms of impact on employment, income, health, nutrition, education, quality of life etc.

- Analysis of data collected through exhaustive surveys through sound sample plan.
- Opinion polls.
- in-depth interviews of people about the possible impacts.

Requires - Expertise and experience in social sciences, research methods to assiduously collect data, critically analyzing their import and interpreting them.

SIA Expert Committee – Evaluation Criteria

- the appropriateness of the tools, techniques, and the methods used for data collection;
- relevance of the data and source of the data;
- whether the findings are based on the facts collected (not on bias, prejudice or individual convictions);
- whether the conclusions are logically correct, consistent and sound ('internal consistency check');
- whether data are sufficient to base certain conclusions.

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT – RULES

SIA NOTIFICATION & STUDY

- SIA Notification – 30 days of deposit of processing fee by the Requiring Body.
- Public Hearing - Draft SIA report and SIMP to be published in local language 3 weeks prior.
- Every objection raised in the public hearing to be recorded.
- SIA and SIMP within 6 months.
- Requiring Body not to be involved in any way in the appointment of the SIA team to carry out the SIA.
- Institutional Mechanism – State SIA Unit.
- State Database of Qualified SIA Resource Partners and Practitioners.
- Preparing a project-specific Terms of Reference with profile of SIA team/timelines deliverables.
- Conduct training and capacity building programmes for the SIA team.
- Estimated SIA fee based on the ToR with clear break-up of costs for each item.

CONSENT - ALONG WITH SIA

Consent of Affected land Owners

- Updating of land records.
- Display of list of affected landowners – 10 days before obtaining consent.
- Printed copies in local language of compensation/R & R - 3 weeks before.
- Consent is signed declaration.
- Absentee landowners - 15 days from the date of land owners meeting.

Gram Sabha Consent

- Printed copies in local language of compensation/R & R to be made available in the local language at least 3 weeks prior.
- Gram Sabha Quorum – 50% of the total members.
- Resolution by Majority - Consent to the project & Negotiated terms of

compensation/R & R.

Video recording of the proceedings and Documentation in writing Panchayat/Municipality/MC offices and uploaded on the Website of the Appropriate Government.

The Consent Provisions - Role of Appropriate Government

- Notify and publish the date, time and venue of Gram Sabhas, Panchayats or Autonomous District Council meetings.
- Organize public awareness campaigns to encourage participation.
 1. Provide the following 3 weeks before seeking consent:
 2. A copy of the draft SIA report in the local language;
 3. Initial package being offered for compensation/ R & R.
 4. A list of the rights currently enjoyed by the village and its residents under revenue laws, Forest Rights Act and other legislations.
 5. A written statement signed by the District Collector, certifying no consequences, if consent is denied & attempt to coerce/intimidate in order to obtain consent will be illegal.
 6. Contact details of the officer or authority along with official telephone number to be contacted in case of attempt to coerce.

ROLE OF PROJECT AUTHORITIES

The Initial Steps: Make technically sound proposals in line with the requirements.

- Make available the required project details, information and data of the project to the appropriate government.

Consent Stage – Active role in clarifying queries and addressing concerns/meeting additional requirements of the affected people.

Implementation Stage –

- Provide required funds for LA and R & R. Declaration only after the funds are deposited.
- Coordinate with field level functionaries in planning and implementing R&R Scheme.
- Support the Administrator, R&R in dealing with SIA Authority & Expert Group.
- Coordinate with the R&R Commissioner in public disclosure of R&R Scheme at the website of the Agency (Project Proponent).
- Work with DC and Commissioner in finalizing the R & R scheme.
- Work closely with the state level (i) LA and R&R Authority and (ii) Monitoring Committee in dispute resolutions.

Completion Stage - Evaluation through a Third Party.

During Preparation of R & R Scheme, Section 16 (5)

- At the time of conduct of the census, each affected family may be made to exercise the choice with regard to R & R package options and a brief period for enabling changes in the 'R & R Package Options after which it should be frozen so that R & R does not become an ongoing process.
- Early decision on the resettlement area planning for and expediting the work, so that delay on account of infrastructure entitlements is reduced.
- Close coordination with State Departments for implementation of R & R/as member of R & R Committee.

