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STUDY OF
Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal Persons
In
Wadaj & Manikdoh Dams
of
Kukadi Major Irrigation Project
in Pune District



By
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1981

S T U D Y O F
REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED
TRIBAL PERSONS ON ACCOUNT OF WADAJ
AND MANIKDOH DAMS OF MAJOR IRRIGATION
PROJECT K U K D I I N P U N E D I S T R I C T
O F M A H A R A S H T R A S T A T E

BY

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
MAHARASHTRA STATE

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P R E F A C E

The study of rehabilitation of displaced tribal persons due to Manikdoh and Wadaj Dam of Kukdi Irrigation Project was undertaken by Dr. P.R.Sirsalkar, Chief Research Officer of the Institute. He was assisted in his field work and tabulation of data by Shri. D.T.Pore, Shri. S.R.Dhotre, Investigators and Shri. R.B.Badgujar, Statistical Assistant of the Institute. I am thankful to the Executive Engineer, Wadaj Dam and Manikdon Dam and Rehabilitation Officers of these projects for providing necessary information and valuable suggestions. I am sure that this study will be helpful to those, who are in charge of rehabilitation of displaced persons due to Irrigation Projects. The study will also be beneficial in future to the tribal displaced persons provided the suggestions are agreed and implemented in the real spirit of public service.

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CHAPTER ONE

Kukdi Major Irrigation Project

Introduction

It was decided in the meeting of the Directors of Tribal Research and Training Institutes, held at New-Delhi on 16-7-1978 that the study of rehabilitation of tribal persons due to Major Irrigation Project, may be taken up by each Institute. Accordingly, the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune, took up "The Study of rehabilitation of tribal persons due to the Kukdi Irrigation Project in Pune district"

The Kukdi Major Irrigation Project is situated in Pune District of Maharashtra State. The catchment area of this project is 686 Sq. Kms. It is at the high altitude of 1070 metres above sea level near Continental divide and about 500 metres above Sea level in Command. It consists of five dams, namely, Yedgaon, Wadaj, Manikdoh, Dimbhe and Pimpalgaon Joge.

Dams under Kukdi Irrigation Project:

The work of Yedgaon Dam, in Junnar tahsil, on Kukdi river started in 1970 and it was completed in 1977. Nine villages viz. Yedgaon, Hiware (Bk), Shirol (Bk), Ojhar, Umbraj, Tejewadi, Ghalwadi, Dholwad and Hiware (Kh.), have been submerged in this dam. The Dimbhe Dam is under construction on Ghod river in Ambegaon tahsil of Pune district. 24 villages will be submerged under Dimbhe Dam. The Wadaj Dam will be constructed on Meena river in Junnar tahsil of Pune district and three villages will be submerged

in this dam. The Manikdoh Dam is under construction on Kukdi river and five villages of Junnar tahsil will be submerged in this dam. The Pimpalgaon Joge Dam will be constructed on Pushpavati river in Junnar tahsil of Pune district and five villages will be submerged under this dam. The details of villages under submergence, are under submergence and number of persons affected are given in the following table.

Table No. 1

Sr. No.	Name of Project.	Name of the village under submergence.	Area under submergence in acres.	No. of persons affected due to submergence
1	2	3	4	5

Kukdi Project

1.	Yedgaon Dam.	1. Umbraj	}	3750	3378
		2. Hivare (Bk)			1709
		3. Yedgaon			1719
2.	Manikdoh Dam	1. Rajur	}	4650	1094
		2. Tejur			641
		3. Jalvandi			218
		4. Manikdoh			467
		5. Khamgaon			125
3.	Wadaj Dam.	1. Katede	}	1584	483
		2. Kusur			1377
		3. Baglohare			137

1	2	3	4
4. Dimbhe Dam	1. Dimbhe (Bk)	}	327
	2. Koltavade		643
	3. Ambegaon		1011
	4. Phulavade		1475
	5. Kalombai		269
	6. Vachape		3700 506
	7. Megholi		99
	8. Panchale (Kh)		135
	9. Panchale (Bk)		125
	10. Mahalunge		68
	11. Kusure (Bk)		182
	12. Patan		48
5. Pimpalgaon Joge Dam.	1. Gunachiwadi	}	110
	2. Sanganar		856
	3. Pangri		4624 195
	4. Watkhal		308
	5. Khubi		273

Salient features of the Dams.

The salient features of Dimbhe Dam are as follows :-

- 1) Catchment Area in sq. miles or Sq. Metres. - 115/412
- 2) River - Ghod
- 3) Storage - Dimbhe
- 4) Gross Storage TMC/MCOM - 16.749/474
- 5) Submergence Acres/Hects. - 5456/2209
- 6) Length in Feet/Metre - 2795/852
- 7) Excavation (Earth work) - 0.334/M.C.O.M.

- 8) Masonary - 1.184/M.C.O.M.
- 9) Concrete - 0.0435/M.C.O.M.
- 10) Cost in lakhs - Rs. 798

2. The salient features of Wadaj Dam are as under :-

- 1) Catchment Area - 60/155
- 2) River - Meena
- 3) Storage - Wadaj
- 4) Gross Storage - 1.70/48.19
- 5) Submergence Acres/Hect.- 1584/639
- 6) Length in Feet/Metre - 6735/1853
- 7) Excavation (Earth work)- 1.48/M.C.O.M.
- 8) Masonary - 0.05/M.C.U.M
- 9) Concrete - 0.05/M.C.U.M.
- 10) Cost in lakhs - 194.50

3. The salient features of Manikdoh Dam are as under:-

- 1) Catchment Area - 50/129
- 2) River - Kukdi
- 3) Storage - Manikdoh
- 4) Gross Storage - 10.88/308
- 5) Submergence - 4650/1880
- 6) Length - 3031/930
- 7) Excavation - 0.341/M.C.U.M.
- 8) Masonary - 0.583/M.C.U.M.
- 9) Concrete - 0.017/M.C.U.M.
- 10) Cost in lakhs - 1287

4. Salient features of Yedgaon Dam are as under :-

- 1) Catchment Area - 265/686
- 2) River - Kukdi
- 3) Storage - Yedgaon

4) Submergence	-	3750/1500
5) Gross Storage	-	3.30/98.40
6) Length	-	14602/4470
7) Excavation	-	0.73/M.C.U.M.
8) Masonary	-	
9) Concrete	-	0.337/M.C.U.M.
10) Cost in lakhs	-	286.85

5. The salient features of Pimpalgaon Joge Dam are as under :-

1) Catchment Area	-	37.91
2) River	-	Pushpavati
3) Storage	-	Pimpalgaon Joge
4) Gross Storage	-	3.80/107.60
5) Submergence	-	4624/1849
6) Length	-	3025/925
7) Excavation	-	1.27/M.C.U.M.
8) Masonary	-	0.007/M.C.U.M.
9) Concrete	-	0.007/M.C.U.M.
10) Cost in lakhs	-	139

Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study are to study the rehabilitation of the tribal people with a view to locate difficulties, if any, to the displaced persons and to the implementing authorities, and to suggest measures for speedy development of displaced tribal persons.

The selection of Irrigation Dams

As already stated, there are five dams under Kukdi Irrigation Project. Out of these five dams, two dams viz. Manikdoh and Wadaj were taken up for detailed study because the tribals displaced due to submergence of the villages

under these dams were sizeable and the dams were under the construction at that time.

Collection of data

The information of the submerged villages and displaced tribals was collected through village and household schedules, which were constructed for the purpose of field study. The information was collected through family schedules from the heads of the families and also from the responsible persons in the family at the time of field survey. The village information was collected from the village officials. The difficulties of the displaced persons have been recorded through interviewing of the selected displaced persons from each village under submergence. The difficulties as experienced in the implementation of the rehabilitation programmes of the displaced persons by the Revenue and Zilla Parishad Authorities have been recorded through interviews and discussions with the concerned officers-in-charge of rehabilitation of the displaced tribal people. About 50% tribal families displaced and the submerged villages have been studied for this purpose.

The map of Wadaj Dam and Manikdoh Dam, the number of displaced tribal persons in each village under Wadaj Dam and Manikdoh Dam and statement showing the rehabilitation cases showing village to be shifted, were shifted and total plots given, have been appended with the report.

CHAPTER TWO

Displacement of tribal people on account of Wadaj Dam

Affected villages and their land

On the basis of information collected from secondary sources, it has been revealed that on account of Wadaj Dam, the villages affected are Wadaj, Katede, Kusur and Baglohare. The following table will give village-wise details of land under cultivation, total land of the village and land under submergence.

Table No. 2.1

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Total land (in Hect)	Land under cultivation.	Land under submergence
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wadaj	789	639	100
2.	Katede with Thakurwadi	435	363	203
3.	Kusur with Thakarwadi	1090	914	193
4.	Baglohare	57	49	47

Out of these villages, Baglohare and Katede with Thakarwadi will be fully submerged villages, Wadaj and Kusur with Thakarwadi will be partly submerged villages, and lands will be acquired from Yenere, Nirgude and Belsar villages.

Population

2.2. It has been noticed that the predominant tribal population was in Katede and Kusur villages. The details of total population and tribal population, as per 1971 census, are given in table 2.2.

Table No. 2.2.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Total population (1971)	Tribal population (1971)
1	2	3	4
1.	Wadaj	1566	35
2.	Katede	553	190
3.	Kusur	1602	500
4.	Baglohare	143	5

2.2 The survey of the affected persons was carried out with a view to find out the measures of rehabilitation taken so far and the difficulties encountered by the affected tribal persons due to Wadaj Dam, in Katede and Kusur villages. The details of villages surveyed, number of tribal displaced families contacted and their population, are given in table No. 2.3.

Table No. 2.3

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of displaced families in the village.	No. of tribal displaced families surveyed.	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kusur	38	28	91	91	182
2.	Katede	37	35	101	89	190
Total		75	63	192	180	372

Out of 75 displaced tribal families, 63 i.e. 84% families were contacted for the survey. The other tribal families could not be contacted as they were migrated to other villages.

2.4 The details of kiteracy of the displaced tribal persons of the surveyed villages, are given in table No. 2.4.

Table No. 2.4

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of illite rate persons	I to IV standard passed.	V to VII standard passed.	VIII to X th Std. passed.	S.S.C and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kusur	137	42	3	-	-
2.	Katede	139	33	7	10	1
Total		276	75	10	10	1

From the above table it is seen that out of (372) persons 276 i.e. 74% were illiterates, and 96 persons i.e. 26% were literates. Out of which 75 persons were educated upto IVth standard and 20 were educated upto VIIth Standard and only one person was above S.S.C. This indicates the level of education of the displaced tribal persons of the surveyed villages. All the displaced tribal persons of these two villages belong to Thakar Tribe, which is comparatively a backward tribal community of this region.

2.5 The details of the number of families having land before submergence, are given in table 2.5

Table No. 2.5

Sr. No.	Name of village	Number of surveyed families having total land before submergence.					
		Upto 1 acre	1 to 2 acres	2 to 5 acres	6 to 10 acres	11 to 15 acres	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kusur	3	2	2	-	3	10
2.	Katede	6	3	1	2	-	12
Total		9	5	3	2	3	22

From the above table it is seen that out of (63) families surveyed, (9) families (14%) have land upto one acre, 5) families (8.1%) have land between one to two acres, three families (4.1%) have land between two to five ~~xxx~~ acres, and the rest five families have land above 5 acres.

Occupation

2.6 The details of occupations followed by the displaced tribal families before submergence are given in table 2.6.

Table No. 2.6

Sr. No.	Name of village	Total No. of families surveyed	No. of families engaged in agriculture.	No. of families working as agricultural labourers.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kusur	28	4 (14.3%)	24 (85.7%)
2.	Katede	35	9 (25.7%)	26 (74.3%)

From the above table it is seen that in Kusur village, out of 28 surveyed families, (4) were engaged in agriculture and (24) were engaged in agricultural labours. In Katede village, out of (35) families, (9) were practicing agriculture and (26) families were engaged in agricultural labour. However, it is revealed from the survey that, at the time of survey, all the families of these villages were working as agricultural labourers.

2.7 The details of monthly income of the surveyed displaced tribal families before submergence, are given in table No. 2.7.

Table No. 2.7

Sr. No.	Name of village	Total No. of families having monthly income (in rupees)					Total
		Below 100	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300	300 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kusur	17	6	3	1	1	28
2.	Katede	20	9	-	3	3	35
Total		37	15	3	4	4	63

From the above table it is observed that out of (63) surveyed families, (37) i.e. (59%) families were having income below Rs. 100/- per month, (15) families (24%) were having income between Rs. 101 to 150 per month and the remaining (11) families were having monthly income of Rs. 151 and above.

2.8 The details of land received or compensation received in lieu of their submergence land are given in table 2.8.

Table No. 2.3

Sr. No.	Name of the village.	Total No. of families surveyed.	No. of families received land.	No. of families received compensation in lieu of land.	Below Rs. 3000/-	Rs. 3001/- to 5000/-	Rs. 5001/- to 10000/-	Rs. 10000/- and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kusur	28	-	10	2	4	2	2
2.	Katede	35	-	12	4	2	6	-
	Total	63	-	22	6	6	8	2

From table 2.8, it is seen that out of (28) families, (22) tribal families possessed land before submergence, but no tribal family received land after submergence. They were given cash compensation in lieu of their acquired lands. As a result of it, it has been noticed that all (63) tribal displaced families surveyed are now working as landless labourers. They are working as wage earners on the construction work of the dam. The construction work of the dam is nearer to its completion. It is likely that these ~~xxx~~ displaced tribal people will find it very difficult to eak out their living even as a labourers after the completion of the dam. In this precarious condition, the tribals have lost their lands and have no chances of employment in the area in which they are being rehabilitated. This is very precarious condition of the tribals who lost their lands.

2.9 The details of families, who have received compensation for their houses, are given in table 2.9.

Table No. 2.9

Sr. No.	Name of village and families surveyed.	Compensation received in rupees					No. of families who have not received compensation.
		Upto 2000	2001 to 3000	3000 to 5000	5000 to 10000	10,000 and above	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kusur(28)	19	6	3	1	-	-
2.	Katede(35)	12	12	2	3	-	6

From the above table, it is seen that out of (63) families surveyed, (6) tribal families have not received any compensation for their submerged houses. The others have received cash compensation. The majority of the families (40) have received cash compensation upto Rs. 2000/- each and (18) families received compensation between Rs. 2000/- to 3000/- each.

2.10 The details of families who have not received compensation of cattleshed are given in table 2.10.

Table No. 2.10

Sr. No.	Name of the village.	No. of families surveyed	Compensation received		No. of families who have not received compensation.
			Upto Rs. 1000/-	1000 to 1500/-	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kusur	28	5	1	22
2.	Katede	35	-	-	35

From the table 2.10, it is seen that out of (63) surveyed families, (6) families (9%) received compensation for their cattleshed and remaining (57) families i.e. (91%) did not receive compensation for their cattlesheds. Enquiries made in this respect with concerned department and it has revealed that they did not put their claims to the competent authority at a proper time.

2.11 The details of expenditure incurred on land development before submergence and compensation received for this purpose are given in table 2.11.

Table No. 2.11

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of families who have incurred expenditure on land development but did not receive development charges.	No. of families who have not reported and received compensation.
1	2	3	4
1.	Kusur	2	28
2.	Katede	4	35

From the above table, it is seen that out of (63) surveyed families, (6) families have incurred expenditure on land development before submergence but they did not get compensation so far.

Loss towards standing trees

2.12 It has been observed after the survey of these villages that there were (46) trees standing on the lands owned by the eight displaced tribal persons. The approximate cost of these trees was Rs. 11,500/-. No one of them have received compensation for their owned trees from the competent authority.

2.13 Out of (63) families surveyed, only (2) families have reported satisfaction regarding their rehabilitation and (61) families were not satisfied in the manner their rehabilitation is being made by the Government. During discussion with the concerned officers, it was revealed that

the Thakars of Kusur and Katede villages were offered alternative sites and land for their resettlement but they did not intend to leave the hilly area, where they are at present located. Though there is water scarcity in that place, still they intend to rehabilitate there as their kith and kin are already staying there. They did not like to settle in mixed localities on the plea that they were maintaining their separate identity in the submerged villages. They fear that the advanced caste people may harass them and exploit them, if they will stay in a mixed village. Similarly, they refused to accept lands at Narayangarh on the same grounds. Ignorance, illiteracy, fear of advanced people and love for original land and independent life were the main obstacle observed in the rehabilitation of the displaced tribal families of Kusur and Katede villages.

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CHAPTER THREE

Displacement of tribal people on account of Manikdoh Dam

On the basis of information collected from secondary sources, it has been observed that on account of Manikdoh dam the villages affected are Rajur, Tejur, Jalwandi and Khairi. Out of these villages till March, 1981, only tribal people of Rajur village were shifted at Rajur Gaothan No. (1) and (2) and hence the survey was carried out of this village only, with a view to find out the measures of rehabilitation taken so far and difficulties experienced by the affected tribal persons due to Manikdoh Dam. According to 1971 census, the total population of Rajur village was 1265, out of which tribal population was 857 (67%). The survey was carried out of (45) tribal families, who have been shifted so far to Rajur Gaothan No. (1) and (2). The survey covered (318) tribal displaced persons, (172) male and (146) female. The other tribal persons could not be contacted because they have shifted to other places.

3.2 The details of literacy of the displaced tribal persons, are given in the Table No. 3.2 (page No. 18)

Thus out of (318) tribal displaced persons (276) (86%) were illiterates, (22) persons (6%) passed first to fourth standard, (8) persons (2%) passed Vth to VIIth standard, (11) persons (3%) passed VIIIth to Xth standard and one person was S.S.C. passed and above.

3.3. The details of the number of families having land before submergence are given in table No. 3.3.

Table No. 3.2

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of families	Total No. of persons	No. of illiterate persons	I to IV passed	V to VIIIth passed	VIIIth to Xth std. passed.	S.S.C. and above.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rajur	45	318	276	22	8	11	1

Table No. 3.3.

Sr. No.	Name of village	No. of families surveyed	Number of surveyed families having land					Landless families.	
			Upto 1 acre	1 to 2 acres.	3 to 5 acres	6 to 10 acres	11 to 15 acres		16 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Rajur	45	13	9	8	5	1	1	8

From the table 3.3, it is seen that out of (45) families surveyed, (37) families, i.e. 82% of the surveyed families have land before submergence. (13) families (29%) have land upto one acre, (9) families (20%) between 1 to 2 acres; (8) families (17%) between 3 to 5 acres; (5) families (11%) between 6 to 10 acres and 1 family (2%) each between 11 to 15 and 16 acres and above respectively.

3.4 The details of occupations followed by the displaced tribal families before submergence are given in table 3.4:-

Table No. 3.4

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of families surveyed.	No. of families engaged in Agriculture.	No. of families working as labourers.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajur	45	16 (35.5%)	29 (64.5%)

From the above table, it is seen that before submergence 29 families i.e. 64.5% of the families were following the occupation of labourers and (16) families i.e. (35.5%) were practicing agriculture. The survey revealed that after submergence, only (11) families followed agriculture as their occupation and the remaining families were working as labourers.

3.5 The details of monthly income of the surveyed displaced tribal families, before submergence, are given in Table 3.5 :-

Table No. 3.5

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Total Number of families having monthly income (in rupees)				
		Below 100	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300	300 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rajuro	26	2	11	3	3

From the above table it is observed that out of (45) surveyed families, (26) families i.e (58%) families have income below Rs. 100/- per month; (2) families (4%) have income between Rs. 101 to 150/- per month; (11) families (26%) between Rs. 151/- to 200/- and (3) families i.e (7%) each between income Rs. 200/- to 300/- and Rs. 300/- and above respectively.

3.6 The details of land received or compensation received in lieu of their submerged land are given in Table 3.6 (on page 21)

From the table 3.6 it is seen that out of (45) families only (2) families (4%) received land after submergence and (43) i.e (96%) families received cash compensation in lieu of land. Before submergence (37) families were possessing land whereas after submergence only (2) families got land in lieu of their submerged land. Thus it shows that the number of tribal agriculturists have been decreased and the number of tribal labourers has been increased due to Manikdoh Dam in Rajuro village. It has also been noticed that at present all the surveyed families are working as labourers on the construction of dam. After the completion of Manikdoh Dam, the tribal people who have been settled in new gaathan (1) and (2) will have no source of employment, as there will be neither land for cultivation nor labour to eak out their living. They will have to lead a very miserable life in these conditions.

Table No. 3.6

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Total number of families surveyed	No. of families received land	No. of families received compensation.	Compensation received in rupees				No. of families who have not received any compensation so far.
					Below 3000/-	3001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	10,000 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Rajur	45	2	30	6	9	7	8	=13

3.7 The details of surveyed families who have received compensation for their houses are given in Table No. 3.7.

Table No. 3.7

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Compensation received in rupees					No. of families who have not received compensation
		Upto 2000	2000 to 3000	3000 to 5000	5000 to 10000	10000 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajur	12	5	7	3	2	16

From the above table it appears that out of (45) families surveyed (16) families (35%) have not received compensation for their submerged houses.

3.8 The details of families, who have received compensation and who have not received compensation of cattle shed, are given in Table 3.8.

Table No. 3.8

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of families who have received compensation upto Rs. 1000/-	No. of families who have not received compensation.
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajur	2	43

Out of (45) surveyed families, (43) families (98%) have not received any compensation for their cattle shed.

3.9 The details of expenditure incurred on land development before submergence and compensation received for this purpose are given in Table No. 3.9 :-

Table No. 3.9

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of families who have incurred expenditure on land development.	No. of families who have not received compensation.	No. of families who have received compensation.	No. of families who have not reported and received compensation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rajur	22	21	1	23

It appears that out of (45) families, (22) families (49%) have incurred expenditure on their land before submergence but after submergence only one family received compensation and (21) families did not receive compensation for land development.

3.10 All the (45) families surveyed have reported that their rehabilitation has not been done satisfactorily. The survey of rehabilitated tribal displaced persons of Rajur Gaothan No.(1) and (2) revealed that these people belong to Mahadeo Koli tribe. Enquiries made with the displaced tribal persons revealed that they intend to have separate hamlets and did not like to join mixed villages on the plea that they are likely to be harassed by the other advanced people of these villages. Some of them stated that they do not like to leave their ancestral habitat in the forest and hilly terrain as they are living here from generation to generation.

CHAPTER FOUR

Government policy regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons on account of Irrigation Projects.

Prior to June, 1965, the resettlement work of persons affected by various projects was looked after by the Project Authorities of the Irrigation and Power Department. Formerly the number of projects was not very large and so the work of resettlement was within manageable proportions. Generally the resettlement problem was confined to the payment of compensation money to those deprived of their lands and the people were expected to resettle themselves. During recent times the multiplicity and ambitious scale of Irrigation Projects posed problems of such magnitude that the same could not be tackled in isolation under the wing of one particular Department. In order to discharge the responsibility of proper rehabilitation and with a view to tackling the problem involved in an efficient and satisfactory manner, various decisions have been taken by the Government, which are summarised as below :-

1. Set up of the Directorate of Resettlement

Vide Government Resolution No. GAD-RPA-1069-R-I, dated 31-10-1969, the Government created a separate machinery for the speedy resettlement of the project affected persons in September, 1965, i.e. Directorate of Resettlement. The scope and functions of the Directorate of Resettlement are summarised as below :-

- 1) Allotment of alternative lands
- 2) Development of alternative lands referred to in (1) above.
- 3) Provisions of drinking water supply in new village site.
- 4) Provision of Primary School in new village site.
- 5) Offering employment opportunities to the displaced persons in State or voluntary or cooperative Sector Enterprises.

- 6) Grant of loan facilities for village housing in the new sites.
- 7) Payment of compensation in cash -
 - a) equivalent to the difference between the value of the land acquired from the people and the value of alternative land provided to them and
 - b) in full where no such alternative land is given.
- 8) Development of land for good agriculture.
- 9) Provision of approach and internal roads in the new sites.
- 10) Supply of electricity for domestic as well as agricultural purposes.
- 11) Provision of community works.

Director

The Chief Controlling Authority in all means connected with the resettlement of displaced persons shall vest in the Director, who will be appointed by the State Government from the Secretaries to the Government of Maharashtra. He will be Ex-Officio Director. It shall be the duty of the Director, (a) to give advice to the State Government in all matters, relating to the resettlement of displaced persons; (b) to implement the resettlement programmes and (c) to ensure speedy resettlement of displaced persons.

Divisional Commissioner

The Maharashtra Act No. XII of 1976 specifies that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner (a) to co-ordinate and supervise the work of resettlement of displaced persons in his division, (b) to ensure speedy resettlement of displaced persons and (c) to disburse grants to Deputy Directors according to their requirements. Four posts of Assistant Commissioner for resettlement have been created, one in each Divisional Commissioner's office, to work under the guidance and control of the Divisional Commissioner.

Deputy Director of Resettlement

It was not possible for the Director of Resettlement to look after the resettlement work of all project affected persons in the State as the number of Irrigation and Power Projects is, fairly large. The Collectors and Chief Executive Officers have, therefore, been appointed as Deputy Directors of Resettlement (land) and (Development) respectively. The Collectors in their capacity as Deputy Directors of Resettlement (land) were entrusted with works pertaining to land matters, viz. selection of alternative lands in consultation with the representatives of project affected persons, as far as possible, demarcation and distribution of lands, grant of Tagavi etc. The Chief Executive Officers in their capacity as Deputy Directors of Resettlement (Development) were mainly entrusted with the work of establishing new gaothans for project affected persons, development of such gaothans by way of providing basic civic amenities, such as school building, wells, roads etc. actual shifting of affected families and also development of land for agricultural purposes and providing other facilities for cultivation of those lands like grant of seeds, fertilisers etc. under the Agricultural Development Programme of the Zilla Parishad.

Resettlement Officer

Since the work of resettlement is of greater magnitude it cannot be completed without special staff for that purpose. Resettlement Officers mainly from Mamlatdars' grade and where necessary even from the Deputy Collectors' grade and some ancillary staff are created for resettlement work, wherever it is considered necessary, and the staff is attached to the Deputy Director of Resettlement in the Districts.

Resettlement Advisory Committee at District level

With a view to assisting the Directorate of Resettlement of project affected persons to achieve speedy resettlement of the persons affected by various Projects in the State on a planned basis, Government has set up at district-level Resettlement Advisory Committees, which is manned by M.L.As/M.L.Cs., President of Zilla Parishad and two nominees of project affected persons, besides other Government servants connected with the resettlement work. The committee holds its sitting at intervals and advises the Collector who is the Chairman of the Committee. Participation of non-official agency is thus ensured. The deliberation of these committees though of Advisory nature, are of great value to the Collector and the Director is assessing genuine needs of the affected persons.

Functions of the Committee

The functions of the Committee shall be to advise the Directorate of Resettlement on the following matters :-

- i) Selection of land for agricultural purposes,
- ii) Selection of Gaothan sites,
- iii) Amenities in Gaothan,
- iv) Such other matters relating to resettlement where the Directorate may seek their advice.
- v) The Committee will help and advise in planning and executing various rehabilitation schemes for the displaced persons and thus enable Government to tackle the problem of rehabilitation with sympathy and promptitude.

Essential items of resettlement

The resettlement of persons affected by Irrigation and Power Projects involves the following items:-

- i) Selection of Gaothan sites,

- ii) Selection of ~~any~~ alternative agricultural land;
- iii) Providing civic amenities in new Gaothans;
- iv) And such other concessions as are necessary for the resettlement of the affected families.

As a result of construction of various irrigation and other than Irrigation Projects undertaken by Government a large number of persons are affected by way of loss of their agricultural lands and houses. Government has adopted a humanitarian attitude towards the problem of resettlement of the affected persons and decided to resettle them by granting alternative agricultural land. The various facilities granted to them for making the resettlement process as smooth as possible are given below.

Salient features of Government policy regarding resettlement of the project affected persons - (R & FD/R-1)

I-Alternative agricultural land

(a) Alternative agricultural land is granted from out of the four sources in that order of priority:-

- 1) Lands acquired in the benefited zone of major and medium Irrigation Projects.
- 2) Surplus lands under the land Ceiling Act.
- 3) Government waste lands.
- 4) Government forest lands.

(b) Acquisition of lands in the benefited zone of all major and medium irrigation projects in the State is done to the extent of 15 per cent of the benefited zone as may be necessary for the purpose of resettlement of the project affected persons and lands so acquired are allotted for resettlement of the persons affected by the Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects in the State.

(c) Acquisition of lands in the benefited zone of major and medium irrigation projects for the purpose of securing lands for resettlement purposes is done in accordance with the following slab system.

<u>Size of holding</u>	<u>Area to be acquired (In Hectares</u>
i) Upto 4 H. 4.68 A. (10 acres)	Nil
ii) Above 4 H. 4.68 A (10 acres) and upto 6 H. 7.02 A. (15 acres)	The area in excess of 4 H. 4.68 A (10 acres) but not more than 80.94 A (2 acres)
iii) Above 6 H. 7.02 A. (15 acres) and upto 12 H. 14.054 (30 acres)	The area in excess of 6 H. 7.02 A (15 acres) but not more than 2 H. 2.34 (5 acres)
iv) Above 12 H. 14.05 (30 acres)	All the area in excess of 10 H. 11.71 A (25 acres).

N.B. No area in category (ii) which would tend to reduce the size of holding to less than 4 H. 68 A (10 acres) shall be acquired.

However, where Government finds that this slab system does not yield adequate land for allotment to the project affected persons the slab is as follows :-

<u>Size of holding</u>	<u>Area to be acquired (in hectares)</u>
i) Upto 3 H. 23.75 A (8 acres)	Nil
ii) Above 3 H. 23.75 A (8 acres) and upto 4 H. 85.62 A (12 acres)	The area in excess of 3 H. 23.75 A (8 acres) but not more than 80.94 A (2 acres) provided that no area which would tend to reduce the size of the holding to less than 3.H, 23.75 A (8 acres) shall be acquired.
iii) Above 4 H. 85.62 A (12 acres) and upto 6 H 47.49 A (15 acres)	The area in excess of 4 H. 4.68 A (10 acres) but not more than 1 H. 21.41 A (3 acres)
iv) Above 6 H. 47.49 A (16 acres) and upto 8 H. 09.37 A (20 acres)	The area in excess of 5 H. 26.09 A (13 acres) but not more than 1 H. 61.87 A (4 acres)

- v) Above 8 H. 09.37 A (20 acres) and upto 9 H. 71.24 A (24 acres) The area in excess of 6 H. 47.48 A (16 acres) but not more than 2H. 02.34 A (5 acres)
- vi) Above 9 H. 71.24 A (24 acres) All the area in excess of 7 H. 68.90A (19 acres)

(d) Minimum and maximum quantum of alternative agricultural land to be allotted to the project affected persons.

Area of land lost by project affected persons for project Area of land to be given to the project affected persons from within the command area

- a) Below 40.47 A (1 acre) Upto 80.94 A (2 acres)
- b) More than 40.47 A (one acre) and upto 80.94 A (2 acres) Upto 80.94 A (2 acres)
- c) More than 80.94 A (2 acres) and upto 2 H. 02.34 A (5 acres) Upto 1 H. 21.14 A (3 acres)
- d) More than 2 H. 02.34 A (5 acres) Upto a maximum of 1 H. 61.87 A (4 acres)

- N.B. (1) If the family members exceed 8, and additional 40.47 area (1 acre) of land is given for every additional 3 members subject to the condition that the total area of land allotted to a family does not exceed 7 acres.
- (2) 40.47 area (1 acre) of land is allotted to landless project affected persons provided they leave their village along with other project affected persons after all the khatedar project affected persons are resettled.
- (3) Dry or Jirayat lands from the source other than the command area lands are distributed at the rate of a minimum of 1 Hectare and 61.87 area (4 acres) to each affected family. The maximum acreage allottable will be determined in accordance with the Maharashtra Land Revenue (Disposal of Government lands) Rules, 1971.

The orders regarding the above mentioned quantum of lands have been made effective from 30th November, 1981.

(e) Government has laid down the following procedure for grant of alternative land in the benefited zone of major and medium irrigation projects to the project affected persons and landless project affected persons for resettlement.

i) Khatedar project affected persons, who desire to have alternative agricultural land in the benefited zone of major and medium irrigation projects for their resettlement are required to deposit with Government 75% of the amount of compensation due to them in respect of their lands acquired for the projects undertaken by Government or the likely cost of acquisition of the land to be provided to them in the benefited zone of minor and/or medium irrigation projects concerned whichever is less. The likely cost of acquisition mentioned above is worked out in accordance with the orders issued in that behalf.

ii) If the amount of compensation so deposited is more than the cost of acquisition of the alternative land allotted to the project affected persons, the excess amount is returned to them immediately.

iii) Those khatedar project affected persons, who do not agree to place 75% of the amount of compensation due to them in revenue deposit with Government are not held eligible for grant of alternative land in the benefited zone of major and medium irrigation projects for their resettlement.

iv) Landless project affected persons who agree to leave their old villages, along with other project affected persons, and who are required to be allotted one acre of land in the benefitted zone of major and medium irrigation projects for their resettlement are not required to place any amount in the revenue deposit, since they are not in receipt of compensation.

(f) After the alternative agricultural lands are shown to the project affected persons and their consent is obtained, certificate showing the details of the alternative agricultural land earmarked for their resettlement is issued to them by the resettlement authorities.

II - Establishment of new gaothans for the project affected persons.

(a) After the alternative agricultural lands are earmarked for allotment to the project affected persons, the resettlement authorities decide the issue regarding extension of existing gaothans and/or establishing of altogether new gaothans for the project affected persons, ensuring, however, that the alternative agricultural lands earmarked for allotment to them are located not more than three to four miles away from the extended or new gaothans, where residential plots are allotted to them.

(b) After selection of sites of new gaothans and preparation of layout plan, the project affected persons are allotted gaothan plots according to the following scale :-

<u>Category</u>	<u>Minimum area</u>	<u>Maximum area</u>
A. Agricultural project affected persons (Khatedar) having a family of 5 members or less.	4000 sq. ft, with an increase of 1000 sq. ft. for every three additional members subject to the maximum area of 6000 sq. ft.	6000 sq. ft.
B. Non-agriculturists project affected persons (Non-khatedar) having a family of 5 members or less.	2000 sq. ft. with an increase of 500 sq. ft. for every three additional members subject to the maximum area of 3000 sq. ft.	3000 sq. ft.

(c) Occupancy price of the gaothan plots allotted to the project affected persons is recovered from the allottee project affected persons in accordance with the orders issued in that behalf.

(d) Fixation of boundary stones, removal of debris, stones and unevenness is required to be done by the project affected persons themselves at their own cost.

III - Provision of civic amenities in the new gaothans of the project affected persons.

The responsibility of construction of the following approved civic amenities has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishads on an agency basis and the cost of civic amenities is met from the funds of the project concerned.

(a) Drinking water wells

Irrespective of the fact whether or not there existed a drinking water well in the old gaothan acquired for a project, every new gaothan established for resettlement of project affected persons is provided drinking water wells on the scale mentioned below :-

Population	No. and size of wells.
1. For population upto 1000	One bore well and one open well of 15 ft. diameter.
2. For population between 1001 and 1500.	One bore well and two open wells of 15 ft. diameter.
3. For population between 1501 and 2000	One bore well and three open wells of 15 ft. diameter.
4. For population between 2001 and 3000	Two bore wells and three open wells of 15 ft. diameter.
5. For population over 3000	Two bore wells and four open wells of x 15 ft. diameter.

In respect of open wells where water is not struck or is insufficient even after deepening of a well, a piped water supply scheme is to be undertaken on priority basis under the scheme of the Rural Development Department, 10% of the public participation being contributed by the concerned project. All such new gaothans are treated as difficult villages for drinking water supply and given the highest priority

(b) School buildings

Irrespective of the fact whether a school building existed or not in the old gaothans a school building with the appropriate number of rooms in accordance with the norms adopted by the Education Department, based on the number of school going children, is provided at the cost of the project provided the Zilla Parishad concerned undertakes to run a school at that place and also agrees to maintain the building at its cost.

(c) Chawadis or community centres

Irrespective of the fact whether a chawdi or samaj Mandir existed in the old gaothan acquired for a project the new gaothan for the project affected persons is provided with a Chawdi-cum-Samaj Mandir costing not more than Rs. 13,000/- for a gaothan having population of 200 and costing not more than Rs. 8,000/- for a gaothan having population below 200.

Where, however, there existed a Chawadi or Samaj Mandir in the old gaothan and the compensation for which has been received by the local body viz. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad or any other body in a representative capacity, the amount of such compensation is required to be made available for the construction of a chawdi or Samaj Mandir in the new gaothan or it deposited with the Zilla Parishad. The difference in the cost of such construction and the amount

of compensation received, is borne by the project to the extent of 50%, the beneficiaries bearing the remaining 50% of the cost involved.

(d) Internal and approach roads are also provided in new gaothans at the cost of the project concerned.

(e) In cases where the project affected persons are settled on the higher contours, establishing new gaothans at different places and rendered isolated and without any means of communication on account of the formation of the reservoir, action for providing the following civic amenities is taken after carefully ascertaining the local requirements :-

i) A road of V.R. standard with cross drainages connecting such gaothans to one another and to the main road.

ii) If the cost of construction of the above mentioned road is prima-facie prohibitive, a passenger launch (having a carrying capacity for 30 passengers) and also a cargo launch with 10 tonnage capacity) where necessary is provided.

The maintenance of such roads and running and maintenance of the launches, where so, provided, is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad concerned.

(f) Area for play ground

Land measuring one acre for a primary school and measuring two acres for a secondary school is earmarked.

(g) Area for cattle stand

Land measuring one acre is earmarked where cattle can gather before dispersing for grazing.

(h) Area for S.T. Stand

Land measuring one acre is earmarked in such newly established gaothans of project affected persons which lie

within 5 to 6 miles of the regular S.T. Service route. When the S.T. would desire to operate a regular bus service to and from such new gaothans, the reserved x land would be allotted to the S.T. Authorities in the manner prescribed by Government.

(i) Area for cremation and burial ground

Land admeasuring 1/2 acre each is reserved for cremation ground for Hindus, burial ground for Christians and burial ground for Muslims.

(j) Threshing floors or Khalwadis

Threshing floors are provided according to the following scale in the new gaothans of the project affected persons, provided threshing floors existed in the old villages acquired for the irrigation, power and other projects undertaken by Government.

Total number of khatedars project affected persons in new gaothans.	Area of land to be provided for Khalwadi, where necessary, (in hecets)
1. Upto 200	O.H.20.23 Area (20 Gunthas)
2. 201 to 400	O.H.40.47 Area (1 acre)
3. 401 to 600	O.H.60.70 Area (1 acre and 20 Gunthas)
4. 601 to 800	O.H.80.94 Area (2 acres)
5. 801 to 1000	1 Hectare 01.01.17 Area (2 acres and 20 Gunthas)
6. 1001 and above	1 hectare 21.41 Area (3 acres)

The minimum and maximum areas of threshing floors are hectares 20.23 Area (20 gunthas) and 1 hectare 21.41 Area (three acres) respectively. Land for threshing floor is allotted as far as possible from the available Government land. In case,

where Government land is not available, acquisition of private land, according to the above mentioned scale is undertaken and the expenditure on that account is met from the funds of the project concerned.

(k) Open gutters

Open gutters are provided according to the needs of sanitation in the new gaothans of the project affected persons. The expenditure thereon is met from the amount of compensation if any, in respect of the gutters which existed in the old gaothans acquired for the project concerned. The expenditure over and above the amount of compensation is met from the funds of the project concerned.

IV Various concessions granted to the project affected persons.

(a) Removal of salvageable material etc.

The project affected persons are allowed at their own cost, to salvage and transfer to the new gaothans useful constructional material such as doors, windows, rafters, bamboo fittings etc. from their houses in the old gaothans. No portion of the compensation paid for such houses is recovered from them towards the cost of salvageable material.

(b) Transport of personal effects

Generally, the kit of the project affected persons is transported from their old gaothans to the new/extended gaothans in project trucks, free of cost. However, if the project trucks are not available, the project affected persons are given ~~an~~ cash allowance as follows :-

Distance in Kms.	Rate of financial assistance
1. Persons shifting within 1.60 kms.	Rs. 13/-
2. Persons shifting above 1.60 kms. and upto 16 kms.	Rs. 20/-
3. Persons shifting above 16 kms. and upto 40 kms.	Rs. 50/-
4. Persons shifting above 40 kms and upto 160 kms.	Rs. 100/-
5. Persons shifting above 80 kms and upto 160 kms.	Rs. 165/-
6. Persons shifting above 160 kms. and upto 240 kms.	Rs. 250/-
7. Persons shifting beyond 240 kms.	Rs. 300/-

For the purpose of removal of kits to the new gaothans, a project affected family is defined as the unit which has been mentioned in the house compensation award.

(c) Exemption from Stamp Duty

Agreements executed by the project affected persons in respect of plots allotted to them in the new gaathan are exempted from stamp duty.

(d) Permission to cultivate submergible land

Project affected persons whose lands are expected to go under submergence due to the construction of irrigation and power projects and which have been or are being acquired by Government sometime before the year of submergence are on payment of rent allowed to cultivate such lands on eksali basis till they are actually submerged. After, however, the awards are declared and compensation is paid, they can avail of the concession subject to the following conditions:-

i) Government may resume the lands at its pleasure at any time and in the event of such resumption Government will

not be liable to pay any further compensation for improvements, if any, carried out by lands owners to their lands prior to such resumption.

ii) If the lands get submerged when the crop is standing no compensation for the damaged crop will be paid. No land revenue, may, however, be paid for that particular year.

iii) The officers of the Irrigation and the Revenue Departments and any other officer authorised by them have the right to enter the lands whenever required by them for official purposes and the land owners should offer to them necessary facilities for the discharge of their official work in connection with such land, and

iv) Government also retains the right to fall the trees on such lands but the owners and the cultivators should not cut any trees on these lands.

(e) Use of quarry material

Project affected persons are allowed to remove free of cost stones, earth and murum or other minor minerals from forest land as well as from non-forest lands provided that the quantity is removed on permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer in respect of land in charge of Forest Department and on permits issued by the the local Revenue Officer in respect of non-forest lands and provided further that the quantity to be removed is confined to that actually required by them for construction of their own houses/and/or agricultural use and the same is certified as such by the Forest Officer concerned or by the local Revenue Officer as the case may be.

(f) Stones, sand etc. for house building

Project affected persons are allowed to remove free of cost stones, sand, earth and murum etc. from Government forest lands, provided the quantity removed is confined to that actual required by them for construction of their own houses and the same is certified as such by the local Revenue and other Government officers.

(g) The project affected persons and their dependents are given preferential treatment discreetly in the matter of appointment to such posts in Government offices, which fall outside the purview of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission, provided (i) they fulfill the recruitment conditions relating to the posts, and (ii) their names are registered with the Employment Exchanges. In respect of posts in the Irrigation Project establishments, the project affected persons are given the highest priority and they are not required to register their names with the Employment Exchanges for the purpose.

(h) Certificates in the prescribed form are issued to the project affected persons and their dependents for the purpose of establishing the fact that they are project affected persons or their dependents.

(k) Project affected persons are also offered opportunity for employment in the industries in the Kalyan - Ehiwandi Industrial Estate (Near Thana) to the extent of 50% of the employment potential of the industries which are allotted plots in that Estate by Government.

(l) Assistance is also given to the eligible project affected persons in gaining admission to the Industrial Training Schools, on priority wherever feasible.

(m) Project affected khatedar and non-khatedar persons who are allotted plots in the new/extended gaothans for house construction are granted housing loan upto Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 500/- each respectively and the amount is released in three instalments in accordance with the progress of house construction. The amount of loan so granted is recovered from the loanee in seventeen instalments, the first instalment being recovered after a period of three years from the date of grant of the loan. A simple interest at the rate of Rs. 6.25 per cent is charged from the first year of advance of loan.

(n) Supply of building materials for houses to be constructed in the new gaothans.

Subject to availability of G.C.I. sheets and cement are supplied to the project affected persons, on payment, for the purpose of constructing houses in the new gaothans. The agency for distribution of the G.C.I. sheets and cement is the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad and Deputy Director of Resettlement (Development) concerned.

(p) Project affected persons who are resettled on higher contours around the reservoir are allowed to lift water from the reservoir to irrigate a maximum area upto one percent of the area of reservoir.

(v) Miscellaneous

(a) Temples and other places of worship which existed in old gaothans acquired for the project and have been demolished are reconstructed in the new gaothans from out of the amount of compensation that may be payable in respect of the old constructions.

In case, however, where the trustees of the temples and other places of worship in the old gaothans are not ascertainable, construction of such places of worship in the new gaothans is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Maharashtra Religious Endowments Reconstruction of Resettlement Sites, Act, 1970 and the rules thereunder.

(b) In cases, (i) where more than 75 per cent of the houses in a gaothan are acquired for project, or (ii) where more than 75 per cent of the village agricultural lands are acquired and the gaothan houses/structures are not acquired, and if the lands left over together with the galper area available by December, 15th every year make less than 50 per cent of the cultivated area of the villages, the entire gaothans so affected are acquired for the project with the written consent of the project affected persons.

Additional civic amenities to be provided in the newly resettled gaothan of project displaced persons.

(In accordance with Govt. decision dated 30.11.77/7-12-77)
Vide Government Resolution, Finance Department No. RPA-1076/R-1 dated 27-4-78 regarding additional civic amenities to be provided in the newly established gaothan)

1. Public latrines in two suitable places in the new gaothans of project displaced persons. 1/2 acre should be reserved.
2. Pasturage for cattle where adequate Government land is available, should be earmarked for providing pasturage for the cattle in accordance with the provision of the M.L.R. code and the rules made thereunder. No private land is to be acquired for this purposes.

3. Mettaled internal and approach roads.
4. Open area for market place and future developments.
1/5th of the total area of the new gaathan.
5. Provision of electricity to all the resettled
gaathans of project displaced persons at project
cost, whether the old villages were electrified
or not.
6. Pipe water supply to the resettled gaathans
under the scheme of Rural Development Department
by way of individual/regional scheme.

CHAPTER FIVE

Observations & Suggestions

Resettlement Advisory Committee at District Level

With a view to assisting the Directorate of Resettlement of project affected persons to achieve speedy resettlement of the persons affected by various projects, Government have set up at district level Resettlement Advisory Committee which is manned by M.L.As, M.L.Cs, President of the Zilla Parishad and two nominees of project affected persons besides other Government servants connected with the resettlement work. In Pune district level Resettlement Committee, the Tribal Welfare Officer, Pune and Ahmednagar district is not a member of the Committee nor has he been invited for the meetings or associated with the resettlement work of the displaced tribal persons due to Manikdoh and Wadaj Dam. As a result of it, it has been noticed that there is a communication gap between the displaced tribal persons and the officers of Revenue Department and concerned officers of Zilla Parishad. The Tribal Welfare Officer can bridge up the gap and establish good rapport with the displaced tribal people. He can guide them in the selection of new goathans for resettlement and ensure that the tribal displaced persons are satisfactorily rehabilitated. It is, therefore, proposed that in the district having Irrigation Projects, affecting tribal people, the Tribal Welfare Officer, ^{and the Project Officer, I.T.D.P.} may be taken up on the District Level Resettlement Advisory Committee.

Selection of land for agricultural purposes

5.2. The Thakar families of Kusun village were offered alternative land at Narayangaon. However, the tribal displaced persons rejected that offer on the plea that they will be harassed by the non-tribal advanced people as they will be in minority at that place. Similarly they will have no grazing facility

for this cattle and sheep in plain area and as such they preferred hilly and forest areas as their places of abode for their convenience. The tribal people should be persuaded to take possession of such land. They should be given full protection from the majority classes, and provided with all the facilities and packages of programmes. Even then after these incentives the tribal people are not willing, then the alternative land for agricultural purposes may be given to the tribal displaced persons in their vicinity and in forest areas, where they may not find themselves alien to the environment.

5.3 It has been observed that in Kasur and Katede villages, out of 63 displaced tribal families surveyed, 22 families were having land before submergence and they were practicing agriculture as their main occupation. But after submergence it has been observed that none of them received land in lieu of their submerged land due to Wadaj Dam. On contrary adequate cultivable land to the displaced persons is the basic necessity for them at this stage. All the 22 tribal families, who have lost their land, received cash compensation in lieu of their land. Enquiries with these people revealed that majority of them have misutilised the amount received according to their necessities and will and pleasure as a result of it, it has been seen that they have lost lands due to Dam and lost the money due to ignorance and lack of foresight. Thus they have been hit hard due to Dam. With a view to save the tribal people from such disastrous results, it is suggested that no cash compensation may be given to them so that they do not become a labourer. Even if cash compensation is given, it should be kept with bank and there should be some sort of control on the withdrawals of money. If this is taken

care off, atleast tribal people may get interest on their deposits which can be utilised for their daily needs.

5.4 Khatedar project affected persons who desire to have alternative agricultural land in the benefited zone of major and medium irrigation project for their resettlement are required to deposit with Government 75 per cent of the amount of compensation of their lands acquired for the project undertaken by the Govt. or the likely cost of acquisition of the land to be provided to them in the benefited zone of the projects, whichever is less. Enquiries made with the concerned authority had revealed the fact that the project affected tribal people do not deposit the necessary amount in time with the Government due to poverty, ignorance, lack of knowledge and proper guidance, they spend the cash compensation received in lieu of land for other non-productive purposes. As a result of it, they are unable to get land in the benefited zone of the project. Whereas the non tribals who are more educated and conscious of their economic development, fulfill the Government conditions, in time, and get the maximum benefit of getting land in the benefited zone of the project. It is, therefore, suggested that the tribal displaced persons may be persuaded to deposit 75 per cent of the amount of the compensation of land at the time of receipt of cash compensation. They should be given proper guidance and help. The tribal Welfare Officer and the Project Officer of T.T.D.P. of the district can play a vital role at this stage.

