

CONSEQUENCES OF COAL PROJECTS LEADING TO DISPLACEMENT OF LAND LOSERS: A PAINFUL AND DISRUPTIVE PROCESS

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Abstract

For the purpose of steady and faster economic growth, plans for development in all front including industrial units appear to be important. In deciding priority concentration on viable schemes with concrete plan of action will be essential. Coal, the prime energy source will be dominating industrial front for a few decades to come, and therefore, attaching importance to new Coal Projects will gain priority. New Projects, especially in Coal sector is directly dependent on the prime parameter-land. Land of various size is required for coal extraction either from underground, incline or opencast. With the acquisition of land for coal projects through various laws, people associated with the land become affected—and this may cause shifting of settled people. For economic growth and in the interest of nation while new Coal Projects are essential, land acquisition and consequent effect disrupts the traditional, social system and source of livelihood of the people associated to such land. Displacement of people involuntarily may give rise to severe social, economic and environmental problem because 1) in the relocated environment productive skill of the people may be less applicable, 2) productive asset and sources of income are lost 3) social structure may get disrupted 4) cultural identity may diminish. A balance between economical growth and protection of project affected people is the prime task before public sector coal companies.

Key words: Project Development, Land, Project affected Person (PAP), Resettlement, Rehabilitation.

INTRODUCTION:

Though availability of land is limited but the facts remain, it is in great demand. The farm sector requires land to meet the growing need of food, industries need more land for setting up new factories and realtors need to build houses. Township while government needs it for public utilities. The outcome is more number of landless people, evicted from their place of earnings for acquisition of their land which creates large scale change in the economic basis of the surrounding areas(1).

In the present context of industrialization, the subject matter of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for displaced persons due to acquisition of their land, has been gaining importance. By its very nature, displacement is painful and disruptive process. It has an effect on the economic, social and cultural aspects of the persons displaced.

In the post independent period India has sought rapid economic growth through planned development. This has entailed large scale investments in dams, roads, mines, power plant, industrial states, new cities and other projects. Conversion of large agricultural land for urban uses began to occur at faster rate. With the passage of time and population growth wide spread effect of involuntary displacement started, leading to the sub-process of landlessness, joblessness, homelessness.

Displacement caused due to development projects from 1956 to 1990 was 2 crore in China and in India—1 crore 85 lac. (2).

Compulsory displacements that occurred due to development reflect an inequitable distribution of development's benefit. While some people enjoy the gain of development others bear pain for this. Acquisition of land for coal extraction has been continuing from the early days of coal mining in India.

HISTORY:

In the early nineteenth century, for the first pit sunk in Raniganj area in Bengal land was taken on lease from the queen (Maharani) of Burdwan, Swamamayee Devi as the entire land was under the control of their estate. The private coal mine owners used to take land for mining purpose on for long term lease with the condition of payment of royalty to land owners and Zamindars.

At later stage large private coal companies maintained their separate zamindari department with huge land area under their control for coal mining purpose. Prior to take-over land used to be acquired from the private land owners through negotiation and in some cases by payment of crop compensation for a limited period. In many cases, the local people were offered seasonal employment in the mines as compensation against purchase of land.

Land Acquisition for the Coal Sector: Scenario after takeover of coal mines:

After take-over of coal mines, there was need for development and extension of old mines and also introduction of opencast mines. The land being an essential input for coal production, besides private negotiation, land were acquired through Land Acquisition Act, 1904(LA) and Coal Bearing Act, 1957 (CB Act). In the earlier days of nationalization, land acquisition was not that much of problem as small stretches of land were acquired for extension of underground mines and inclines. The land already available with the Company vested as per the Nationalizations Act was more or less sufficient to extend the activities of small opencast mines. The general package of compensation to land losers was -value of the land and in some cases, offer of employment in the mines.

In course of time, when new coal projects needed large stretches of land involving huge number of persons, the project authorities started facing difficulties. The problems were coming from various land holders, regarding compensation value and other benefits for land of different types shown below:

- i) Irrigated-two crops/ three crops producing land.
- ii) Non-irrigated-one/two crops producing land / homestead land.
- iii) Landless who derive their livelihood from the land.
- iv) Tribal dependent on forest products.

To sort out these problems, subsidiaries used their own yardstick considering the socio-economical and political aspects of the locality. Numerous Coal Projects of Coal India (CIL) suffered delay for land acquisition including for the projects in Eastern Coalfield Ltd.

Over 90 percent of the land with-the subsidiary companies of CIL has been acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 and the remainder has been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act 1894. Under both these Acts, compensation used to be paid in cash to the land owners for the loss of land and other assets lost. There was no further specific responsibility on the project authority to resettle and rehabilitate the displaced persons. The public sector organizations created after independence, such as erstwhile NCDC,

started to give preference to the land losers when recruitment was made. The T.N.Singh formula of 1967 stipulated that a job be given per family displaced by public sector projects including mines. Since nationalization of the coal industry in 1973 and till 1993 a total of 33470 land losers got employment in various subsidiaries of Coal India (CIL). In the next 13 years a further 16500 land ousters /Displaced Person (DPs) were provided with jobs in the CIL mines.

Problem of land acquisition faced by the coal industry since the 1980s:

By the 1980s, the problem of land acquisition, and resettlement and rehabilitation of the land oustees became a matter of serious concern for the coal industry. After nationalization of the coal mines in 1973, the wages of the miners were periodically raised under the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA scheme), so much so that a job in the nationalized coal industry became a highly coveted one. Many unscrupulous people purchased small parcels of land when news of the likely start of a coal mine in the area started circulating, thus greatly inflating the number of land losers and claimants of jobs in the coal industry. At the same time the new mines coming up were mostly mechanized open cast mines with lower manpower need and with only very few opportunities for employment of unskilled persons. Hence employment was offered only to a member of the family from whom a large parcel of land (generally one employment for a minimum of 2 acres of irrigated land and 3 acres of non-irrigated land) was acquired and a vast majority of the land losers were offered only monetary compensation, in land acquisition.

An analysis by Ministry of Coal carried out in 1990 found that out of 59 delayed projects of CIL, as many as 22 projects suffered due to delay in land acquisition. Two famous cases were that of the World Bank aided Block II Project of BCCL and the Sonapur Bazar project of ECL. The latter, a Rs. 200 crore project, got delayed by several years and at the last stage, the World Bank even threatened withdrawal of the promised aid unless land acquisition problem was sorted out. More over this was the project which needed shifting of villages for the purpose of coal production.

A report in a form of package endorsed by Central Govt. was adopted by CIL for use by all subsidiary Companies in matters related to re- settlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) (3). The provision of this report was applied to all ongoing Rehabilitation & Resettlement activities regardless of the policies which existed at the time of the project were sanctioned.

THE GULLA PACKAGE:

In May 1990, the Ministry of Coal, and Government of India offered a considerably more liberal rehabilitation package for land losers of Sonapur Bazar Project (the so called 'Gulla package' named after the Joint Secretary in Ministry of coal who signed the package) than that provided in the 1986 BPE rehabilitation package. The Gulla package was extended to other CIL subsidiaries and Neyveli Lignite Corporation in October 1997. The implementation of the Gulla package only partially solved the problem of land acquisition of the coal industry. The two main shortcomings of the package were that a) it ignored the involuntary displacement of all those persons living in the area but not possessing land or house, and b) it considered the family (as opposed to the adult individuals in the family) as unit of entitlement for R&R benefit.

Effect of New Economic Policy:

With the advent of the new economic policy there have been large scale investments both on account of internal generation of capital and increased inflow of foreign investment thereby creating an enhanced demand for land.

Due to fast industrialization, the age old rural environment gets often transformed to semi urban environment very shortly and usually cause rise in cost of living. Affected person face difficulty to cope with the new situation as their cultural identity diminishes and social structure gets disrupted. The solution lies only in proper resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R).

In the process of meeting country's ever growing coal demand , CIL has to expand its existing projects or open new projects including huge opencast all over the country where land become prime parameter. Keeping in view the social, Psychological and economical aspects of displaced persons CIL developed projects.

The World Bank's Operational Directives (OD 4.30) on Involuntary Resettlement:

During the late 1980s the multilateral lending agencies such as the World Bank ,Asian Development Bank ,Inter American Development Bank (IDB) etc. faced severe criticism from various NGOs that bank funded projects were ignoring the R&R aspect of displaced persons and creating a new kind of destitute termed as 'development refugees'. In1988 the World - Bank came out with detailed guidelines for preparing, and appraising resettlement plans in its Technical Paper No, 80 titled "Involuntary Resettlement Development projects". In June1990, the World Bank came out with its Operational Directive (OD4.30) on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) which includes the following three fundamental policy considerations.

Every effort is made to avoid or minimize the need for Involuntary Resettlement (IR.). Where displacement is unavoidable, resettlement plan is prepared to ensure that the displaced persons receive compensation for their losses at full replacement cost and assisted with the move and supported during the transition period,. They are also to be assisted in their efforts to improve their former living standard, income earning capacity and production levels, or at least to restore them.

Resettlement benefit and compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population, 'indigenous groups', ethnic minorities and pastoralists who may have unfructus to many rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. The absence of legal title to land by such groups should not be a bar to compensation, World Bank's OD4.30 has served as a model document for other funding agencies, various governments and organizations in many parts of the world based on which they framed their own R&R policies,

The Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement of IDB (1990, later revised as 1998 IR Policy), OECD Aid Agencies (1991), ADB (Guidelines for Social Analysis of Development Projects 1991) Japanese Agency for International Cooperation and the Overseas Development Administration of UK ,are all patterned after the World Bank's Operational Directive 4.30. The R&R Policies of CIL (1994) as well as of NTPC (1993) were similarly patterned after World Bank's OD4.30.

In 2001 the World Bank revised OD 4.30. and replaced it with a more comprehensive Operational Policy cum Bank Procedure called OP/BP 4.12, Both World Bank and ADB were playing crucial roles in introducing good IR practices in development projects. A 2002 study by World Bank showed that about 300 Bank supported projects involve involuntary resettlement (which includes land acquisition without relocation), The percentage of projects requiring resettlement is about 20 percent of the Bank's portfolio. Another review of the Bank's work in early 2000 showed that 2.6 million individuals and 548,000 households were adversely affected in Bank projects under implementation; According to a 2006 Special Evaluation Study by ADB of its IR Policy at least 1.77 million persons were affected by ADB projects between 1994 and 2005. According to the same study, Projects approved

in the last 5 years i.e. In 2000 by ADB are expected to affect between 100,000 and 150,000 people every year (4, 5).

For Coal India's investments, Both CIL and Government of India decided to approach the World Bank for a large size loan, primarily to finance the cost of a large fleet of HEMM at 25 selected opencast mines. While the World Bank approved the Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project (CSRP) of a total cost of US\$ 1.7 Billion as a loan agreement, a separate Environmental and Social Mitigation Project (ESMP) with IDA financed credit of US \$63 million was formulated to address the specific project linked social and environmental issues. Prior to implementation of the ESMP and CSRP, CIL was advised by the World Bank to formulate an R & R policy and the April 1994 CIL R&R Policy was framed with considerable input from the Social Development Unit of the World Bank.

The Coal India (CIL R&R) Policy of 1994 recognized adult individuals (as opposed to land owning families) as the unit of entitlement for R&R package. The definition of Project Affected Persons (PAP) has been widened to include landless people in a similar way as in the Operational Directive 4.30 of World bank of the year 1990, The 1994 CIL R&R Policy distinguishes:

Six categories of PAPs divided into two broad groups of land owners and landless people as given below:

- i) Land owners (including those with whom Government land is settled).
- ii) Persons from whom land is acquired including tribal cultivating land under traditional rights.
- iii) Persons whose homestead is acquired.
- iv) Persons from whom both land and homestead are acquired.
- v) Landless people who derive their livelihood from the land to be acquired
- vi) Share cropper, land lessees, tenants, day labor, and Tribal dependent on forest produce to be acquired

The rehabilitation plan and resettlement package may differ from project to project and from state to state. But in all cases, compensation for the land lost and other losses are payable as per market value of the asset. Regarding restoration of income, the objective is to generate scope of employment in the project and to create various avenues for self-employment. Rehabilitation of project affected person involves two distinct

Compensation for losses in terms of land, cash and other forms should be provided to the head of the house hold, his adult son and daughter.

For restoration of income, the plan lies in starting a new life in terms of opportunities, training, credit and community services for schooling and health and new employment opportunities for project affected people (CIL's R&R policy document).

Problems and Effect during Project Implementation:

Mainly the Project activities are :-

- i) Concentration on project preparation tends to leave gap for detail planning or land acquisition. This leads to delay in acquisition land.

ii) Complications in getting physical possession or land.

Land acquisition through various laws takes time. This factor not only contributes in time over run but also subsequent escalation in the cost structure.

iii) Due to delay in the land acquisition process and procedure, people become reluctant to accept the terms ordered through State Land Machinery.

iv) Due to absence of systematic and regular consultation, people do not participate in discussions and their involvement is less. People do not respond positively when acceptable alternatives are offered.

People learn about project from sources other than project authorities, thus misgivings and wrong interpretation on orders create biasness. The shortcomings and effect may be classified.

Various types of Land owners other than listed come forward for Employment. They are:

i) Persons having occupation ownership

ii) Land is vested with Trustee

iii) Person having leased ownership,

iv) Landless person cultivating Government land

Problem also arises for the type of Land such as i) Barren land, forest land, ponds, Homestead land with trees.

Besides dealing these aspects there are shortcomings and its effect in acquisition of land.

In February 1986, the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) formulated a rehabilitation package for displaced persons but abolished the scheme of compulsory offer of an employment to each land losing family. However the preference in Grade C and 1D jobs were continued to be given to land losers when job opportunities in the projects were available. The 1986 BPE rehabilitation package caused a lot of dissatisfaction amongst the land oustees of the coal projects, Numerous projects of CIL spread over all the subsidiaries suffered considerably due to delay.

Where displacement is unavoidable, a resettlement plan was prepared to ensure that the displaced persons receive compensation for their losses at full replacement cost, are assisted with the move and supported during the transition period, and c) are assisted in their efforts to improve their former living standard, income earning capacity and production levels, or at-least to restore them,

In the early 1990s, CIL's investment needs continued to rise but Government of India took a decision to gradually phase out budgetary support. In view of the Government 's financial plan all the additional expenditures were to be borne by the Coal companies,

Due to budget constraints and government decision every effort was made to avoid or minimize the need for IR

Problem of land acquisition faced by the coal industry since the 1980s was due to various factors.

Rehabilitation of project affected person involves two distinct aspects :

D) Compensation for losses in terms of cash and other forms should be provided to the head of the house hold, his adult son and daughter.

{ii} For restoration of income, the plan lies in starting a new life in terms of opportunities, training, credit and community services for schooling and health and new employment opportunities for project affected people.

Unless the human problems are resolved in time with honest and sincere approach, Project implementation will be a tough task. It is, therefore, essential to identify factors responsible for unusual delay in implementing project activity.

The first Coal Project of ECL implementing R & R Schemes :

ECL's Sonapur-Bazari mine in West Bengal had serious implementation problems, primarily due to acquisition and possession of land. Initially the forecast was that the full mine output of three million tons per year would be achieved in FY1997/98, one year behind plan. A significant result of the delays has been that the advance overburden excavation necessary to expose a strategic reserve of the coal seam has been overtaken, greatly reducing coal production flexibility. This overburden excavation and the mine geometry were required to reestablish. In August 1995, the Bank mission discovered that the coal dispatch system was substantially altered from the original design. The Bank did not agree to this change because of its likely impact on the environment, and did not consider any further extension of the loan.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Issues: Implementation of this component was delayed by more than five years by a dispute between land owners and ECL. Even after prior written agreement on all points of compensation and resettlement detail, land owners demanded jobs with ECL and ECL, which was overstaffed and making heavy losses, was only prepared to offer what was prescribed by the law. At the request of the Bank ECL prepared a socio-economic survey and a Rehabilitation Action Plan based on the Gulla package. ECL was able to resolve the stalemate after the Bank urged cancellation of this component and the West Bengal government intervened. The move to the resettlement village was completed in May 1996.

The problem of shifting villages was not easy. Though compensation and job to eligible member as per scheme were provided yet the sentiment, emotion of leaving village was very high. for rest of the members of families shifted to a different location after severing the tie of generations.

TABLE 1
DISPLACED VILLAGES WITH THE STATU.(Source ECL)

Two townships at Chichurisite and Krishnanagar were constructed for resettlement of Project Affected people with required facilities.

Sl. No.	Name of the Villages	No. of Families	Population Status
1	Ruidaspara	64	200 Rehabilitated in 1996
2	Punjabidanga	119	317 Rehabilitated in 2000
3	Hansdih	210	482 Rehabilitated in 2004
4	Bheladanga	94	212 Rehabilitated in 2006

THE BACK GROUND OF THE PROJECT:**LOCATION**

The mine is located in Eastern Part of Raniganj Coalfields in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal, Mine Location 14 km away from G. T. Road, 30 km away from Asansol Railway Station, 35 km away from Durgapur Railway Station.

SALIENT FEATURES:

Sonepur Bazari OCP PR approved in Jan'95, rated capacity 3.0 MTY.

New Targeted Out-Put: 8.0 MTY by 2016-17

Average Stripping Ratio is 1:5.70

Mineable reserve (as on 01/04/2015): 179.60 M.Te.

Balance life of the project as on 01-04-2012 is 23 years.

Manpower on Roll as on 01.04.2015 is 1497.

Additional capital investment: Rs.1,055.05 Cr.

Annual Mine Capacity for the year 2015-16 is 9.6 Million Cubic Meter.

Existing workable coal seams are R-VII, R-VI, R-V, R-IV & R-III/ II

Total Land acquired - 2452.17 Ha (includes Land Required for 8 MTY Project)

REHABILITATION:

It is difficult and huge task to negotiate with large number of project affected people , procuring land and finally shift the affected people in different location.

**TABLE 2. Status of future rehabilitation programme of Sonepur Bazari Project from 10.1.2015
(Source ECL Records)**

Name of the village and PAFs	No of PAFS (approx.)	Rehabilitation site	Expected month of shifting of village	Remark
Bhaluka 182	182 1) Houses construction - 109 families 2) Plots not taken - 73 families	Dahuka	January 2016	Plot has been distributed and 30% resettlement benefit has been paid
Kuchberia 79	79 1) Houses construction - 50 families 2) Plot not taken - 29 families	do	May 2015	Plot has been distributed and 60% resettlement benefit has been paid
Basakdanga - 134 1) Basakdanga - 88 families 2) Nichu Basakdanga - 46 families	134 1) Basahdanga house construction - 57 PAFs 2) Plots not taken - 31 PAFs 1) Nichu Basakdanga - houses construction - 27 PAFs 2) Plots not taken -19 PAFs	do	1) 88 PAFs of Basabdanga - January, 2015 2) Nichu Basabdanga - May, 2015	do
Bandghat - 74 1) Bandghat - 51 2) Chatimdanga - 23	74 1) Bandghat houses construction - 35 PAFs 2) Plots not taken - 16 PAFs 1) Chatimdanga house construction - 14 PAFs 2) Plots not taken - 9 PAFs	do	Bandghat and Chatimdanga May, 2015	do
Arsola - 250 1) Arsola - 211 2) Banglapara - 39	250 1) Arsola house construction - 136 PAFs 2) Plots not taken - 75 PAFs 1) Banglapara house construction - 32 PAFs 2) Plots not taken - 7 PAFs	do	201 nos PAFs of village Arsola already shifted and 10 nos PAFs of village Arsola will be shifted within January 2015 39 PAFs of village Bangalapara already shifted.	* 250 no. ST Families already shifted(upto 31.12.2014) and full Resettlement Benefit has been paid (except 500 days MAW) and for remaining families Plot has been distributed and 60% resettlement benefit has been paid.

Sonepur - 900	900	Dahu ka	2014-2017	Family completed and house survey is going on
Bhatmura - 150	150	To be decided	Within 8 yrs	Rehab. site not finalised
Bazari - 450	450	Bazari Mouza	Within 10 yrs	Rehab. site not finalised
Madhudanga-400	400	do	Within 5 yrs	do
Nabagram - 800	800	To be decided	After 10 yrs	Rehab. site not finalised
Shankarpur - 250	250	do		do

Total — 3669 no families

Total numbers of PAFs to be shifted in future is 3665 approx.

Status of future rehabilitation programme

Name of the village	No of PAFS (approx.)	Rehabilitation site	Proposed year Of Rehab.	Remark
Bhalu ka	178	Dahu ka	2014-2015	Plot has been distributed and 30% resettlement benefit has been paid
Kuchberia	79	do	do	do
Basabdanga	134	do	do	do
Bandghat	74	do	do	do

Arsola	250	do	do	29 no. ST Families already shifted and full Resettlement Benefit has been paid (except 500 days MAW) and for remaining families Plot has been distributed and 30% resettlement benefit has been paid.
Sonepur	900	Dahuka	2014-2016	Family survey completed and house survey is going on
Bhatmura	150	To be decided	Within 8 yrs	Rehab.site not finalised
Bazari	450	Bazari mouza	Within 10 yrs	Proposal initiated for Direct Purchase of land of mouza Bazari
Madhuda ng a	400	do	Within 5 yrs	do
Nabagram	800	To be decided	After 10 yrs	Rehab.site not finalised
Shankarpur	250	do		do

From the above information it may transpire that the shifting would be of huge in number of people from their original place of leaving.

There will be many more shifting of people in future for other coal projects which will procure land either for expansion of existing projects or for new coal projects. This process will invite requirement of land and shifting of village residents , In ECL these projects are Rajmahal and Chitra in Jharkhand and in Bengal, Jhanjra, Sonepur Bazari Khottadhi, Satgram, Kalidaspur. In Birbhum District the coal projects likely to come up are Khoyrasole Panchra, Hetampur, Dewanganj ,Tangli and in Bankura district Borjora where there remain huge coal reserve

CONCLUSION

Acquiring land in populated areas for coal mining purpose generally is hard task and become major cause of hardship both for lives and livelihood of project affected persons In the initial stages, project implementation and land acquisition become tough. The reasons are: (a) gap in the detail project planning (b) Land acquisition through various legislation takes time.

- (c) Absence of systematic and regular consultation with affected people.
- (d) No assessment of socio-political situation.
- (e) Absence of proper compensation package,
- (f) Proper resettlement policy,
- (g) Effective team to implement R&R.

With the experience of past, in order to streamline the activities of acquiring land and shifting of project affected persons an operative plan therefore needs to be followed. (6). Plan and programme for resettlement and rehabilitation
 Estimated cost of resettlement and rehabilitation and

FINANCIAL PLAN:

Organisation to deal and undertake such responsibility.

Time schedule for implementation of rehabilitation plan.

Monitoring and evaluation.

Legal instruments and regulation.

The recommendations for proper Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected people are:

1. A Collection of required information: Based on Resettlement process

- i) Details of project: Life of the project, Annual Production, Investment, Technology to be adopted.
- ii) Land required phase wise: type of land- agriculture (irrigated—non irrigated), Baren, Ponds etc.

B Land holders and type of holders :

C. Details of landless people Tribal, Tenants crop sharer

2. Following tasks are essential and important

- i) Base-line information: Census of the population to be displaced and demographic survey of the site. ii) Inventory of the property to be lost - Land, House, Wells, Trees and their valuation.
- iii) Identification of displaced persons, issue of identity cards.

3. i) Inventory of public place - Temples, health facility, school, community hall, grazing land etc for cattle.

ii) Identification of new settlement sites- location advantages.

iii) Survey of the Host population — economic, social and ecological feature.

iv) Feasibility studies — in terms of adequate water source, soil capability, grazing land etc.

4. Policy and legal instruments: national /state/ local, as applicable to the project. For project affected family (i) replacement land, asset and other productive resources (ii) House reconstruction (iii) Cash compensation (iv) Legal obligation for project level employment-opportunities for source of income and access to benefits generated by the project.

5. Organizational capabilities

Organization and Training of the support team members should be taken from Project displaced persons.

6. Resettlement plan: Development plan for t new settlement area.

i) Non agricultural occupation package. ii) Land owners package

Proper exercise for house plot layout, design, construction programme, potable water system, drainage, waste disposal system, community services, education, health.

7. Cost of census of affected population, compensation for property, residential site.

8 Time Table and Budget Should clearly lay down the resettlement plan with all critical path activities

9. Typical costs: Cost of census and compensation, for property, replacement farm land

Relocation: Cost of moving and transport for displaced persons- replacement housing, subsistence package, infrastructure at relocation site, special welfare services.

Re- development: Small and large scale schemes (Cost & Budget):

Administrative overheads: cost for vehicles, transports, equipment, managerial and support staff salary, training, monitoring.

Approach of project in-charge should ‘neither be brute nor father substitute’. Some project tin-charges takes the course of police help, pressure through various political parties to facilitate quick shifting of people, on the other hand some become benevolent and try to win people by agreeing to all sorts of demands which may be helpful for a temporary period but often lead to serious consequences in the future days. Some time barrier created between Project Management and Project affected people due to lac of proper communication which leads to suspicion and mistrust among both the parties. The result will not be conducive to settle the Resettlement and Rehabilitation issues. The view that both parties may some time possess are opposite.

Opposite view points of the Management and Project Affected People due to gap in communication.

Project Management :

Villager’s over demand or depriving of genuine demands Compensation package is insufficient and Villagers are Trouble maker. Management is intruder Some time due to lack of planning following problems arise

Table3. Project Management

FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

Delay in availability

Delay in getting of payment for land and houses fund

To finalize ownership Claim-counter
Claim from other family members

Court cases initiated by disgruntled parties
delay in settling

Absence of proper team to support
Political and interference due to too
many leaders.

Lack of facilities in resettled area.

OPERATIVE PLAN:

Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be implemented according to an agreed development plan.

The project implementations become quicker when actions are taken in time and in a planned manner. For this purpose Project in-charge has to form action oriented teams to follow up work as per information available through base line survey:

From the villagers:

- i) To identify communicator and coordinator who understand village language and socio economic position of the locality.
- ii) To establish contact with project affected people maintain regular communication with various agencies.

Communication first: Details about project:

Regarding benefits of the state benefits of the neighbouring villages, benefit of the project affected people to communicate: Concerned Secretary of the State Government Public representatives, heads of village, Law and order with the objective to “grow with the neighbours” to initiate community development programme- like water supply, construction of link road, excavation of ponds in local villages, establishment of school, library, organizing immunization camp, eye operation camp —health check up etc in the nearby villages. To give priority in such villages for the schemes under CSR.

Alternative occupation: generally normal economic growth cannot be relied upon to safeguard the interest of project affected people. It is therefore needed to alternate employment strategies for landless people and those not eligible as per schemes.

Cottage and small industrial activities including identification of input and marketing linkage. For restoration of income, self employment and training plan need to be drawn.

The rehabilitation plan and resettlement package may differ from project to project and from state to state. But in all cases, compensation for the land lost and other losses are payable as per market value of the asset.. Regarding restoration of income, the objective is to generate scope of employment in the project and to create various avenues for self-employment (7).

SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES:

Protection of scientific method of Aquaculture Environment, Plantation, Poultry, Rearing Duck ,Nursery, Bee keeping, Green belt development.

The training should be extended to women, young girls, landless labour and people having no source of income.

To change the concept of villagers from “their project — to our project “ it is to ensure that displaced people receive benefits from the project. The rehabilitation project should be conceived and executed as development programme by project managements. Human aspects play major role especially during the time when people are up rooted from their place of livings for generation and therefore entire Resettlement and Rehabilitation aspects are to be handled employing both Head & Heart and not with mechanical approach, Neither sympathy or apathy they wish to respond when matters are handled with care and empathy.

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