

action plans concerning Environmental management would be formulated and effectively implemented simultaneously with the engineering works, failing which the engineering works shall be halted. Field surveys and studies are being carried out by the project authorities to formulate the necessary Action Plans. Pace of implementation of the Environmental Action Plans and the engineering works would determine if the work need to be halted or not

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project

4037 DR VENKATESH KABDE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the action taken on the request for permission from Maharashtra Government to give forest land for rehabilitation of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project and

(b) state-wise details of current status of rehabilitation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI)

(a) The request of Government of Maharashtra for diversion of forest land in Akkalkuwa/Taloda talukas of Dhule District for rehabilitation of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project has been rejected by this Ministry.

(b) The State-wise details of current status of rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project prepared by Narmada Control Authority are given in attached statement

STATEMENT

Rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project

1. *Policy issues*

1.1 All the three State Governments have issued their policy for the rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees of the Sardar Sarovar Project. The Gujarat policy is applicable to the oustees of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh who opt to resettle in Gujarat. All the three State policies conform to the stipulations of the NWDI award and the agreements with the World Bank. However, the policies are not uniform in all the states

1.2 In terms of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal award, Gujarat has to resettle all the oustees from M.P. and Maharashtra willing to resettle in the State in addition to their own and the state policy provides for the same. For oustees not willing to settle in Gujarat, the concerned State has to resettle them. Gujarat policy provides for allotment of irrigable agricultural land equal to what was acquired from the oustees with a minimum of 2 ha. and maximum limited to land ceiling in the State to all land holders, encroachers and landless agricultural labourers and their major sons. The oustees have option to choose the land and irrigation facilities will be provided by the Government. As Government land was not available, Government of Gujarat has adopted a policy for purchase of private land under which the price of the private

- land selected by the oustees is settled under the auspices of a Land Purchase Committee and thereafter the State assists the oustees in finalising the land transfer deed. In such cases, 100% compensation received by the oustee for his land in the submergence area is adjusted against the price of new land and the rest of the cost is treated as *ex-gratia*. In addition, they are also entitled to a house plot of 18.29 X 27.43 m (60 X 90) free of cost.
- 1.3 Madhya Pradesh policy provides for allotment of land equal to that acquired from the oustee limited to a maximum of 8 ha. and a minimum of 2 ha. to all land holders. For encroachers, allotment of land will be limited to a minimum of 1 ha. and a maximum of 2 ha. 50% of the compensation received will be adjusted against the cost of the newly allotted land and the rest of the cost will be recovered in 20 interest-free annual instalments. There will be no recovery for the first 2 years. Provision exists for allotment of house plots free of cost to all displaced families. Landless people are not eligible for land but will be provided with other means of economic rehabilitation. Major sons of all categories of oustees are eligible only for house plots.
- 1.4 The policy of Maharashtra provides for allotment of 2 ha. of agricultural land to landed oustees and encroachers. They and their major sons will be entitled to house plots free of cost. 50% of compensation will be adjusted against the cost of new land allotted and the remaining cost of the new land recovered in 20 annual interest-free instalments. Landless oustees are entitled to only 1 acre of land if they move with the other oustees and they will be assisted to earn a stable livelihood.
- 1.5 In respect of major sons and encroachers, Gujarat has followed the award and the cut-off date is one year prior to issue of Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. This was mostly issued in 1981 for practically all the villages in the submergence area. In Madhya Pradesh, the cut-off date for encroachers is 13.4.87 and the major sons the date of notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. In Maharashtra, the cut-off date for encroachers is 1978 and for major sons 1.1.1987.
2. *Programme of Implementation*
- 2.1 Gujarat has prepared an overall action plan for allotment of land to all the oustees from that State by March, 1991.
- 2.2. GOMP has prepared an action plan for 17 villages coming under submergence from June, 1994 onwards (only one village is getting affected after June, 1992). The plan is yet to be received in NCA. Plans for the remaining villages are also to be prepared.
- 2.3 GOM has also prepared an action plan for the resettlement of the oustees well ahead of the schedule of submergence. However, it is subject to release of forest land by the Government of India for which a request has already been made

by the GOM. In case this is not approved, a serious situation leading to stoppage of construction is likely to arise.