5.5. Landless project affected persons who will agree to leave their old villages, along with other project affected persons and who are required to be allotted one acre of land in the benefited zone for their resettlement are not required to place any amount in the Revenue Deposit since they are not in receipt of compensation. It is, therefore, proposed that lands

may be allotted to tribal landless people and project affected people in benefited zone at one place, so that they can lead a homogeneous life. Distribution of land at different villages to the tribal people may be avoided.

5.6 Establishment of New Gaothan

Selection of site of new gaothan for the affected persons is to be done on the basis of availability of water, either in the locality or in the village boundary. Water is the primary need of the human beings and the cattle. It has been observed that at new gaothan No.(1) of Rajur village, where the displaced tribals have been rehabilitated, there is no possibility of water from the soil. There are no perennial source of water like well, tank, borewell etc. The only alternative appears to be of getting water from the Dam for drinking and other purposes. Enquiries made in this respect from the concerned authority have revealed that a proposal of construction of Ghat (Steps) is under consideration so that the people can easily fetch water from the dam. But it does not seem to be a permanent solution. When the water will subside in summer season, people will not get water from the Ghat and they will have to undergo lot of hardships in summer for drinking water. It is, therefore, suggested that unless the Ground Water Survey Department certifies of sticking the water at a particular place and unless the water is stuck by a borewell, the selection of new gaothan may not be decided. The water table and watershed area as proposed by the Ground Water Survey Department may be taken into consideration at the time of selection of a new gaothan. The Ground Water Survey Department officer may be invited in the Resettlement Advisory Committee meeting at the time of proposing a new gaothan for the displaced persons.

If at a place, where there is no possibility of sticking water, this site may not be considered for a new gaothan.

Provision of civic amenities in the New Gaothan of the project affected persons.

5.7 The responsibility of construction of the following approved civic amenities has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad on an agency basis and the cost of civic amenities is met from the funds of the project concerned.

a) Drinking water well

5.8 Irrespective of the fact whether or not there existed a drinking water well in the old gaothan, acquired for the project, every new gaothan, established for settlement of project affected persons, is provided drinking water well or a bore well.

b) School building

5.9 It has been observed at Rajur village, Gaothan No.(1) that a school building has been constructed but there is no provision for the residential accommodation of the teachers. It has been experienced in the tribal areas that in the absence of quarters for teachers in the village, where there is school, the teachers do not attend the school regularly and thus the students lag behind in education because of irregular teachers. It is, therefore, proposed that in new gaothan, where the predominant population of displaced persons is from the tribal communities along with the construction of school building, necessary quarters for the teachers, may be constructed. Similarly residential quarters for Doctor, Nurses and other persons serving in the Hospital may be constructed at the time of constructing the Hospital in a new gaothan.

(c) Chawdi or community centre

5.10 Chawdi or community centre must serve as a place for running Balwadi, for organising Panchayat meetings and halting place for a Government or Zilla Parishad person. If Chawdi was in existence in the old gaathan, the difference in the cost of construction and amount of compensation received is borne by the project and 50 per cent has to be borne by the beneficiaries. Taking into consideration the economic conditions of the tribal displaced persons, it is suggested that in a village where more than 50 per cent tribal displaced persons are being settled. Cent percent expenditure may be met by the Project Authority or the Zilla Parishad from the funds at their disposal for the development of Scheduled Tribes.

Internal and approach roads

5.11 Internal and approach roads are provided in new gaothans at the cost of project concerned. Efforts may be made to ensure that the internal and approach roads are provided within a year's time, so that the displaced people may not lose contact with the outside world.

5.12 Area for playground, area for cattle stand, area for S.T. Stand and area for cremation and burial ground for the village community may be earmarked as early as possible.

5.13 It has been observed that due to ignorance and illiteracy a large number of tribal displaced persons have not received compensation for their constructed cattlesheds. It is, therefore, suggested that while assessing the compensation of the houses, the attached constructed cattlesheds may be taken into account and separate compensation as per current prices may be assessed for cattlesheds and houses.

5.14 It has been noticed that some tribal displaced persons have incurred expenditure for the development of land, bunding etc. before submergence but they have not received the compensation for land development after the submergence of their lands. Taking into consideration the poor economic conditions of the tribal people, it is proposed that while assessing the price of land, the expenditure on development of land should be considered and the price of the land and development charges should be given to the displaced tribal persons as per current prices.

5.15 It has been observed that the prices of the land to be submerged is determined according to the Government standard which necessarily vary with the market price. In this bargain the poor tribal people are affected badly. It is, therefore, suggested that in the case of lands of the tribal people, compensation may be given as per market prices at the time of assessment of the compensation of the land.

5.16 The poor and illiterate tribal people cannot count the notes received and it ^{is} likely that at this stage he may be doomed by middleman. It is, therefore, proposed that the payment to the tribal displaced persons may be made as far as possible in the presence of the Tribal Welfare Officer/Tribal Welfare Inspector/Project Officers of I.T.D.P/managers of Adiwasi Cooperative societies.

5.17 Enquiries made in the respect of construction of public latrines in new gaothans, it is observed that at present public latrines are being constructed in new gaothan at two places for the displaced persons. It has been generally experienced that the public latrines, without the arrangement of sufficient water, become the unhealthy place in the absence of any scavaging system. It is, therefore, proposed that

instead of public latrines, the scheme of "Sops Sandas" by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, may be encouraged and expenditure on this account may be met from the project.

5.18 Project affected khatedars and non-khatedar persons who are allotted plots in the new gaathan/extended gaothans for house construction are granted housing loan upto Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 500/- each respectively. In the case of tribal displaced persons, taking into consideration their economic condition it is proposed that the entire amount should not be given as loan. It is therefore suggested that 50 per cent amount may be given as subsidy and 50 per cent as interest free loan.

5.19 The scheme of rehabilitation should be an integral part of the project itself. The present time lag between the actual displacement of the people and their rehabilitation should be avoided or minimised. The top priority should be accorded to the rehabilitation programme of the displaced people.

5.20 The project affected persons and their dependents are given preferential treatment in the matter of appointment to such posts in Government offices which fall outside the purview of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission provided (i) they fulfill the recruitment conditions relating to the posts and (ii) their names are registered with the employment exchanges. In respect of posts in the Irrigation Department establishments, the project affected persons are given the highest priority and they are not required to register their names with the Employment Exchanges for this purpose. The ~~factories~~ factories or complexes coming up in the project area or nearabout, may have to be prevailed upon to admit such children from displaced scheduled tribe families on priority basis as apprentice trainee under the Apprenticeship Act, so

that they can attain the technical skills and ultimately absorb them in regular employment. In case of tribal displaced persons it is suggested that cent percent class IV posts, which do not require training or higher education, may be filled in from the displaced tribal persons. Wherever project affected ~~tribal~~ tribal persons apply for class III posts, 50 per cent of the posts may be filled in from tribal displaced unemployed persons or unregistered, irrespective of their names registered with the employment exchanges. The employment exchange Officer, Social Welfare Officer, Project Officer, Tribal Welfare Officer, may be associated with the rehabilitation work in the district in which the project is coming up by displacing the scheduled tribe families.

5.21 Assistance is given to the eligible project affected persons in gaining admission to the Industrial Training Schools, on priority, wherever feasible. In the case of displaced tribal persons, it is suggested that the children of the displaced tribal families should be given first priority in admission in the Industrial Training Schools, if necessary relaxing certain basic qualification, age limit etc. They should be provided with hostel accommodation, stipend, ^{books etc.} The educable children in affected families should be provided with facilities to take up training in skilled/technical vocations. The Technical Education Department has envisaged starting of technical schools and Industrial Training Institutes in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas also. In some districts like Nasik, the technical education department has opened hostels also for housing scheduled tribe students in the Industrial Training Schools. Such institutions can train up scheduled tribe youths from such

displaced families in trades like turning, fitting, moulding instrumentation, electrical training etc. Training in these trades would equip them for the skilled or semi skilled jobs in modern factories.

Secondly various concessions granted by Government to the project affected persons should be made available to them incidentally there are :-

(i) Project affected persons are allowed to take useful construction of material from their acquired houses in the old gaothan without any reduction in the amount of compensation due to them.

(ii) Project affected persons are allowed to remove, free of cost, quarry and other constructional material like stones, murum etc. from Government waste land/Government Forest lands to the extent it is actually required for construction of houses in their new gaothans.

(iii) Project affected persons are supplied cement and C.C.I. sheets subject to availability for house construction.

(iv) Project affected persons are allowed to cultivate their agricultural lands acquired for project till their submergence subject to certain conditions.

(v) Project affected persons are provided transport by the project authorities for removal of their kits to the new gaothans. If such transport is not available they are paid cash allowance at prescribed rates.

vi) Project affected persons and their dependents are issued certificates regarding their status as such, to enable them to avail themselves of the various concessions granted by Government.

(vii) Project affected persons and their dependents are given assistance in securing employment under Government and also for obtaining admission to Industrial Training Schools. The special efforts should be made by the Tribal Welfare Officer, Project Officer/Social Welfare Officer and the staff of the Industrial Training Institute to give admission to the project affected persons.

5.22 It has been observed that policy of rehabilitation for the tribals and non-tribals displaced persons due to Irrigation Projects in this State. The tribals are dislodged from the traditional sources of livelihood and places of habitation. Not conversant with the details of acquisition proceedings, they accepted whatever cash compensation was given to them and become emigrants. With cash in hand and many attractions, their funds were rapidly depleted and in course of time they joined the ranks of landless labourers but without any training and equipments for any skilled or semi-skilled job. Government as a trustee can not allow such a situation to grow. What is needed is a social approach to a social problem of deep moral significance. The problem of tribal displaced persons is of social and psychological adjustments. From the membership of a closed society, he is being induced to accommodate himself, in a universal pattern of society without education, without equipments and without sources. The crux of the problem is to ensure that in this process the tribal does not go down and this is where Government as a trustee also comes into the picture. It is therefore suggested that the problem of rehabilitation of the displaced tribal people should be handled with utmost care by the concerned departments and they should ensure that in this process of rehabilitation, tribals should not go down compared to his earlier situation.

KUKADI HEAD WORKS DIVISION MANIKDOH

Statement showing the rehabilitation cases

Sr. No.	Village to be shifted	Where shifted	Total plots given
1.	Rajur	Rajur Gaathan No. 1	102
2.	Rajur	Rajur Gaathan No. 2	63
3.	Tejur	Tejur	30
4.	Jalwandi	Jalwandi	47
5.	Khairi	Khairi	28

Note : 1) Rehabilitation work is carried out by Executive Engineer Minor Irrigation Division, Zilla Parishad, Pune-1.
 2) Resettlement work is carried out by the District Resettlement Officer, Collectorate Office compound, Pune-1.

Sd/-
 Executive Engineer,
 Kukdi Head Works Division
Manikdoh.

Statement showing the names of villages and number of tribal persons displaced in each village on account of Wadaj and Manikdoh dams of Major Irrigation Project, Kukdi in Pune district of Maharashtra State.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of tribal persons displaced in the village.
1	2	3
	<u>Manikdoh Project</u>	
1.	Rajur Taluka Junnar	60
2.	Tejur -do-	23
3.	Jalwandi -do-	58
4.	Khairi -do-	22
5.	Kewadi -do-	94
6.	Khatkale -do-	28
7.	Hiradi -do-	43
8.	Ajanayale -do-	27
9.	Dewal -do-	38
10.	Chawand -do-	30
11.	Ghatghar -do-	2
12.	Mankeshwar -do-	10
	<u>Wadaj Dam</u>	
13.	Kusur -do-	38
14.	Katede -do-	37
	Total	510

hdw/-

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था

महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

गांवपत्रक.

१) धरणाखाली गेलेल्या गांवाचे नांव : ----- तालुका -----
जिल्हा -----

२) गांवात कोणकोणत्या सुविधा उपलब्ध होत्या ?

१) गांवठाण जमीन	होय/नाही	किती
२) शाळा इमारत	होय/नाही	किती
३) समाज मंदीर इमारत	होय/नाही	
४) पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय	विहिरी/नाले	किती
५) दवाखाना इमारत	होय/नाही	
६) वीज	होय/नाही	
७) ग्राम पंचायत इमारत	होय/नाही	
८) इतर सोयी	संडास पत्रके/बाजाराचे छोटे कोने	
९) देवळे व इतर धार्मिक ठिकाणे		

३) किती घरे पाण्याखाली गेली

४) किती गोठे पाण्याखाली गेले

५) गावातील झालेले इतर नुकसान

अ)

ब)

क)

ड)

نوٹ :- (हे पत्रक तलाठी/ग्रामसेवक/सरपंच यांच्या सहाय्यांनी भरावयाचे आहे)

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

कुटुंब - पत्रक.

अ) १) कुटुंब प्रमुखाचे नांव :
वय :
जमात :

२) सध्याचे वास्तव्याचे ठिकाण :
गांव : तहसील :
जिल्हा :

३) कुटुंबाची माहिती :

अ.क्र. कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती सत्री/पुरुष कुटुंब प्रमुखाशी शिक्षण व्यव- मासिक
नाते साथ शुल्क

कुटुंबातील अकूण व्यक्ती :

ब) विस्थापित होण्यापूर्वीचे ठिकाण : गांव :
तहसील :
जिल्हा :

२) त्यावेळचा व्यवसाय : शेती मोलमजुरी
मासिक शुल्क

३) त्यावेळची स्वतःची जमीन :

(१) बागाळीत : (२) जिराळीत : (३) इतर
अेकर : गुंठे : अेकर : गुंठे : अेकर : गुंठे

४) शेतात विहिरी होत्या काय ? होय/नाही असल्यास किती :
अंदाजे किंमत :

- क) विस्थापित झाल्यानंतर जमिनीध्वजी जमीन मिळाली का ? : होयानाही.
- अ) मिळाली असल्यास किती ? ऐकर : गुंठे :
- ब) कोठे ? गांव : तालुका : जिल्हा :
- क) बागाशीत।जिराशीत.
- ड) अंदाजे वार्षिक शुल्प (शेतीपासून)
- इ) जमीन मिळाली नसल्यास किती रुपये मोबदला मिळाला ?
जमीन किती : मोबदला रक्कम :
- ड) मूळच्या गांवात घर होते काय ? होयानाही.
- १) असल्यास कशा प्रकारचे ?
- अ) कौलास झोपडी ? किंमत रुपये (अंदाजे)
- ब) कौलास बांधलेले घर किंमत रुपये (अंदाजे)
- क) झोपडी -"-
- ड) बांधलेला चिरेबंदी वाडा -"-
- इ) इतर प्रकारचे -"-
- २) या घराबाबत मोबदला रक्कम मिळाली का ? होयानाही.
- अ) मिळाली असल्यास किती ? रुपये !
- ब) मोबदला उचित आहे किंवा नाही ?
- क) नसल्यास कारणे द्या ?.
- ३) मूळच्या गांवात गुरासाठी गोठा होता काय ? होयानाही.
- अ) असल्यास अंदाजे किंमत रुपये ।
- ब) याचा मोबदला मिळाला काय ? होयानाही.
- क) नसल्यास कारणे कोणती ?
- ड) आपण मागणी केली काय ? होयानाही.
- ४) या व्यतिरिक्त धरणाखाली आपली स्थावर जंगम कोणाच्या स्वतःपात गेली ?
किंमत रुपये (अंदाजे)
- १)
- २)
- ३)
- ४)
- ५) याचा मोबदला मिळाला कींवा नाही ? होयानाही.
- ६) मिळाला नसल्यास कारणे द्या ?
- ५) जमिनीत झाडे होती काय ? होयानाही.
- अ) असल्यास किती व कोणती ? अंदाजे किंमत रुपये.
- ब) गवताचे क्षेत्र किती ? वार्षिक शुल्प रुपये.
- क) झाडाची भरपाई मिळाली का ? होयानाही.

(ड) शेतीची बांध बंदिस्ती झाली होती काय ? होयानाही.

अ) मिळाली असल्यास किती ? रतपये ।

ब) भरपाई योग्य वाटते काय ? होयानाही.

क) नसल्यास मागणी केली काय ? होयानाही.

(फ) आपले विस्थापन करीवर झाले काय ? होयानाही.

अ) नसल्यास अुणविवा कोणाच्या ?

ब) विस्थापनाबद्दल आपल्या काय सूचना आहेत ?

अ)

ब)

क)