R & R Entitlements

- R & R provisions have to be aligned with the new Act.
- Act is only the minimum bench mark. There should be flexibility for genuine concerns beyond the Act.
- Act does not have any benefit sharing mechanism.
- Issues for income restoration and assistance for livelihood activities still assumes importance.

Consultations

- State revenue department may lack the specialized skills in community mobilization; building community, organizations; negotiations and conflict resolution etc.
- The project needs to support the department in this regard.
- R&R Unit will need to have a network of field offices.
- Constitute a functioning Grievance Redressal Mechanism at project level to ensure that less issues are taken to the LARR Authority

Key Role in Implementation and Monitoring of RAPs

IMPLEMENTATION IN ODISHA

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, has set up the State SIA (Social Impact Assessment) Unit at Nabakrushna Choudhary center for Developmental Studies (NCDS) in the current year for conducting Social Impact Assessment studies as per the provisions under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. In 2015-16, 14 studies have been assigned to different agencies, as indicated below.

Studies given to Empanelled Agencies (up to March 2016)

Sl. No.	Study details	Agency
1.	Land Acquisition for MGR Corridor of UMPP Sundargarh.	Arkitechno
2.	Land Acquisition for Water Pipeline Corridor of UMPP in Sambalpur District.	RAC
3.	Land Acquisition for Water Pipeline Corridor of UMPP in Jharsuguda District.	NCDS
4.	Land Acquisition for Water Pipeline Corridor of UMPP in Sundargarh District.	IRDMS
5.	Land Acquisition for Khurdha Road- Bolangir New BG Rail Link Project in Nayagarh District.	Kartabya
6.	Land Acquisition for Vijaywada-Ranchi Corridor Road in Deogarh and Angul Districts.	ERA Consultancy
7.	Land Acquisition for widening of two-lane road to four lane road from Bankibahal to Kanika railway siding in Sundergarh district.	DCOR Consulting
8.	Land Acquisition for Construction of Sambalpur-Talcher Doubling Railway Line.	ARDCOS
9.	Land Acquisition for construction of Talcher-Bimalagarh New B.G.Rail Link Project under Angul district.	CTRAN
10.	Land Acquisition for Clean Coal Corridor of Basundhara Washery.	ANM Pvt Ltd
11.	Land Acquisition for construction of Talcher- Sambalpur Doubling Rail Link Project in Angul District.	RICOR
12.	Land Acquisition for construction of Sambalpur-Titlagarh Doubling Railway Link Project in Bolangir District.	COATS
13.	Land Acquisition for Construction of Bansapani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura Doubling Railway Project.	AMS
14.	Land Acquisition for construction of Sambalpur-Titlagarh Doubling Railway Link Project in Bargarh District.	ISED

SIA – WHY IS IT IMPORTANT? Project Experiences

- In the Bilaspur Dam Project in Rajasthan (for supply of drinking water for Jaipur town), no socio-economic-cultural studies of the affected people were conducted. No efforts were undertaken to estimate the loss due to submergence as well as social costs of displacement. In the absence of socio-economic survey and a plan for displacement and resettlement, what followed was *payment of compensation and resettlement in a most haphazard manner*. What actually took place was a *free for all “jungle raj” in which influential persons cornered crores of rupees illegally for even non-existent properties* while the poor were cheated out of their rightful compensation.
- Under Rengali Irrigation Project in Orissa, as part of R&R policy of the project, each displaced family was allotted 6 acres of unirrigated land. Since major portion of the land allotted was barren and the allottees of the land were not given any training on land development, most of the land remained uncultivated and affected people were left to find out their alternate economic activities. The majority of them were thus forced to settle on daily ‘wage earning’. The initial survey did not include skill possession as one of the parameters.
- In Upper Krishna Project in Karnataka, certain income generation activities including handloom weaving, embroidery work and diamond cutting were encouraged for some project affected families who were all farmers and lost their farm land for the project. Though training was organized, the activity did not pick up due to lack of interest among the affected people and finally these activities were shelved.