3. *Progress of implementation*

3.1 *Gujarat*

In Gujarat, 19 villages come under the submergence zone of the SSP. 3322 families have become eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement. Of these, 2780 families are cultivators and 542 are agricultural labourers. Of the 2780 land holder families, 1678 are major sons. Total requirement of land for resettlement of these affected families works out to 7000 ha. inclusive of land needed for community facilities.

1544 affected families have been allotted 3007 ha. of agricultural land upto now. Of these 896 families have been allotted with house sites. Most of the families have purchased land through the private purchase committee. Resettlement grant has been given to 669 families and subsistence allowance to 1776 families. Development assistance of Rs. 5,000/- per family has been given to 816 families. 12 rehabilitation sites have been provided with electricity. By end of 1989-90, a total of 1887 families are proposed to be resettled. The entire programme of land allocation is expected to be completed by end of March, 1991.

GOG has formed two committees, one to examine the resettlement aspects of Durgri Bhils in plains area and the other to resolve outstanding issues in villages in which

R&R began before the liberalisation of entitlements. The reports of these committees are yet to be received.

3.2 *Maharashtra*

In Maharashtra, 33 villages go under partial submergence of Sardar Sarovar Project. 1655 affected families (1258 land holders and 397 landless) have been identified for rehabilitation and resettlement. Of these 1655 families, 296 families have opted for resettlement in Gujarat State as indicated by Gujarat.

In Gujarat, 179 families from Maharashtra have been given alternate land at Parveta, a village exclusively established for accommodating oustees from Maharashtra. 81 families have already resettled in Gujarat. 331 residential plots have been prepared of which 159 have been allotted. Private land in Chikada Village has been selected for allotment to remaining 117 families.

For the remaining 1359 oustees families who have opted to resettle in Maharashtra, land requirement works out to about 2700 ha. These oustees families wanted to resettle in similar forest, ethnic environment and village as unit.

Action is now in progress to obtain GOI clearance for rehabilitation in Maharashtra.

3.3 *Madhya Pradesh*

In Madhya Pradesh, submergence of SSP spreads over 193 villages including 4 villages situated in the

backwater zone. GOMP has completed surveys of most of the villages likely to be affected by the project. The number of families likely to be affected has been projected as 14994 of which 8854 are in the submergence zone below FRL and 6140 in the backwater zone. The total cultivated land going under submergence has been identified as 6702 ha. and requirement of land for resettlement has been projected as 15083 ha. Gujarat has been requested by M.P. to provide 13,000 ha. of land in Gujarat for resettlement of M.P. oustees from about 77 villages.

Identification of land for resettlement of M.P. oustees in Gujarat had been in progress for some time by joint teams of officers from M.P. and Gujarat. M.P. officers have so far accepted the Gutal village with 222 ha. of cultivable land and another 2904 ha. of private land. The Gutal village and part of the other area (549 ha.) has also been seen and accepted by M.P. oustees. Further joint inspection of lands in Gujarat is in progress. In Madhya Pradesh, the State Government has identified 1489 ha. of land for resettlement. Seven new abadi sites have been finalised for relocation out of 38 identified abadi sites.

Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued in 16 villages. So far no land acquisition has been done either in the submergence area or at the identified sites of resettlement and rehabilitation.

4. *Monitoring and Evaluation*

4.1 One nodal agency engaged by the

NCA and three State level agencies engaged by the three State Government are carrying out the Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the R&R programmes of SSP. The objective is to get in independent feedback on progress of implementation, deficiencies, if any, observed to enable corrective action. Maharashtra and M.P. are negotiating with new agencies for deployment as the M&E agency of Maharashtra is not co-operating with the State Government and is acting more as an activist by joining agitations against the Project and the performance of the M.P. agency was not considered satisfactory.

4.2 In the absence of proper action plans for R&R monitoring work had not been very effective. Upto date effort had more been concentrated on study of existing conditions in villages to be rehabilitated or of resettled villages. A proper action plan is a pre-requisite to effective monitoring.

4.3 Progress Report and M&E Reports are not being received from the States in time. It is essential that these reports are submitted by due dates as has repeatedly been emphasised in the R&R Sub-group meetings. Proper action plans have also to be drawn up by all the States.

[Translation]

Allocation to Madhya Pradesh for 1990-

91

4038. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: