

For Official use only

67



Government of Maharashtra

EVALUATION STUDY OF
REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED
TRIBAL PEOPLE DUE TO SURYA
IRRIGATION PROJECT IN
THANE DISTRICT OF
MAHARASHTRA STATE



Tribal Research & Training Institute
MAHARASHTRA STATE
28, QUEEN'S GARDEN, PUNE 411 001.

1987

For Official use only

EVALUATION STUDY OF
REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED
TRIBAL PEOPLE DUE TO SURYA
IRRIGATION PROJECT IN
THANE DISTRICT OF
MAHARASHTRA STATE

By
Tribal Research and Training Institute,
28, Queen's Garden, M.S.,
Pune-1.

1987

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information is both reliable and up-to-date.

The third section provides a comprehensive overview of the results obtained from the analysis. It highlights key trends and identifies areas where further investigation is needed. The data shows a clear upward trend in certain categories, while others remain relatively stable.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. These suggestions are based on the findings and aim to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the data collection process. It is hoped that these insights will be helpful to others in the field.

Preface

In the 20 Point Programme of the Central Government, priority has been accorded to rehabilitation work of the displaced tribal people due to commencement of any type of project. The present study mainly deals with the progress made in rehabilitation work of the displaced tribal persons due to operation of Surya Irrigation Project in Jawhar tahsil of Thane district, alongwith some suggestions made for speedy and model resettlement work.

The present evaluation report was under taken and completed by Shri D.M.Raskar, Research Officer, Shri S.R.Shevkari and Shri D.S.Mavchi, Research - Assistants; and Shri D.K. Nangare and Shri R.V.Raghatwar, Investigators, assisted the Research Officer in the field work. Besides, Shri J.B.Avachat, Statistical Assistant and Shri U.M.Yadav, Draughtsmen assisted the Research Officer in field work as well as in tabulation of the data collected. The report was supervised by Shri V.H.Garbhe, Dy. Director and Shri M.B.Surana, Dy. Director (I.A.D.P.) under my guidance.

I am thankful to the Executive Engineer, Surya Irrigation Project and Rehabilitation Officers of this Project who provided necessary and valuable information. I am also thankful to the Regional Manager, (Grass Procurement), Kasa, T.D.C. Nasik and the Tribal Development Officer, Dahanu, for sparing their vehicles to conduct the field work. Similarly, the Typing

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is scattered across the page and cannot be transcribed accurately.]

Section of this Institute has spared no pains in getting out this report.

I am sure, this report and the suggestions made therein will be useful to the authorities who are in-charge of rehabilitation work of the Project affected persons due to irrigation projects. Similarly, the report will prove beneficial in future to the displaced tribal people if the recommendations made in the report are accepted and implemented with the spirit of real public service to the displaced persons.

(G.M.GARE)
Director,
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
M.S. Pune-1.

Place : Pune

Date :

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

2034

2035

2036

2037

2038

2039

2040

2041

2042

2043

2044

2045

2046

2047

2048

2049

2050

CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Chapter One - Introduction Location and General information of Surya Irrigation Project.	1 - 7
Chapter Two - Objective, Methodology and coverage of the Evaluation study of the Resettlement work of the displaced tribal persons under Surya Irrigation Project.	8 - 12
Chapter Three - A profile of the area and case study of the displaced tribal families under the project.	13 - 25
Chapter Four - Present policy of the Government regarding rehabilitation of the project affected persons. (Creation of machinery, amenities to be provided and concessions to be granted etc.)	26 - 34
Chapter Five - Observations and findings of the study.	35 - 46
Chapter Six - Suggestions	47 - 59
Annexure I	
Annexure II
Annexure III

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Irrigation is an important component of the Rural infrastructure for the development of the rural areas. During the last two Five Year Plans, irrigation programmes in the State has picked up momentum to fulfill the dream of "GREEN REVOLUTION" and ultimately to achieve the goal of self sufficiency in food grains. With this object, the Government of Maharashtra have launched various irrigation projects in the State. "Surya Irrigation Project" is one of the major irrigation projects taken up by the government in Tribal Sub Plan Area of Thane District on Surya river. The river originates in Sahyadri ranges at an altitude of R.L. 457 meters near Jawhar.

Location :

The project is located in Jawhar tahsil. The project site is 145 kms. away to the north of Bombay. One can reach the project site by road from Bombay by travelling on Bombay-Ahmedabad N.H. upto Charoti Naka (a distance of 125 kms.) and then along Dahanu-Jawhar S.H. (a distance of 20 kms.) The nearest Railway station is Dahanu on western railways which is about 50 kms. away from the Project.

The project comprises of -

- (i) a storage dam near Dhamani village on Surya river,
- (ii) Three earthen dams in the saddles,
- (iii) Pick-up weir near Kaudas village on Surya river-8 kms.down stream of Dhamani dam.
- (iv) Canal system of 134.88 kms. length (including left and right bank canals).

The project had been administratively approved by the Government for Rs. 1890.83 lakhs in 1974 and for Rs. 2573.57 lakhs in 1977. However, due to increase in cost of labour, material, equipments etc. the cost

of the project was estimated to Rs.7703.52 lakhs during 1983. The work of pick-up weir at Kaudas was started in 1975 and was completed in May 1979. The work of main dam (Masonry works) was started in September 1978 and was likely to be completed in 1987.

The project is likely to irrigate 14,696 hectares (basic) of land with the intensity of irrigating 185% cropped area (i.e. 27,188 hecets.) of 105 villages from Jawhar, Dahanu and Palghar Tahsils. Tahasilwise area to be irrigated is given in the following table.

Table No.1.1.

Distribution of Talukawise area to be irrigated under project

S.No. Canal	Irrigable area in hecets. from			Total
	Jawhar	Dahanu	Palghar	
1. Surya Right Bank canal	29	6093	3716	9838
2. Surya Left Bank canal	116	1084	3658	4858
Total	145	7177	7374	14696

In addition to irrigation (utilising the store-head at Dhamani dam) it is proposed to develop Hydro-Power station by installing a machinery of 5000 k.w. capacity at the foot of the dam.

In all 10 villages are submerged under Surya Project (i.e. 6 villages under Dhamani main dam and 4 villages under Kaudas pick-up weir). Out of these 10 villages, only one village is fully submerged while remaining nine villages are partly submerged.

Salient features of the Dam

I. Hydrology	Dhamani Dam	Kaudas pick-up weir
1. Catchment area ...	203.3 sq.kms.	152.3 sq.kms.
2. Average run-off...	370 m.cusecs	277.36 m.cusecs
3. 75% dependable run-off...	277.79 m.cusecs	208.27 m.cusecs
4. Gross-annual utilization	274.64 m.cusecs	27.51 m.cusecs

	<u>Dhamani Dam</u>	<u>Kaudas pick-up weir</u>
II. Reservoir		
1. Gross capacity	285.31 m. cusecs	13.70 m. cusecs
2. Live capacity	276.35 m. cusecs	9.97 m. cusecs
3. Submergence	1613 hecets.	548 hecets.
III. Dam		
1. Type of Dam	Masonry dam with earthen saddles	Masonry dam with left earthen flank
2. Maximum height from deepest foundations	695 metres	430 metres
3. Length of masonry dam	695 metres	430 metres
4. Length of earthen dam	863 metres	300 metres
5. Earthwork including rockfill	5,93,000 m ³	1,20,000 m ³
6. Masonry	6,50,000 m ³	12,000 m ³
IV. Spillway		
1. Type	Central ogee type 72 m. in length with 5 tainter gates of size 12 m X 8 m.	Central ungated ogee type 250 m. in length
2. Flood discharge capacity	2656 cu.m./sec.	3700 cu.m./sec.
V. Outlets		
1. Construction-cum-river sluice	1. number 1.2m X 1.2 m	-
2. High level irrigation outlets	2 numbers 1.50 m X 2.10 m.	3 numbers 1.8 m X 2.4 m
VI. Canals		
	<u>Right Bank canal</u>	<u>Left Bank canal</u>
1. Full supply discharge	21.81 cu.m./sec.	10.78 cu.m./sec.
2. Bed width at head	5 m.	4.5 m.
3. Full supply depth	2.05 m.	1.55 m.

.4.

4. Free board	1.2 m.	0.6 m.
5. lining	concrete lined	concrete lined
6. length of canal system	80.88 kms.	54 kms.
7. G.C.A.	19,676 hec ts.	9716 hec ts.
8. I.C.A.	9838 hec ts.	4858 hec ts.
9. Cropped area	18,200 hec ts.	8,988 hec ts.

The details of the villages submerged, area under submergence, area of private land acquired, number of families and persons displaced by the project etc. are given in the table no. 1.2.

..5

Table No. 1.2

Details of the villages submerged and the families displaced under
Surya Irrigation Project

Sr. No.	Name of the village under submergence	Tahsil	Area under submergence in hec.	No. of families affected		No. of persons affected	
				Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
1.	Dhamani main dam	Jawhar	652-91-04	506	496	2530	2480
2.	Tilonda (partly sub merged)	-do-	398-80-5	285	282	1425	1410
3.	Kunj (-do-)	-do-	98-17-7	49	49	245	245
4.	Talawati (-do-)	-do-	136-58-1	170	167	850	835
5.	Karhe (-do-)	-do-	18-74-03	32	32	160	160
6.	Ghambharshet (-do)	-do-	217-10-0	89	88	445	440
2.	Kawdes (partly sub.)	-do-	27-72-0	76	76	380	380
Pick-up	Talwada (do)	-do-	42-13-5	65	62	325	310
3.	Dharmpur (do)	Dahanu	200-89-7	118	118	590	590
4.	Bhawadi (do)	Dahanu	69-89-0	68	68	340	340
Total				1862-86-2*	1438	7290	7190

* N.B. : Out of the total area (i.e. 1862-86-2 hec.) submerged under the project, forest land is worth 958 hec. Government land is 90 hec. while private land acquired is 815 hec.

In all 1027 houses were acquired for the project, affecting 1458 families from the 10 villages submerged under the project. Villagewise number of houses acquired and families affected under the project are given in the following table.

Table No.1.3

Distribution of villagewise families affected under the project.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Total No. of residential houses in the village	No. of houses acquired *	No. of families affected		
				Land holders	Land-less	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
**1.	Sawa (P)	133	341	393	113	506
**2.	Tilonda (P)	170	222	200	85	285
3.	Kunj (P)	161	146	25	24	49
4.	Talawali (P)	168	134	77	93	170
5.	Karhe (P)	241	23	17	15	32
6.	Ghambharshet (P)	262	48	58	31	89
7.	Kewdas (P)	80	65	35	41	76
8.	Talwada (P)	289	34	45	20	65
9.	Dharampur (P)	151	74	102	16	118
*10.	Bhawadi (P)	32	40	60	8	68
Total		1687	1027	1012	446	1458

The above table indicates that out of the ten villages under submergence, only one village (Viz. Sawa) is fully affected village while remaining nine villages are partly affected villages. In case of Sawa village, though, in all 341 houses were acquired till May, 1987, at the time of 1981 census, 133 households were not shifted to elsewhere. Therefore, at the time of 1981 census, there were 133 residential houses in the village.

The table No. 1.3 also indicates that in case of Tilonda and Bhawadi villages (which are partly affected villages) number of acquired houses exceed the total number of residential houses in the village. However, it is due to the fact that the no. of acquired houses include both residential as well as non-residential houses in the village.

.....

CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVE, METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE
OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

As a result of construction of various irrigation and other than irrigation projects undertaken by the Government, a large number of persons are affected by way of loss to their agriculture lands and houses. Government have, therefore, adopted humanitarian attitude towards the problem of their resettlement and have decided to resettle them by granting alternative agriculture lands developed plots etc. Similarly, various other facilities like housing, civic amenities, service etc. are granted to them for making the resettlement process as smooth as possible.

Rehabilitation work of project affected people, especially the tribal people, has been given the priority in the 20 point programme of Central Government sponsored by the then Prime Minister of India. In this context, the Dy. Minister (Welfare), Government of India, had called a meeting on 10-12-1986 to discuss the various problems of rehabilitation programmes of the tribal people due to setting up of a major or medium projects in the tribal areas. It was decided in the meeting that each State Government should undertake a detailed study of rehabilitation of the tribal people affected due to submerge^{nce} of their lands and houses etc. in the major or medium irrigation projects in the tribal area of the State.

Accordingly, the Government of Maharashtra in Tribal Development Department vide its D.O. No. 311111-1006/20229/MT-19, Dt. 6-2-85 has asked this Institute to undertake a detailed study of rehabilitation programme of the tribal people affected by Surya Project in Jawhar Tahsil of Thane District which is a major irrigation project.

While undertaking the evaluation study of rehabilitation work of the displaced tribal people due to Surya Project, completed upto 31-5-85 following main object was kept in view -

"To assess the measures of rehabilitation taken up so far, to locate the difficulties, if any, to the displaced tribal persons as well as the implementing authorities in the rehabilitation work and to suggest measures for speedy development of the displaced families".

The detailed objectives of the present evaluation study were kept in mind as under :-

- 1) To see that whether (as per present Government policy) the displaced tribal persons were given the alternative lands and to help them to solve their difficulties coming in the way while implementing the policy.
- 2) To see that whether displaced tribal persons were given the house plots in new gaothans for building the new structures in lieu of their houses acquired for the project.
- 3) To see that whether the project affected persons could get the housebuilding loan or subsidy from the Govt. to erect their new houses. Similarly, to see that whether they were given the benefit of economic concessions under the programmes like R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P.
- 4) To take stock of the civic amenities provided in the new gaothans for the displaced persons and to see that whether the displaced tribal persons in the new gaothans are happy with the civic amenities provided to them.
- 5) To see that whether (as per Government policy) the displaced tribal persons were given the employment on the work of the project. Similarly, to see that whether some of them could get employment in Government or Semi-Government service (i.e. the ratio of employed persons to the total displaced persons).
- 6) To see that whether the project affected persons whose lands and houses were acquired for the project, were given adequate compensation in time.

(7) ~~To ascertain whether~~ ^{whether} the displaced tribal persons were given any job training, if so, how many persons could receive the training and in what trade.

(8) ~~To see whether~~ ^{whether} the displaced persons were given any assistance to bring their offered lands under cultivation.

(9) To suggest measures for model rehabilitation of the displaced tribal persons taking into account their traditions, instincts and mode of life, etc.

(10) The last but no the least objective consists of collection of family details of each affected family and extent to which it is affected, impact of shifting them from their previous villages to other new places, inventory of resources for their rehabilitation etc.

Methodology

To start with the evaluation work, it was decided to collect the basic requisite information about the rehabilitation work (viz. land and houses acquired, area submerged, total families affected and rehabilitated etc.) from the concerned officers i.e. Executive Engineer of Surya Project, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Dahanu, District Resettlement Officer, Thane and Resettlement Tahsildar, Suryanagar. As the requisite information was not received within the specific time, the same was collected by the representatives of the Institute by paying several visits to the concerned functional offices. This was mainly because that most of the records concerned were incomplete. Discussions were also held with them to take account of their views and the difficulties, if any, about the resettlement work of the displaced families.

After collection of the basic information, a thought was given to the sample size of the oustees to be surveyed under the field work. Taking into consideration many constraints like volume and nature of work, lack of man-power, time at the disposal and

geographical mobility of the area, it was not possible to cover up all the families displaced due to construction of the project. Out of the total 1458 displaced families, rehabilitation of only 518 families was done by the Govt. at Vanai, Taluka Dahanu and Shigaon, Taluka Paighar. Rest of the families resettled themselves at the places of their choice. In such cases, the detailed addresses of many persons were not available with the resettlement Tahsildar. Hence, it was not possible to cover all the affected families.

Accordingly, it was decided to canvass about 10 per cent of the total displaced families. So far as selection of villages for the field work was concerned, both the Government Resettlement Colonies (viz. Shigaon and Vanai) alongwith villages having maximum number of displaced persons resettled at their own cost were selected for the field work. Similarly, it was decided that about 50 displaced families should be canvassed from the Government Resettlement colonies while in case of the other 10 villages it was decided that about 8 to 10 families should be canvassed from each village depending upon the total number of displaced families resettled there. Thus, in all 143 displaced families (i.e. 47 from the Government colonies and 96 from the other villages) were surveyed.

Three types of schedules (1) village schedule, (2) household schedule and (3) a schedule designed for the officers incharge of the rehabilitation work were designed for the field work. (These are enclosed at appendix-I to III). The information of the submerged villages was collected through the village schedule, while the information of the displaced tribal families was collected through the household schedules. The information collected in household schedules was taken from the heads of the families and also from the responsible persons in the families at the time of field survey. The difficulties of the displaced persons have been recorded through interviewing the

selected displaced persons from each village. The village information was collected from the village officials (i.e. Patwaries and Gram-sevak of the villages).

In addition to this, a separate third schedule was designed to take account of the difficulties as experienced by the revenue and other authorities at the time of implementation of the rehabilitation programmes of the displaced persons. Moreover, interviews and discussions were also held with the concerned officers incharge of rehabilitation work of the displaced tribal persons to assess their views about the rehabilitation programmes.

.....

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and scan quality. It appears to be a continuation of the report, possibly detailing the findings or the structure of the schedules mentioned in the previous paragraphs.]

CHAPTER IIIA PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA
CASE STUDY OF THE DISPLACED
TRIBAL FAMILIES

The data collected from the secondary sources revealed that in all 10 villages are affected by the project out of which one village is fully affected while remaining nine are partly affected villages. Village wise information regarding total area of the village, area under cultivation and area submerged is given in the following table :-

Table No.3.1

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Total Area in (hects)	Cultivable area of the village (in hects)	Area under submergence (cultivable & other) (in hects.)
1.	Kaudas	225.75	83.09.03	27.72.0
2.	Talwada	611.82	277.40.0	42.13.5
3.	Bhawadi	117.33	36.89.3	69.89.0
4.	Dharampur	688.18	328.03.2	200.89.7
5.	Tilonda	1357.97	197.36.6	398.80.5
6.	Kunj	1178.42	96.06.0	98.17.7
7.	Sawa	1552.82	(fully submerged)	652.91.04
8.	Talawali	367.96	195.75.0	136.58.01
9.	Chambharskot	799.47	578.49.3	217.10.0
10.	Karhe	1120.21	108.53.2	18.74.03
Total		8019.93	1901.61.9	1862.96.2

It was learnt at the time of field survey that, among the total area under submergence, percentage of cultivable area constitutes as high as 90 to 95% while remaining area farms 10 to 5% which include uncultivable land, barren land and grazing grounds etc.

Population

It is seen from the collected data that almost all the submerged villages were having predominant tribal population. Amongst the affected tribal families due to the project, majority of families belong to Varli tribe followed by Malhar Koli, Kokna and Mahadeo Koli, Scheduled Tribe communities. The details of affected families, their total and tribal population alongwith total no. of households (as per 1981 census) in the submerged villages are given in the following table :-

Table No. 3.2

Sr. No.	Name of villages submerged	Total No. of hhs. in the village as per (1981)	Number of affected families		Number of persons affected	
			Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
1.	Kaudas	80	76	76	380	380
2.	Talwada	289	65	62	325	310
3.	Bhagwadi @	32	68	68	340	340
4.	Dharampur	157	118	118	590	590
5.	Tilonada @	170	282	282	1425	1410
6.	Kunj	161	49	49	245	245
7.	Sawa @	133	506	496	2530	2480
8.	Talawali @	168	170	167	850	835
9.	Chambharshet	262	89	88	445	440
10.	Karhe	241	32	32	160	160
Total		1693	1458	1438	7290	7190

@ Due to storing of water in the Dam upto certain level, prior to 1981 census, some of the project affected families residing in lower areas of these villages were shifted to elsewhere. Hence total no. of families in these villages appear less than the actual no. of project affected families.

Table No.3.3

Bio-Data of the Displaced families under Surya Project

Name of the Dam	No. of families affected		No. of families who resettled at the Govt. colonies at Vanai and Shigaon		No. of families who resettled themselves at the places of their choice		No. of families who received alternate Govt. land in the colonies		Private land acquired in hec. from the Govt. land holding displaced families	Government land in hec. given to the 381 families who resettled at Govt. colonies						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	13	14
Dhamani Main Dam	393	113	506	151	61	212	242	52	294	150	23	173	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Sawa	25	24	49	1	2	3	24	22	46	1	-	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Kunj	17	15	32	-	-	-	17	15	32	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Karhe	77	93	170	28	19	47	49	74	123	27	11	38	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Talawali	200	85	285	77	54	131	123	31	154	77	6	83	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Tilonda	58	31	89	10	14	24	48	17	65	10	5	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Chambharshet	770	361	1131	267	150	417	503	211	714	265	45	310	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total A	60	8	68	33	4	37	27	4	31	33	-	33	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Bhawadi	102	16	118	17	5	22	85	11	96	17	-	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Dharampur Weir	35	41	76	20	21	41	15	20	35	20	-	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Kawadas	45	20	65	1	-	1	44	20	64	1	-	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Talwada	242	85	327	71	30	101	171	55	226	71	-	71	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total B	1012	446	1458	338	180	518	674	266	940	336	45	381	815.00	340.41*	hec. hec.	hec.
Grand Total (A+B)																

*(18.0 hec. to 45 landless families)

Out of the 1458 affected families, 143 i.e. 10% tribal families were contacted under the field study. Amongst the 143 surveyed families, 79 families were Varli, 33 families were Malhar Koli, 26 families were belonging to Kokna Scheduled Tribe and rest of the 5 families were from Mahadeo Koli, Scheduled Tribe.

Below table indicates village wise information of the 143 surveyed families regarding their acquired lands and the Government land allotted to them.

Table No.3.3(A)

Sr. No.	Name of village	No. of families surveyed			Land acquir- ed from the la- nd hold- ing fami- lies (in acres)	Govt. land all- otted to the fami- settled in Venc- and Shigcon (in acres)
		Total- famili- es	Land hol- ding fa- milies	Land- less families		
1.	Kunj	13	12	1	65-21	-
2.	Talwadi	13	13	-	41-31	-
3.	Chambharshet	15	15	-	149-26	-
4.	Talwada	9	8	1	35-14	-
5.	Bhawadi	5	5	-	14-35	-
6.	Karhe	5	5	-	18-24	-
7.	Dharampur	4	4	-	14-4	-
8.	Sawa	16	16	-	77-5	-
9.	Tilonda	4	4	-	27-5	-
10.	Uprale	7	7	-	41-10	-
11.	Ambeghar	1	1	-	13-29	-
12.	Vikramgad	1	1	-	6-0	-
13.	Kosesari	1	1	-	7-21	-
14.	Vanci	25	23	2	227-21	63-0
15.	Shigcon	24	19	5	298-0	86-0
Total		143	134	9	1032-6	149-0 acres (i.e. 60 hectars)

The above table clearly indicates that out of the total surveyed families, only the project affected families resettled at Venai and Shigaon were allotted the alternative Government lands worth 149 acres. Moreover, it is also clear from the table that the alternative Government lands allotted to these families are too meagre compared to their acquired lands.

Education

It was noticed under the case studies that percentage of literacy among total population of the submerged villages is considerably low as compared to the literacy rate of the whole State. Out of 9468 souls in the submerged villages, only 1214 persons (viz. 969 males and 245 females) are literate persons. This means, average literacy rate of education among the total population of these villages is 13 percent only. Percentage of literacy in the tribal population of the submerged villages is found very low (i.e. 10-58%); while position of education among the females (tribals) of the affected villages is alarming low (i.e. 2.5%).

(B)

Table No. 3.3 gives details of literacy among the surveyed tribal families.

* Table No.3.3 (B)

Sr. No. of the village	No. of families surveyed	Total no. of persons in the family	Number of literate persons (studied)				Total
			Upto IV. std.	Upto VII. std.	Upto Xth std.	Upto onwards	
1. Kunj	13	85	5	5	1	-	11
2. Talwada	9	81	4	2	2	-	8
3. Talwani	13	81	6	5	4	-	15
4. Chambharshet	15	96	2	-	2	-	4
5. Bhowadi	5	37	3	1	3	-	7
6. Karhe	5	30	-	1	-	-	1
7. Sawe	16	112	1	3	1	-	5
8. Dharampur	4	48	-	-	-	-	-
9. Tilonda	4	42	-	-	-	-	-
*10. Uprale	7	72	4	-	3	-	7
*11. Ambegher	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
*12. Vikramgad	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
*13. Kosasari	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
*14. Vandi	25	199	6	9	16	2	33
*15. Shigson	24	168	19	10	1	-	30
Total	143	1070	52	36	33	2	123

From table No. 3.3 (B) it is seen that out of 1070 persons contacted under field study, only 123 persons (i.e. 12%) were literate and 947 persons (i.e. 88%) were illiterate. Out of the total 123 literate persons, 52 persons were educated upto IVth standard, 36 persons were educated upto VIIth standard, 33 persons were studied upto Xth std. Number of persons who studied more than S.S.C. was only two. Nobody in the surveyed families from villages Tiloda, Dharampur and Ambeghar was found to be literate. This clearly indicates the level of education of the displaced tribal persons of the submerged villages.

Land holdings

Land holdings of the tribal people from the submerged villages were small. Inventory of the tribal land holders in the submerged villages revealed that most of them were either small or marginal farmers. Villagewise details of the number of families having land before submergence are given in table no. 3.4.

Table No.3.4

Sr. No.	Name of village	No. of families surveyed	No. of surveyed families having total land before submergence							No. of landless families	Total land held in acres before submergence
			Up to 1 acre	1 to 2 acre	2 to 5 acre	5 to 10 acre	10 to 15 acre	More than 15 acre	Total families		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 - G
1.	Kunj	13	1	2	4	4	2	-	13	-	65-31
2.	Talwada	9	1	-	1	2	3	1	8	1	73-27
3.	Talawali	13	-	2	8	2	1	-	13	-	64-23
4.	Ghambhar-shet	15	-	-	-	4	3	8	15	-	356-2
5.	Bhawadi	5	1	1	1	2	-	-	5	-	19-15
6.	Karhe	5	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	-	47-30
7.	Sawa	16	-	3	7	5	1	-	16	-	77-11
8.	Dharampur	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	-	18-00

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tilonda	4	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	55-33	
2. Uprale	7	-	1	3	2	1	-	7	-	41-10	
1. Ambeghar	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	13-24	
2. Vikramgad	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6-0	
3. Kosesari	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7-21	
4. Vanai	25	-	2	3	11	2	5	23	2	227-21	
5. Shigaon	24	-	2	2	3	3	9	19	5	290-0	
Total	143	3	16	31	41	17	27	135	8	1372-8	

t.e. 548 hectares

The above table No. 3.4 indicates that out of 143 surveyed families, 135 families were landholders while remaining 8 families were landless. Out of the 135 landholder families, as many as 50 families were small farmers as they were holding the lands below 5 acres, 16 families were having land between 1 to 2 acres. The survey of these marginal and small tribal farmers revealed that they are very poor and cannot comply with the average economic conditions.

Occupation and income

The main source of livelihood of the tribals in this area is an agriculture. More than 90% of the tribal population is dependent on agriculture and allied occupations. Percentage of population engaged in industry sector was observed to be negligible. Paddy is the main crop of the area. Insufficient lands, low quality of soil, lack of soil conservations, lack of irrigation, lack of modern techniques in agriculture and lack of education are some of the major problems in agriculture cultivation faced by the displaced tribal families due to onset of the project.

The details of the monthly income of the surveyed displaced tribal families before and after submergence are given in table no. 3.5 :-

Table No.3.5

Sr. No.	Name of village	No. of surveyed families	Total number of families having monthly income in Rs.									
			Below 100		101 to 150		151 to 200		201 to 300		Above 300	
			BS*	AS*	BS	AS	BS	AS	BS	AS	BS	AS
1.	Kunj	13	-	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	9	2
2.	Talwada	9	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	4
3.	Talawali	13	-	1	-	2	1	3	2	2	10	5
4.	Chambharohi	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	13	9
5.	Kerhe	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	3
6.	Bhawadi	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	3
7.	Sawa	16	-	3	-	1	2	5	1	2	13	5
8.	Dharampur	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	1
9.	Tilonda	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	1
10.	Uprale	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	6
11.	Amboghar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
12.	Vikramgad	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
13.	Kosesari	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
14.	Vanci	25	-	2	1	2	-	6	1	5	23	10
15.	Shigaon	24	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	21	13
Total		143	1	8	4	15	10	25	12	3	116	62

* AS - After submergence, BS - Before submergence

It is seen from the above table that out of the 143 families studied under case-study, 116 families were having monthly income Rs. 300 and above per month, 12 families were having income between Rs. 201 to 300 per month. The income of 10 families was Rs. 151 to 200 per month, 4 families were getting income Rs. 101 to 150 p.m. while income of only one family was below Rs. 100 p.m.

Before submergence, though maximum number of families were getting monthly income Rs. 300 and above, it was observed that they were economically backward and could not comply with the day-to-day requirements.

The above table also reveals that the number of the families getting income Rs. 300 and above per month has been reduced after submergence. Most of the surveyed families regretted that acquisition of their agricultural lands resulted into reduction in income and increase in poverty and starvation. At the time of survey, it was learnt that some of the displaced families are working as labourers on the dam. The construction work of the dam is nearing completion and it is likely that these people will find it very difficult to get the job as labourers after the work is completed during this year and there will be very precarious condition of the displaced tribals who have lost their lands.

Compensation of lands

The details of compensation received or land received by the displaced tribals in lieu of the their submerged land are given in table no. 3.6:-

Table No.3.6

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of land-holding families surveyed	No. of families who received compensation (in Rs.)				Total	No. of families not received compensation	No. of families who did not receive any compensation
			Below 3000	3001 to 5000	5001 to 10,000	Above 10,000			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kunj	13	-	-	2	1	3	6	4
2.	Talwada	8	1	2	1	-	4	-	4
3.	Talawali	13	-	1	1	8	10	1	2
4.	Chambhar-shet	15	-	1	1	11	13	1	1
5.	Bhawadi	5	1	1	1	2	5	-	-
6.	Karhe	5	3	-	-	2	5	-	-
7.	Sawa	16	-	-	2	12	14	1	1
8.	Dharampur	4	-	1	-	2	3	1	-
9.	Tilonda	4	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
10.	Uprale	7	-	-	2	2	4	-	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Ambeghar	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12. Vikramgad	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
13. Kosseri	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
14. Vanci	23	1	1	2	12	16	6	1	
15. Shigaon	19	-	-	-	13	13	4	2	
Total	135	6	7	12	70	95	22	18	

The above table (Table No.3.6) shows that out of 143 tribal families studied under the field work, 135 families possessed land before submergence while the 8 families were observed to be landless. Out of 135 land holding families, 95 families told that they have received the cash compensation of their submerged lands. Out of the remaining 40 families, 22 families could not receive the compensation either due to non-settlement of their claims over their acquired lands (as the acquired lands originally belonged to Forest Department) or non-completion of the joint measurement by the concerned departments. 18 families have received the amount of compensation but they could not tell the exact amount of compensation received. Out of the 49 families surveyed at Vanci and Shigaon, 42 families were having lands before submergence. Out of these families, 32 families were observed to have received cash compensation plus land in lieu of submerged land.

The table also reveals that out of the total 95 families who have received compensation, as many as 70 (more than 50%) families have received the compensation above Rs. 10,000/- each. This is so, not because they were given high rate of compensation, but because of more acquisition of their lands.

Compensation of Houses

The details of families who have received compensation for their acquired houses are given in table no. 3.7

Table No. 3.7

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of families surveyed	No. of families with acquired houses	Compensation received in Rs.					
				Up to 2000	2001 to 3000	3001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	Above 10000	Total
1.	Kunj	13	10	9	1	-	-	-	10
2.	Talwada	9	8	6	-	-	2	-	8
3.	Talwadi	13	12	11	1	-	-	-	12
4.	Chambharshet	15	Houses of none of the families were acquired						
5.	Bhawadi	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	4
6.	Sawa	16	16	11	5	-	-	-	16
7.	Dharampur	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	4
8.	Tilonda	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
9.	Uprale	7	6	5	-	1	-	-	6
10.	Ambegher	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Vikramgad	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
12.	Kosesari	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Karhe	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
14.	Vandi	25	24	14	4	4	1	1	24
15.	Shigaon	24	24	14	6	2	1	1	24
Total		143	119	87	19	7	4	2	119

It is seen from table no. 3.7 that out of total 143 surveyed families, 119 families have lost their houses and all of them have received cash compensation for their acquired houses. Of the total number of surveyed families, the houses of 24 tribal families were not acquired and as such the question of giving compensation does not arise in their cases. Only their lands were acquired in these cases. The table indicates that majority of the families (87 families) have received cash compensation up to Rs. 2000 each, 19 families received

cash compensation between Rs. 2001 to 3000 each. Only 2 families were noticed to have received cash compensation above Rs. 10,000 for their acquired houses. This clearly indicates that the rate of compensation given for the acquired houses of the displaced persons was comparatively very low. Out of total 119 families, 88 families expressed their view that they have not received sufficient amount of money at least expected amount by way of compensation.

So far as compensation of expenditure incurred for land development is concerned, the inventory of the 135 land holders revealed that 108 families had incurred expenditure on land development, however, none of them have received the compensation of expenditure incurred by them on land development. The displaced land holders were told by the concerned authorities that the amount of compensation of the acquired land includes the expenditure incurred on land development. Similarly, the case study of 143 families revealed that none of the displaced families have received compensation for their acquired cattle sheds.

....

CHAPTER IV.

PRESENT POLICY OF GOVERNMENT REGARDING
REHABILITATION OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED
PERSONS (CREATION OF MACHINERY, AMENITIES
TO BE PROVIDED AND CONCESSIONS TO BE
GRANTED ETC.)

Since the number of irrigation projects launched in the State was limited before 1965, the rehabilitation work of the project affected persons was looked after only by the project authorities of Irrigation and Power Department. But during the recent times number of Irrigation Projects has increased to such an extent, that the rehabilitation work cannot be tackled in isolation under the one particular Department. Therefore, in order to discharge the responsibility of proper rehabilitation in an efficient and satisfactory manner, the Government have taken various decisions which are summarised as below :-

Creation of the Directorate of Resettlement

For the speedy resettlement of the project affected persons, the Government has created a separate machinery called "Directorate of Resettlement" in 1965. The functions of this Directorate are as follows :-

- (1) Allotment and development of alternative lands.
- (2) Providing drinking water supply in new goathans.
- (3) Provision of primary school in the new village site.
- (4) Offering employment opportunities to the project affected persons both in public and private sectors.
- (5) Granting loans for the housing of project affected persons in new goathans.
- (6) Payment of cash compensation equivalent to the difference between the value of acquired land and value of alternative land.
- (7) Provision of internal and approach roads in new goathans.
- (8) Supply of electricity to the project affected persons in new goathan.

The Director of Resettlement acts as the Chief controlling Authority in all matters connected with the resettlement of the displaced persons. He gives advice to the Government in all matters relating to resettlement, implements the resettlements programmes and ensures speedy resettlement of the project affected persons.

Divisional Commissioner

As per the Maharashtra Act No. XII of 1976, the Divisional Commissioner is entrusted the following duties in connection with the rehabilitation of the project affected persons in his Division :-

- (1) To co-ordinate and supervise the resettlement work,*
- (2) To ensure speedy resettlement work, and*
- (3) To disburse the grants to the Collectors for the resettlement work according to their requirements.*

Accordingly, posts of Assistant Commissioners for resettlement have been created in the State (one for each Commissioner's office) to look after the work under the guidance and control of the Divisional Commissioner.

Dy. Director of Resettlement

Since the number of Irrigation Projects has been increased, it became difficult for the Director to look after the resettlement ~~work~~ work of all the projects in the State. Therefore, the Government have appointed the Collectors and the Chief Executive Officers as Dy. Directors of Resettlement (Land) and (Development) respectively in their jurisdiction. The Collectors are entrusted the works pertaining to Land matters (viz. acquisition and distribution of lands) while the Chief Executive Officers are asked to look after the work of establishing new Gaothans and providing civic amenities such as water supply, school building, internal and outside approach roads etc.

Resettlement Officer

The huge work of resettlement of the displaced persons is highly impossible to be completed with-out

special staff. Taking into account this fact, the Government have created the posts of Resettlement Officers on the pcr of Tahsildars' grade and wherever necessary even, on the pcr of the Dy. Collectors' grade with some subordinate staff for resettlement work. This staff is attached to the office of the Dy. Director of Resettlement in the District.

Resettlement Advisory Committee

To assist the Directorate of Resettlement and to achieve speedy resettlement of the displaced persons, the Government have set up a "District level Resettlement Advisory Committee" at the District level. The Committee consist of M.L.As., M.L.Cs., President of Zilla Parishad of the concerned district and two nominees of project affected persons besides the Government servants. The suggestions made by the Committee are important in assessing the genuine needs of the project affected persons.

The Committee can also give advice to the Directorate of Resettlement in the following matters.

- (1) Selection of land for agricultural purpose,
- (2) Selection of sites for new 'gothans',
- (3) Advice on civic amenities to be provided in new gothans,
- (4) Anyother matters relating to Resettlement such as planning and execution of various schemes for the project affected persons. Thus, the Committee enables the Government to solve the huge problem of rehabilitation of the oustees with speed and sympathy.

Salient Features of Resettlement and Government Policy

Selection of alternative agricultural lands, selection of new gothan sites and provision of civic amenities in new gothan are the three main features of resettlement of the displaced persons.

I. ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Alternative agricultural lands are allotted to the project affected persons from the following four sources in that priority order :-

1. Land acquired in the benefitted zone of the project,
2. Surplus lands under the land ceiling Act,
3. Government Waste Lands,
4. Government Forest Lands.

For the purpose of resettlement, acquisition of lands in the benefitted zone is done in accordance with the following slab system :-

<u>Size of holding</u>	<u>Area to be acquired</u>
1. Upto 10 acres	Nil
2. Above 10 acres to 15 acres.	2 acres
3. Above 15 acres to 30 acres.	5 acres
4. Above 30 acres	All the area in existence above 25 acres.

But, if the Government finds it difficult to secure the adequate land by the above slab system, following slab is adopted :-

<u>Size of holding</u>	<u>Area to be acquired</u>
1. Upto 8 acres	Nil
2. Above 8 acres to 12 acres.	2 acres
3. Above 12 acres to 15 acres.	3 acres
4. Above 15 acres to 20 acres.	4 acres
5. Above 20 acres to 24 acres.	5 acres
6. Above 24 acres	All the area in excess of 19 acres.

Distribution of alternative lands to the project affected persons is made by the following method :-

<u>Area of land lost by the project affected person</u>	<u>Area of alternative land given to him</u>
1. Below 1 acre	2 acres
2. Above 1 acre to 2 acres.	2 acres
3. Above 2 acres to 5 acres.	3 acres
4. Above 5 acres	4 acres

1. The distribution of alternative lands is subject to change. For e.g. : if family members exceed 8, additional one acre of land is given for every additional three members provided that the total area of land to be allotted should not exceed 7 acres.

2. One acre of land is allotted to landless project affected persons after all the land holder project affected persons are resettled, provided that they leave their old village alongwith other project affected persons.

3. Outside the command area, 4 acres of dry/jirayat land is allotted to every project affected family. The maximum acreage allotable is determined in accordance with the Maharashtra Land Revenue Rules 1971.

4. To get alternative lands, the land holder project affected persons have to deposit with the Government 75% of the amount of compensation received for their acquired lands. But, the landless project affected persons are exempted from this condition as they are not in receipt of compensation.

5. Before distribution of alternative land to the project affected persons, they are shown the lands and their consent is obtained. Only then, the certificate showing the details of the alternative agricultural lands earmarked for their resettlement is issued to them.

The above orders are made effective from November, 1981.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW GAOTHAN

The issue of extension of existing gaothan or establishing new gaothan is to be decided by the -

Resettlement authorities after earmarking the alternative lands. At the time of selection of site for new gaathan, precaution is to be taken that the alternative lands to be allotted should not be far away from the extended or new gaathan. The oustees are given the house plots in extended or new gaathan. The agriculturist oustees are allotted the houseplots admeasuring 4000 to 6000 sq.ftis., while non agriculturist oustees are allotted the house plots having area 2000 to 3000 sq.ftis. depending upon family size. Occupancy price of the house plots is recovered from the oustees. However, the expenditure on fixation of boundary stones, removal of debris and unevenness etc. is to be incurred by the concerned occupants of the plots.

Civics amenities in new gaathan

The following approved civics amenities are provided in new gaathan for the project affected persons :-

1. Drinking water wells

In the process of resettlement, topmost priority is given to supply of drinking water. Every new gaathan established for resettlement is provided with drinking water wells on population basis. Higher the population in new gaathan, more will be the number of wells. In case where water is not struck or is insufficient even after deepening the well, a piped water supply scheme is undertaken.

2. School Buildings

Irrespective of the fact whether there existed a school building in the submerged village, a school building with sufficient number of rooms on the basis of number of school going children is provided in the new gaathan provided that the Zilla Parishad undertakes to run a school at that place and also agrees to maintain the building at its cost.

3. Chawadis or Samaj Mandirs

Irrespective of the fact whether a Chawadi, or Samaj Mandir existed in the old gaathan, Chawadi-cum-Samaj Mandir costing Rs. 8000 to 13,000 is constructed

in the new gothan having population below 200 and above 200 respectively. However, where there existed a Chawadi or Samaj Mandir in old gothan and if the local body had received the compensation for it, the amount of compensation should be made available for construction of Chawadi cum-Samaj Mandir in new gothan.

4. Internal and approach Roads

Internal and approach roads are required to be provided in new gothan alongwith open gutters. In the case where the project affected persons are shifted on higher contours, a road of V.R. standard with cross drainage is required to be constructed.

5. Other Civics amenities

Among the other amenities to be provided to the project affected persons in new gothan, area for playground, cattle sheds, S.T. Stand, Public latrines, area for cremation and burial ground and threshing floors etc. are major one.

6. Additional Civics Amenities

Vide Government Resolution, Finance Department No. RPA-1076/R.I, dated 27-4-1978, the following additional civics amenities are provided in new gothans for the displaced persons :-

- (a) Public latrines in two suitable places in the new gothans,
- (b) Pastures for cattle of the project affected persons, where adequate Government land is available. However, no private land is acquired for this purpose,
- (c) Supply of electricity to new gothans for domestic and agricultural purposes,
- (d) Piped water supply to the new gothans under Rural Development scheme,
- (e) Mettled internal and approach roads,
- (f) Provision of open area for market place and future development.

IV. VARIOUS CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Apart from providing basic civics amenities to the displaced project affected persons, various concessions are also granted to them by the Government. These concessions are as follows :-

1. The project affected persons whose lands have been acquired for the project, are allowed to cultivate their acquired lands till the time of actual submergence of the lands on certain conditions.
2. They are permitted to take useful construction material from their acquired houses without any reduction in the amount of compensation of the acquired houses.
3. The displaced persons are allowed to remove the constructional material free of cost from Government quarries, waste lands and forest lands to erect their houses in new gothans.
4. The supply of house building material such as cement and cement sheets etc. is made available to the project affected persons subject to availability of the material.
5. The certificates showing that "they are project affected persons" are issued to the project affected persons to enable them to avail the benefits of the schemes purely meant for them without much disturbance.
6. The project affected persons are provided transport by the project authorities to carry their luggage from the old gothans to new one.
7. While securing Government of private services or obtaining admissions to I.T.I., the wards of the displaced persons are given special concessions, viz. relation in qualifications, age etc.
8. Agreements executed by the project affected persons in respect of plots allotted to them in new gothans are exempted from the stamp duty.
9. The project affected persons who are resettled on higher contours around the reservoir are allowed to lift water from the reservoir to irrigate their unacquired lands.

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of the data collected through the field survey of the project affected tribal families and the information collected from the offices responsible for the resettlement work, the following conclusions are derived :-

1. It was observed that out of 1458 total project affected families, resettlement work of only 518 families was completed at the Government level by establishing the new 'gaothans' at Vanai and Shigaon from Dahanu and Palghar tahsils respectively. The remaining 940 families did not accept the alternative Government lands either from Vanai or from Shigaon and managed to resettle themselves at the places of their choice. The main reasons were as under :-

(i) The places of new gaothans were not selected in consultation with these project affected persons. It was learnt that most of them were eager to accept the alternative Government lands only from the area known as "Mama Bhachyacha Dongar" which is close to Surya J. Project.

(ii) Non-availability of forest environment in the new gaothans to which they were very much acclimatised.

(iii) The new gaothan sites were located far away from their submerged villages and the lands from these gaothans were undeveloped and unsuitable for cultivation.

(iv) Non-availability of grazing facility for the cattle in the new gaothans.

(v) Fear in the minds of the project affected tribal persons that they will be harassed by the advanced non-tribal people as they will be in minority at those places.

(vi) Some of the project affected tribal families from the partly, submerged villages rejected to resettle at Vanai or Shigaon because, some of their lands from the submerged villages were not acquired. In order to culti-

vate these lands they resettled themselves in the same villages outside the submergence area.

2. During the course of discussion, the resettlement Tahsildar expressed the view that majority of the displaced tribal families who resettled at their own accord opted for their resettlement with their relatives in the villages surrounding the project area. It was learnt that due to huge amount of compensation with the oustees, their relatives greeted them in the first instance. However, after spending the compensatory money extravagantly, the oustees who managed to stay with their relatives are now repenting like anything as they have lost the lands on one hand and the compensatory money on the other. Thus, it is observed that they have been hit very hard due to the project. Some of them have now approached the revenue authorities for their resettlement in the areas earmarked for the purpose.

3. As per the Government policy, if more than 75 per cent goathan area of the proposed project affected village is likely to submerge under the water, the whole goathan is acquired and compensation of houses therein is given to the concerned families. However, it was observed that the Talawali village (which is partly submerged under the project) proved an exception to this rule. Even though more than 75% goathan area of this village alongwith the houses was acquired the houses of 30 to 35 project affected tribal families from 'Kokirapada' of this village were not acquired, nor the house compensation was paid to them on the ground that the houses are being constructed on high level above the submergence area. These families argued that though their houses are located on high level, during the rainy season when dam water reaches the maximum level, their houses get surrounded by the water and it becomes very difficult for them to have contact with the outside world. In their opinion as their lands have been acquired and they have been given the compensation, their houses should be acquired and they should be given the compensation for the same. Thus, it seems that these families have been denied the justice by erroneous interpretation of the rule in this behalf.

4. Case study of the project affected tribal families revealed that some of them have not yet received the compensation of their acquired "Eksali lands". When this was discussed with the revenue authorities, it was learnt that these lands originally belonged to Revenue Department and were transferred to Forest Department after 1955. Prior to 1955, these families made encroachment on these Govt. lands and started to cultivate them. Therefore, the Government had offered these lands to the concerned cultivators on one year agreement known as "Eksali lands". It was learnt that about 150 project affected tribal families were having such type of lands. In the opinion of revenue authorities as the Government holds the ownership over these lands, no compensation was paid to the cultivators. However, the project affected cultivators said that as they were cultivating these lands for years together, they are supposed to be the owner of these lands and therefore compensation should be given to them. They argued that if their ownership is denied, they will be proved landless project affected families and in the process of resettlement while getting the alternative Government lands, they will receive inadequate land. It was learnt that the Collector of Thane has sent this proposal to the Government.

5. The project affected tribal persons from the submerged Kewdas and Talwada villages complained that they have not received the full compensation for their acquired lands. It was learnt that they were given the compensation only at the rate of Rs. 900/- per acre. When enquired about, the resettlement Tahsildar explained that due to non-availability of the funds, these project affected persons have been given only the part payment of the compensation. The remaining amount of compensation (Rs. 41.42 lakhs) will be paid to them after availability of the funds. However, it was seen that non-receipt of full compensatory amount by the custees has intensified their problems.

6. It was noticed that some of the project affected tribal persons have not been given the compensation of their acquired lands due to non-completion of the joint measurement of their acquired lands. It was learnt that the acquiring body consisting of surveyors from the S.L.A.Os. office and from Irrigation Department separately take measurements of the acquired lands. Payment of compensation is made only when the surveyors from both the offices form a uniform opinion about the measurement. The S.L.A.O. Dahanu expressed that due to shortage of surveyors the joint measurements of the lands of some of the project affected tribal persons are remained to be completed and as such they have not been given the compensation. A sum of Rs. 1.04 lakhs is remained to be distributed due to above difficulty.

7. It was noticed that the rate of compensation given for the acquired lands under Surya Project was comparatively low compared to other projects such as Thal-Waishet in Raigad District. The maximum rate of compensation given for the acquired land under Surya Project was Rs. 12,000/- per acre while under Thal-Waishet Project (it was learnt) it was above Rs. 15,000/- per acre. Not only this, but the rate of compensation varied from village to village. The project affected tribal persons from Sawa and Tilonde villages argued that they have not received the adequate compensation for their acquired lands. They complained while the people from other villages got the compensation at the rate of Rs. 12,000/- per acre, they have received the compensation of their acquired lands at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per acre only. These people expressed their discontent over the disparity in the rates of compensation from one village to another. The reason put forth by the concerned office was that the market value of lands located at road-side was high compared to the value of the lands located in the interior area.

8. It was observed that out of the 518 project affected families resettled in the new gaothans, Only 381 families (viz. 336 landholders and 45 landless families) were allotted the alternative Government

lands worth 340.41 hectares. Remaining 137 families, (viz. 2 landholders and 135 landless families) were not allotted the alternative Government lands worth 57.20 hectares. When enquired, the resettlement Tahsildar stated that for want of removal of encroachment from the Government land to be allotted to the project affected families, these families are not allotted the alternative lands. For example :- the Government land in survey no. 181 Shigcon was reserved for allotment to the project affected persons. However, due to lack of proper survey and demarcation of the lands, the same was occupied by the local landless families to whom the Tahsildar Palghar had allotted the lands from the survey no. 170 only and not from survey no. 181. Due to this fact, neither the resettlement Tahsildar allotes the lands to the project affected families nor the project affected families cultivate the lands in possession of the local landless families. The resettlement Tahsildar added that unless the encroachment is removed by the Revenue Tahsildar, he cannot do anything. Thus, their present position is very precarious and an immediate attention is needed to solve this problem.

9. It was learnt that the alternative lands allotted to the project affected persons resettled in the new gothan were not fully developed. The stems, roots of the trees, and bushes etc. in the land were not removed off. It was seen that by the end of April 1987, out of total 340.41 hectare land allotted to the 381 families, 226.88 hectare land remained to be developed. It was learnt by the revenue authorities that for want of machinery and funds these lands remained to be fully developed. The question of supplying the machinery and funds was also raised by the representatives of the project affected tribal people in the meeting of unstatutory committee headed by the additional Collector of Thane who tried to get the machinery from the concerned Departments (viz. Agriculture and Irrigation). But as the same was not received in time, development of the lands was remained to be completed.

10. The displaced tribal families resettled at Vanai new gaathan were observed to be unsatisfied with the quality of the lands allotted to them. Majority of them expressed their views with regret that the lands allotted to them are unsuitable for cultivation. In their opinion these poor and typical type of the lands require constant rainfall to raise the crops. Otherwise, if the rain stops for 3/4 days the lands get cracks and ultimately it affects the crops.

11. As maximum number of the project affected tribal families resettled at their own accord, their views about resettlement are of paramount importance. It was learnt that the affected families were migrated to different villages numbering more than eighty. The resettlement Tahsildar and the S.L.A.O. were suppose to maintain the upto-date villagewise lists of these pusteas. However, it was observed that no such systematic and upto-date record of these families was maintained either in the office of the resettlement Tahsildar or in the office of the S.L.A.O. The reason put forth by them was that the Gram-sevaks of the concerned villages did not forward the upto-date lists of these project affected families. In the absence of such type of record, it proved very difficult to contact these families.

12. All the contacted project affected tribal people having trees on their acquired lands said that they have not received any compensation for the trees. It was learnt by the Revenue Authorities that compensation of the trees which was worked out on the basis of the rates fixed by the Forest Department was included in the amount of compensation of the acquired lands paid to them. However, it was noticed that the authorities did not clarify the exact amount of the compensation of the trees to the concerned persons. Thus, the payment of compensation of the lands inclusive of compensation of the trees made the concerned tribal families created doubt about the compensation of the trees. Similarly,

it was noticed that none of the displaced family was given separate compensation for their constructed cattle-sheds in the submerged villages. Moreover, one of the project affected tribal persons from Bhawadi village complained that he has not received the compensation of the well-dug on his acquired land.

13. The contacted project affected tribal families argued that the compensation received by them for their acquired houses was inadequate. Majority of them expressed that they were given the house compensation upto Rs. 2000/- per house only. Under any housing scheme the cost of house or hut is not less than Rs. 5000/- whereas the tribal families were compensated by Rs. 2000/- per family. No justification was found from the authority for this rate.

14. So far as allotment of houseplots located in the new goathan is concerned, it was noticed that selection of the site for erecting houses of the displaced families was not made properly. The house site and plots were not fit for the construction of houses. During the rainy season, the houses constructed in Vandi new goathan get moistured due to the peculiar type of soil which does not allow water to percolate causing damages to the structures. The people expressed their fear that these houses may be in dilapidated conditions within a span of 5 to 6 years.

15. It was learnt that some of the project affected persons who received houseplots in the new goathan, have constructed the houses there, but do not stay in these houses. They stay elsewhere at some other villages. However, they have kept their relatives in these houses. Thus, it seems that they have unnecessarily occupied the houseplots in the new goathans.

Establishment of new goathan

16. It was learnt that selection of sites for the new goathans was not made in accordance with the choice of the project affected tribal families. Not only this, but the sites of new goathans were observed to be far

away (about 75 to 90 kms. away) from Surya project and having no grazing facility for the cattle. Due to this reason, majority of the oustees rejected to resettle at the new gothans.

CIVIC AMENITIES

Drinking water supply

17. Water is the primary basic need of the human being and the cattle. However, it was observed that the new gothans established for resettlement were not provided with adequate good quality of water. It was noticed that in Venai new gothan, there are 4 drinking water wells with sufficient water, but it was learnt that the quality of water from these wells does not remain good throughout the year. There is a fear of water borne diseases. In case of the Shigeon new gothan, it was observed that there is shortage of water. Out of the 3 bore wells in the gothan, drinking water is used only from one bore well as one of the bore wells is out of use, while water from another bore well is not worth drinking.

Samaj Mandir

18. Both the new gothans were provided with the Samaj Mandirs, but it was observed that these Samaj Mandirs are quite inadequate to cater the need of public meeting or social functions. It was also observed that the Samaj Mandir in Shigeon new gothan is constructed at one end of the village and not in the centre of the village. As there is no electricity in the gothan, during night time it becomes difficult for the villagers to assemble in the Samaj Mandir. Thus, the very purpose of the Samaj Mandir is defeated as it has no functional utility.

School Building

19. Though school buildings are constructed in the new gothans, it was observed that the school buildings are inadequate to run the classes. Only 1st std. to IV std. classes are run in these school buildings and for further education, the wards of the displaced persons

in the new gothans have to go to Wangaon which is about 6 to 8 kms. away from the resettlement colonies. The school building at Shigaon was observed to be in dilapidated condition. Moreover, it was observed that there is no provision for the residential accommodation of the teachers in both the new gothans. In the absence of quarters the teachers do not stay there nor attend the schools regularly which ultimately affects the education of the students.

Internal and Approach Roads

20. The condition of internal roads in the new gothan was observed to be very unsatisfactory. They are not regularly repaired for want of existence of the Gram Panchayats in the Gothans. So far as approach roads are concerned, it was observed that the Vanai new gothan is having Kutchha approach road from Vanai to Khambala. The S.T. Service is available to the gothan only during fair weather. In case of the Shigaon new gothan, present approach road is from Shigaon to Vanai which is longest one and also being intersected by the Nala. As the bridge on the Nala is not high enough, during rainy season it goes under flood water and proves useless for communication. It was learnt that on this bridge 2/3 persons were carried away by the flood water and lost their lives. There exists another kutchha road from Shigaon upto Wangaon (Forest gate) which is shorter one but is crossed by the Nala having no bridge over it. During rainy season, people find it difficult to cross the Nala.

The other facilities like dispensary, post-office pick-up shed, market place, pastures for the cattle, village tank, latrines, gutters etc. were not present in the new gothan. Thus, it was observed that the tribal people in new gothans are not happy with the amenities provided. In other words, there does not appear a co-ordination among different Departments while providing the required amenities in the new gothans.

Various Government concessions

21. The case study made of the project affected tribal families under Surya project revealed that none of them were given any job training to start their own jobs. Similarly, it was learnt that (with some exceptions) the large number of wards of the displaced persons were not admitted in the I.T.I. for this or that reasons.

22. In case of giving employment to the project affected tribal persons in Government or Semi Government service, it was learnt that at the time of construction of the dam, about 2500 to 3000 tribal persons from the project affected villages were working as labourers. Moreover, it was observed that at present only 132 persons from the project affected families are given the permanent employment in the office of the Surya Irrigation Project. Out of these 132 employees, it was observed that 18 persons are working in Class-III cadre while remaining 114 persons are class-IV Government servants. Some educated youths of Sawa village argued that they were not given the employment in Government offices as they had not registered their names with the employment exchange.

23. So far as the issue of the certificates (Project Affected) to the displaced tribal families is concerned, it was learnt that no such certificates were issued to the displaced families who resettled at their own accord except to those who had asked for the same. The reason quoted by the concerned authority was that their addresses were not known. It was also noticed that even in the new gothans all the displaced tribal persons were not issued the project affected certificates. It was learnt that for want of the certificates, the displaced tribal families are unable to get the concessions meant for project affected persons.

24. It was learnt that transport facility was freely made available to the displaced persons under Surya project to carry their luggages to the new establish gothans or to the places of their choice. The project affected tribal persons from Sawa village told that they

have decided to resettle at Sawarkhed village and therefore they have purchased one acre land in that village to erect their houses. However, they complained that they did not get the "transport passes" from the office of Forest Department at Jawhar to carry the house materials of their acquired houses to the new village. They argued that though they visited the office many a times alongwith necessary documents, the authorities of the Forest Department are not issuing the transport passes to them. This has caused hurdles to them in carrying the house material to the new village of their choice.

25. It was revealed under the case study that none of the displaced tribal persons who received the alternative Government lands were given any assistance to bring these lands under cultivation. Similarly, it was learnt that almost all of them could not receive the benefit of economic concessions under any programmes.

Some other observations

26. The Government have set up a District level the Resettlement Advisory Committee consisting of M.L.As., M.L.Cs., President of Zilla Parishad and two nominees of project affected persons alongwith Government servants connected with the resettlement work to speed up the resettlement work of the displaced persons. However, it was observed that in Thane district the Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Jawhar and the Tribal Development Officer, Dahanu are not the members of this committee. Nor have they been invited for the meeting or associated with the resettlement work of Surya project. It is also noticed that there is a lot of communication gap between the displaced tribal families on the one hand and the officers of Revenue Department and Zilla Parishad on the other.

27. It was observed that the Head Quarters of the Resettlement Officer of Thane, S.L.A.O. Dahanu and the Resettlement Tahsildar Suryanagar are located far away from the Resettlement colonies of the displaced persons. Similarly, it was observed that none of them is provided

with the Government vehicle. Thus, location of the Head Quarters far away from the new gothans and non-availability of the Government vehicles to these officers (responsible for the resettlement work) cause many hurdles in the resettlement work and slow down the progress of the work. It was learnt by them that they have to undertake the tours, for the resettlement work (in three Tahsils) by S.T. only. In addition to this, shortage of clerical staff, shortage of the ~~surveyors~~^{surveyers} and lack of co-ordination among various Departments etc. are some of the difficulties expressed by them which come in the way of speedy resettlement work of the displaced persons.

CHAPTER VI

SUGGESTIONS

1. Having looked into the progress of resettlement work of the displaced tribal persons under Surya Irrigation Project, it will be worthwhile to devise some suggestions on rehabilitation programme for the project affected persons. On the basis of the data collected, processed and the opinions expressed by the oustees, following suggestions are made in connection with the rehabilitation programmes of the displaced tribal persons.

2. As the emergence of any irrigation or hydel project causes displacement of the people from the submerged area, it is suggested that prior to the establishment of any such type of projects in the tribal area, the views of the local tribal people (to be affected) regarding the project and about their rehabilitation should take place. The Government should form a machinery to collect detailed information of the families alongwith their views about their resettlement on ideal basis. In other words, people's participation is a must in any such type of project if it is to be successful one. If the people to be affected are convinced about their resettlement in a better fashion, there will not be any oppose to the project on the part of the oustees. It is essential to create confidence regarding their rehabilitation programme amongst the project affected persons and they should be rehabilitated in the areas of their choice.

3. Since the work of rehabilitation of the displaced tribal persons is of paramount importance and involves the time lag, it is suggested that the action of their resettlement should be got completed before storing of water in the dam and displacing them from their habitates.

Unless the infrastructure is fully provided in the new proposed site for rehabilitation of the displaced persons, the would be affected persons should not be dislocated. In short, "first rehabilitation and then

displacement" should be the policy of the Government towards the tribals. In this connection the posts created under the machinery responsible for the rehabilitation work should be manned by the efficient and skillful personnel having integrity and sympathy towards the tribal people. Moreover, the frequent transfers of such personnel should be avoided and they should be retained on a particular project till it gets completed or at least for 3/4 years with some exceptions.

4. In the process of rehabilitation of the displaced tribals, co-ordination amongst the different Departments is highly essential. It is, therefore, suggested that while designing the project, the officials of project designing wing (viz. officials of Irrigation Department) should be co-ordinated with the officials of the rehabilitation work (i.e. the officials of Revenue Department of the Government and the Zilla Parishad). Moreover, it is suggested that there should be a detailed chapter on rehabilitation in the project report containing information of the area under submergence, number of villages, families and persons to be affected, area of alternative lands and house plots to be allotted, amenities to be provided in the new gothans alongwith the procedure and stages of rehabilitation work.

5. To speed up the rehabilitation work of the displaced persons in Thane District, the Government have set up a District level Resettlement Advisory Committee. However, the Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Jewhar and the Tribal Development Officer, Dahenu are not the members of this Committee and they are not involved in the work of rehabilitation of the displaced tribals. At present there is a communication gap between the displaced tribal persons and the officers of rehabilitation Departments. It is, therefore, suggested that the Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Jewhar and the T.D.O. Dahenu should be taken on the Committee, so that they can bridge up this gap and establish a good rapport with the tribal people by extending guidance to the Committee. This Committee should

bring out to the notice of the Government the discrepancies, if any, in the rehabilitation work of the displaced tribal persons.

6. It was observed that most of the tribal persons affected under Surya Project did not accept the alternative Government lands from Vandi and Shiggaon on the ground that they are located far away, uncultivable, without grazing facility and where they will be harassed by the local non-tribal people. It is, therefore suggested that allotment of alternative Government lands alongwith grazing facility should be made from the areas of their choice. The persons above 18 years should be considered as a separate family for allotment of land, house plot at the time of rehabilitation of the affected family in the project operation. So that they will feel safe, live together with their relatives and cultivate the lands. Moreover, the new gaathans to be established should be nearer to these lands, say within the radius of 7 to 8 kms.

7. It was observed that due to ignorance, illiteracy and lack of foresight, majority of the project affected tribal families preferred cash compensation and opted for their resettlement with their relatives. However, the compensatory amount was spent extravagantly on drinking and other non-productive purposes by them. Thus, they have lost the lands on one hand and the money on the other. It is, therefore, suggested that as far as possible the affected tribal persons should not be paid cash compensation. "Land in lieu of land" should be given to them from the areas of their choice where their kiths and kins are residing. This will facilitate to maintain their cultural heritage and they will also not be degraded to the level of "landless" labourers.

8.(a) The poor and illiterate tribal people cannot count the notes received by way of the compensation and it is likely that they may be deceived by the middlemen. In order to check this, it is proposed that the payment of the compensatory amount to the project affected tribal

persons may be made, as far as possible, in the presence of the Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Tribal Development Officer, Social Welfare Officer, or Manager, Adivasi Co-operative Societies etc. who will safeguard the interest of these project affected tribal persons.

8. (b) Since the tribals are illiterate, the benefits available for the displaced tribals, should be brought to the notice of the oustees, well in advance.

9. It was learnt that the displaced tribal persons under Surya Project were given the compensation of their acquired land and houses as per the standard rates fixed by the Government which are generally less than the open market prices. Under these circumstances, the poor project affected tribals were badly affected. Therefore, it is suggested that the tribals should be given the compensation of their properties as per the market prices. Similarly, the rate of compensation to be given under every project should be the same. Moreover, there should be no disparity in the rate of compensation from one village to another under the same project which causes distress on the part of the oustees.

10. As per the Government policy, if more than 75 per cent area of a particular proposed project affected village is likely to be submerged, the whole area of the village should be acquired and compensation of lands and houses therein should be made to the concerned persons. As the Talwadi village under Surya project proved an exception to this rule, it is suggested that the whole area of the village should be acquired and compensation of the lands and houses should be made to the concerned displaced persons. This will solve the difficulties of the persons from unacquired portion of the village during rainy season and they will get the justice.

11. The tribal landholders of "Eksali land" argued that they have not received the compensation for these lands. Though these lands originally belonged to the Government, the landholders were cultivating the lands for years together and as such they claim themselves to

be eligible for getting the compensation. It is, therefore suggested that, from humanitarian point of view, the Govt. should take the decision at the earliest and issue the orders to disburse the compensation of these lands to the concerned tribal persons.

12. It was observed under the case study that the project affected tribal persons from Kaulas and Talawade villages received only the part payment of the compensation for their acquired lands for want of adequate funds. It is, therefore, suggested that the Government should make adequate funds available for disbursing the remaining amount of the compensation to these persons.

13. The case study of the project affected tribal families revealed that some of the tribal persons were not paid the compensation of their acquired lands ^{due} to non-completion of joint measurement of their acquired lands for want of adequate number of surveyers. It is, therefore, suggested that adequate number of surveyers may be appointed in the concerned offices to complete joint measurements in time to enable the displaced tribals to receive the compensation early.

14. It has been observed that some of the displaced tribal persons had incurred expenditure for the development of their acquired lands but they could not get the compensation for the same. Taking into consideration the poor economic conditions of the tribal people, it is proposed that while assessing the value of the land, the expenditure incurred on the development of the lands should be considered and the value of the land and amount of development cost together should be paid to them as per the current prices.

15. It was learnt that due to lack of proper survey and demarcation of the lands (in a particular survey number from Shigdon) to be allotted to the project affected tribal persons, the same was occupied by the local landless families to whom the Tehsildar Palghar has allotted the lands from another survey number. This caused hurdles in the allotment of alternative

Government lands to the displaced tribals. In view of this, it is suggested that before distributing the Govt. lands to any category of persons (may be landless or the project affected) proper survey and demarcation of these lands should be got completed by the concerned Department so as to indicate the clear boundaries of the survey numbers. It is further suggested that in the above case, the Revenue Tehsildar, Palghar should first remove the encroachment made by the local landless families on the Government lands and then should transfer the lands to the resettlement officer for onward distribution to the project affected tribal persons.

16. One of the reasons why most of the project affected tribal persons did not accept the alternative Government lands was that the lands to be allotted to them were not fully developed and as such the lands were not useful for cultivation. It is, therefore, suggested that before distributing the Government lands to the project affected persons, the land should be fully developed to such an extent that the project affected tribal persons will not hesitate to accept it. Similarly, as far as possible, better quality lands should be allotted to them. Moreover, it was learnt that those who received the alternative Government lands could not get the assistance to develop the same. In view of this, it is stated that either the Government should develop the lands before distribution or give assistance to the concerned land holders to develop the lands.

17. As Surya Irrigation Project is located in tribal area, majority of the tribal cultivators in this area are socially and economically very backward and as such they are unaware about irrigation facilities. Taking into consideration this position, it is suggested that these tribal cultivators should be exempted from the "water charges", otherwise majority of them may, perhaps, not get benefit of the irrigation facility and thus, the water stored in the Dam may prove useless. The Govt. should think sympathetically the issue of "free irrigation water supply" to the lands of the tribal cultivators under Surya Irrigation Project.

17.A) It is suggested that the Resettlement Officer and the S.L.A.O. concerned should maintain the up-to-date lists and addresses of the project affected persons alongwith familiwise information about acquisition and allotment of lands and houses/house plots, compensation given, loans sanctioned etc. This will prove easy to take account of resettlement work alongwith the difficulties of the oustees.

18. As it was learnt that the project affected land holders having trees on their acquired lands were not paid the seperate compensation for the trees, it is suggested that the compensation of the trees acquired may be given separately so as to remove the doubts in the minds of the concerned tribal persons. Similarly, the compensation of constructed cattlesheds should be paid to the oustees separately exclusive of the compensation of the acquired houses.

19. For the purpose of resettlement, selection of site of new gothans is highly important. Selection of site of the new gothans should be mainly based on fitness of land to erect the houses, availability of enough good quality water for drinking and other purposes throughout the year and closeness of the gothan to the alternative allotted lands. It is, therefore, suggested that before selecting the site for the new gothans it should be ascertained whether the site suits for construction or not. In case of Vandi new gothan it was noticed that the houses get moistured during the rainy season. It is, therefore, suggested that either the Government should undertake the repairs of foundation work alongwith the pillars to these houses or the plot holders/house holders should get 30 to 50 bags cement free of cost each to repair the foundations of their erected houses. Similarly, as expressed by the oustees, taking into consideration their economic conditions, the housebuilding loans given to them may be treated as subsidy.

20. So far as availability of drinking water is concerned, it is suggested that unless the Ground Water Survey Department (G.S.D.A.) certifies of striking enough good quality water through out the year, selection of site of the new gothans may not be fixed. As it was noticed that both the new gothans were not having adequate good quality drinking water throughout the year, it is suggested that both the gothans should have additional drinking water wells in the nearby area having good water potential or they may be provided the piped water under I.R.D.P.

21. It is suggested that in order to provide civics amenities quickly to the displaced persons in the new gothans, the responsibility of constructing/providing these amenities (such as construction of drinking water wells, school buildings, Samaj Mandirs, internal and approach roads, bus sheds, dispensaries, electricity etc.) should be entrusted to the project authorities itself instead of Zilla Parishad. The cost involved in constructions of these amenities should be met from the funds of the concerned project. Similarly, there should be a separate "account head" with resettlement wing of the project to meet the urgent requirement of expenditure on civic amenities. Thus, the job of well resettlement of the oustees is tremendous one and the action to make it more successful will naturally require more tremendous efforts on the part of the implementing authorities of the Government.

22. It was observed that the school buildings constructed in the new gothans were inadequate to run the classes. Therefore, taking into account the strength of school going students and eligible school going children, enough school buildings should be erected in the new gothans. Similarly, as it was noticed that the teachers in these schools do not attend the schools regularly for want of quarters in the new gothans which ultimately affects the quality of education. It is suggested that alongwith the construction of adequate

school buildings in the new gothans, construction of teachers' quarters may be undertaken simultaneously. Moreover, while constructing the dispensaries in the new gothans, residential quarters for doctors and nurses may be undertaken so as to facilitate the medical aid in time to the needy displaced tribal persons.

23. The Chawadis or Samaj Mandirs in both the new gothans were observed to be inadequate to serve the purposes such as - a place for running Balwad, organizing panchayat meetings, or a halting place for Government officials. It is, therefore, suggested that both the new gothans should be provided with the extra land for the extension of Samaj Mandirs. Moreover, in case of Samaj Mandir in Shigon, it is suggested that it would be constructed in the Central place of the gothan instead of at one end of the village which will practically be useful to the dwellers in the gothan.

24. In both the new gothans the condition of internal and approach roads was observed to be unsatisfactory. Therefore, it is suggested that good quality internal and approach roads may be provided to these gothans. Moreover, while chalking out the approach roads, it may be thought over that, as far as possible, the road to be constructed should prove a short cut and not the longest one. This will facilitate frequent contact of the displaced persons with the outside world. Similarly, it may not be out of place to propose here that in the process of rehabilitation of the displaced persons, they should be brought to the road side instead of developing the roads in the remote areas. The bridges on the Nalas crossing the approach roads should also be made high enough to keep the communication going on even during the rainy season.

25. The areas of other facilities like dispensary, post office, pick-up-shed, market place, cattlesheds, village tank, play ground, cremation and burial ground, public latrines etc. should be earmarked in the new gothans. This work may be given priority. It is hoped that with the completion of these facilities, the displaced

tribal persons in the new gaothans will be happy about their resettlement. Moreover, it is suggested that providing the above quoted amenities to the displaced persons must be legally binding on the Government. Therefore, all the facilities/protections likely to be provided to the displaced tribal persons must be converted into legal provision under the law, only then its implementation will have some force and the displaced persons will feel sure about it. The time schedule for completion of these facilities should be fixed and must be followed under the legal provision.

26. A) To minimise the hardships of the project affected persons, the Government have granted various concessions (as discussed in Chapter No. IV). These concessions should be made available to them. The case-study of the project affected tribal persons revealed that none of them was given any job training with the result that nobody was observed to have his own job. As the construction work involved in every project requires some skilled labourers, such as masons, plumbers, carpenters, electricians etc. it is suggested that the suitable persons from the project affected tribal families may be selected by the project authorities and they may be imparted job training in such trades, so that they will have additional income source even after the completion of the project. Similarly, it is possible that the project affected persons can raise income if they are encouraged to undertake the supply of family needs such as vegetables, dairy products, poultry etc.

26. B) The programmes of I.R.D.P., TRYSEM, I.C.D.S. should be implemented forcefully in the new proposed location.

27. In case of service/posts in Irrigation Department establishment, the project affected persons are given the highest priority and they are not required to register their names with the employment exchanges. However, it was observed that out of the total project affected persons

under Surya project, very few (i.e. only 132) were observed to be working in Irrigation Department establishment. In this connection, it is suggested that, factories existing in near about area of the project should be - compelled to take some candidates from the displaced tribals on priority basis as an apprentice trainee under the "Apprenticeship Act" so that they may attain the technical skills and ultimately be absorbed in permanent employment. Moreover, it is suggested that if some agro-based and forest based industries or some processing factories are opened in the vicinity of the new gothans, the employment potential for the displaced tribals will be created.

28. So far as admission in the I.T.I. is concerned, it is suggested that the children of the project affected tribal persons should get first priority even by relaxing the existing conditions. They should be provided with the hostel facilities, stipend and books etc. The Department of Technical Education of the Government has recently opened some I.T.Is. and Technical schools in the Tribal Sub Plan area of the State. Accordingly, the children of the displaced tribal can be trained in the trades like Turner, Fitter, Moulder, Electrician etc. which are having good demand.

29. It was learnt that most of the project affected tribal families, who resettled at their own accord, were not issued the certificates as "the project affected" for want of which they are unable to receive various concessions granted by the Government. In this connection, it will be worthwhile to state that no family should be displaced unless the certificate is issued to it, so that the question of identification of addresses and other similar things will not come in the way.

30. The Project affected persons under Surya Project were provided with transport facilities by the project authorities. However, it was learnt that the project affected tribal families from Sawa village could not

get transport passes from the office of Forest Department to carry their kits to the new village of their choice. It is, therefore, suggested that the officer concerned should immediately issue the transport passes to the affected persons if they prove to be the project affected one. It is also stated that delay in issuing the transport passes to the genuine custoes without any reason should be seriously viewed.

31. It is suggested that the benefit of the I.R.D. Programmes implemented through the B.D.Os. in Tribal Sub Plan area should first reach to the project affected tribal persons and only then to others. Amongst the target to be achieved under these programmes, percentage of project affected tribal beneficiaries should be as high as possible.

32.) As the Head Quarters of the implementing officers responsible for the resettlement work are far away from the new established gaothans and as they are without the Government vehicles. It is suggested that they should be provided with the Government vehicles to supervise and speed up the rehabilitation work. Similarly, it is stated that at least the office of the Resettlement Tahsildar, Suryanagar, should be shifted to Wanganon which is nearer to the new gaothans, so that he can attend to the complaints of the resettled tribal families in the new gaothans. In addition to this, the various vacant posts in the concerned offices should be got filled in immediately so as to speed up the rehabilitation work.

32. A) It has been experienced that the rehabilitation ideally planned certainly leads to the mutually acceptable centre of growth in the locality and becomes emulating to the other sections of the society. On the contrary, if it is not planned in well thought manner, it reacts sharply to the social evils disrupting the developmental efforts directed towards the welfare of the custoes. It is, therefore, imperative that the rehabilitation programme must be conceived ideally and put through the welfare of the masses in general.

33. Briefly, it can be summarised that for solving the problem of resettlement of the displaced tribals, the Government should not rest content with mere distribution of compensatory money to the affected persons as they lack judicious spending. A systematic programme of allotment of alternative Government lands as per the choice of the oustees alongwith construction of residential houses and provision of civics amenities in the new gothans should be undertaken by the Government as a trustee of public interest. What is needed here is the social approach towards the social problems and that too with deep moral significance. The crux of the resettlement problem of the displaced tribals is to ensure that in the process of their rehabilitation, they should not go down as compared to their previous position. It is, therefore, highly essential that the different Departments concerned in rehabilitation work should have co-ordination and they should take utmost care while rehabilitating the displaced tribals.

34. Thus, it is hoped that if all the aforesaid considerations are strictly taken into account and care for the distress exhibited by the displaced tribal persons will naturally come down and will result into the happiness amongst the oustees.

....

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and is mostly centered horizontally.

1950

1950

1950

Annexure-I

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१
ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील "सूया" प्रकल्पासुळे वाधित झालेल्या आदिवासी कुटुंबांचे
पुनर्वसनाविषयी पाहणी.

प्रपत्रा नं. १ कुटुंब पत्राळ

चौक-एक [अ] कुटुंबाची सर्वसाधारण माहिती

[१] कुटुंब प्रमुखाने नांव :-

वय :-

जमात :-

[२] सध्याचे वास्तव्याचे ठिकाण

गांव :-

तालुका :-

[३] कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींची माहिती

अ. नं.	व्यक्तीचे नांव	स्त्री-[१] कुटुंब पुरुष-[२] प्रमुखाशी नाते.	शिक्षण	व्यवसाय	वार्षिक उत्पन्न
--------	----------------	---	--------	---------	--------------------

[४] विस्थापित होण्यापूर्वीचे ठिकाण :

गांव :

[५] त्यावेळचा व्यवसाय

प्रमुखा :

दुय्या :

[६] त्याभासून शिळणारे वार्षिक उत्पन्न रु.

[व] १] त्यावेळची स्वतःची जमीन

वागायत		जिरायत		इतर		एकूण	
एकर	गुण्ठे	एकर	गुण्ठे	एकर	गुण्ठे	एकर	गुण्ठे

[२] शेतात विहिरी होत्या काय ? होय/नाही
असल्यास किती ? अंदाजे किंमत

चौक-डोन [अ] धरणाखाली गेलेल्या जमिनी व धारावाहत

[१] आपली जमीन धरणाखाली गेली आहे होय/नाही
काय ?

अ] असल्यास किती ? एकर : गुण्ठे :

[२] विस्थापित झाल्यानंतर जमिनी शेवटी होय/नाही
जमिन मिळाली का ?

अ] मिळाली असल्यास किती ?

वागायत जिरायत शेतीपातूनचे
एकर गुण्ठे एकर गुण्ठे अंदाजे वार्षिक
उत्पन्न.

व] कोठे ? गांव : तालुका :

क] मिळाली नसल्यास/घेतली असल्यास :
कारणे-

[४] जमीन मिळाली नसल्यास किती स्वये-
साथे मोतदला मिळाला ?

[५] जमिनीची नुकसान भरपाई वेळेवर व होय/नाही
निघमाप्रमाणे मिळाली आहे असे
आपणास वाटते काय ?

[५]

१] मूळच्या गावात घर होते काय ?

होय/नाही
अंदाजे किंमत

२] या घराबाबत सोपदला मिळाला का ?

होय/नाही

३] मिळाला असल्यास कोणत्या स्वस्मात

उदा. - घारासाठी जागा

[]

घर बांधून मिळणो

[0]

पैसे मिळणो

[]

४] भूखंड मिळाला असल्यास घर बांधण्यासाठी शासनाकडून रज/ अनुदान किंवा इतर आर्थिक सवलतीचा लाभ मिळाला काय ?

होय/नाही

अ] मिळाला असल्यास तपशील द्यावा.

५] घाराबदली मिळालेला सोपदला व पुरेता मिळाला आहे का ?

होय/नाही

६] घारासाठी मिळालेला सोपदला आपणास योग्य वाटतो का ?

होय/नाही

७] वाटत नसल्यास त्याची कारणे : [१]

[२]

[३]

८] भूखंडातून नसल्यास मिळालेला सोपदला आपणास योग्य वाटतो काय ?

होय/नाही

९] वाटत नसल्यास त्याची कारणे [१]

[२]

[३]

१०] भूखंड आपणांस देऊ केला, पण तो आपणा घेतला नसल्यास कारणे:-

[क] :

१] मूळच्या गावात गुरांसाठी गोठा
होता काय ?

होय/नाही

२] असल्यास त्यांची अंदाजे किंमत-

३] त्याचा सोबदला मिळाला काय ?

होय/नाही

४] मिळाला नसल्यास कारणे कोणती ?

उदा. १] सागणी न करणे.

२] सागणी हक्क नाकारणे

३] इतर [छुलासा घावा.]

चौक-तीन- इतर यालमत्तेच्या नुकसानीचावत

१] धरणाखाली गेलेल्या जमिनीत झाडे
होती काय ?

होय/नाही

किती ?

२] त्यांची अंदाजे किंमत

साथे :

३] झाडांची भरपाई मिळाली का ?

होय/नाही

४] वुडालेल्या जमिनीमध्ये गवताचे क्षेत्र
किती होते ?

क्षेत्र-

वार्षिक उत्पन्न-

५] वुडालेल्या शेतीची बांध-वंदिस्ती
केली होती काय ?

होय/नाही

किंमत रु.

६] त्यांची भरपाई मिळाली काय ?

होय/नाही

७] मिळाली नसल्यास कारणे

उदा. १] सागणी न करणे

२] सागणी नाकारणे

३] इतर

चौक- चार प्रकल्पग्रस्तांना शासनाबाहेर पुरविल्या जाणा-या सुविधाबाबत-

१] पर्यायी गावठाणात नागरी सुविधा
[उदा. पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय,
शाळा, विद्युत, सभाजयंदिर, रस्ते,
क्रिडांगण, स्टेड, गटारे, तंडात इ.]
पुरेश्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहेत
काय ? होय/नाही

२] आरल्यास कमी असलेल्या सुविधा
कोणत्या ?

३] प्रकल्प वाधित म्हणून आपल्या
कुटुंबातील कितीजणांना प्रकल्पावर
तसेच शासकीय किंवा निरशासकीय
कार्यालयात नोक-या देण्यात आल्या
आहेत ? संख्या

४] प्रकल्प वाधित म्हणून आपल्या
पुनर्वसनासाठी शासनाकडून [एकात्मिक
ग्रामीण विकास प्रकल्प तऱ्हेतारख्या]
योजनेखाली काही लाभ देण्यात आला
आहे काय ? होय/नाही

५] आरल्यास तपशील घावा-

६] प्रकल्पवाधित म्हणून कुटुंबातील
एखाद्या व्यक्तीला शासनाबाहेर
धंदेविकसक शिक्षण देण्यात आले
आहे काय ? होय/नाही

७] आरल्यास तपशील घावा.

- [८] पर्यायी जमिनी वयतिखाली
आपण्यासाठी शासनामार्फत काही
नदत मिळाली आहे काय ?

होय/नाही

असल्यास तपशील द्यावा-

- [९] प्रकल्प बाधित म्हणून शासनामार्फत
मिळणा-या पिश्रीष सवलती आपणाला
सिळतात काय ?
असल्यास तपशील द्यावा-

होय/नाही

चौक-पाच- पुनर्वसनवाचत प्रकल्पगस्त्याचे मत व सूचना

- [१] आपले पुनर्वसन वरगेवर झाले आहे,
असे आपणांस वाटते काय ?

होय/नाही

- [२] वाटत नसल्यास उणिवा कोणत्या ?

[१]

[२]

[३]

[४]

[५]

- [३] चांगल्या पुनर्वसनवाचत आपणांस काय
सूचना कराव्या वाटतात ?

[१]

[२]

[३]

[४]

[५]

Annexure-II

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१
ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील "सूर्या" प्रकल्पासुळे बांधित झालेल्या गावांची पाहणी

प्रपत्रा नं. २ गांवपत्राक [धारणाखाली सुडालेले व नवीन
वसाहतीसाठी]

- १] धारणाखाली गेलेल्या गावाचे नांव- _____ तालुका: _____
- २] गावात कोणकोणत्या सुविधा उपलब्ध होत्या ?
- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|
| १] गावठाणा जमीन | होय/नाही | फिती १ |
| २] शाळा इमारत | होय/नाही | फिती १ |
| ३] सप्तज मंदिर इमारत | होय/नाही | फिती १ |
| ४] पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोयी [विहिरी, नळयोजना इ.] | विहिरी/नाही | फिती १ |
| ४] अ] जनावरांसाठी पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय. | | |
| ५] दवाखाना इमारत | होय/नाही | फिती १ |
| ६] वीज | होय/नाही | फिती १ |
| ७] ग्रामसंचायत इमारत | होय/नाही | फिती १ |
| ८] इतर सोयी | संडात फळे, बाजाराचे छोटे वगैरे | |
| ९] देवळे व इतर धार्मिक ठिकाणे | | |
| १०] वी-विभागे साठवण गृह [_____] | | |
| ११] सुलांसाठी वाग | | |
| १२] फोहण्यासाठी तलाव | | |
| १३] गावात जोडणारे मुख्य व जोडरस्ते | | |
| १४] गावातील रस्ते | | |
| १५] सवणीचे ठिकाण | | |
| १६] नवीन गावी वीजपुरवठा व सार्वजनिक वीज. | | |
- ३] फिती घारे पाण्याखाली गेली _____
- ४] फिती गोठे पाण्याखाली गेले _____
- ५] गावातील झालेले इतर नुकसान/इतर सोयी
- अ]
- ब]
- क]
- ड]
- इ]

Annexure-III

आदिवासी संगोथन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१.

ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील "सूर्या" प्रकल्पासुळे बाधित झालेल्या आदिवासी कुटुंबांच्या पुनर्वसनाबाबत.

प्रश्ना क्र. ३ - पुनर्वसन योजना राबविणा-या यंत्रणेसाठी

- | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| १] प्रकल्पासुळे एकंदर कितती आदिवासी कुटुंबे विस्थापित झाली ? | खातेदार कुटुंब | विंगर खातेदार | कुटुंबाची संख्या | १८ वर्षां एरूण वरील खातेदार कुटुंबातील इतर व्यक्ती |
| २] कितती कुटुंबांना पर्यायी जमिनी देण्यात आल्या ? | | | | |
| ३] पर्यायी जमिनी देताना कोणत्या अडचणी येतात ? | १] | | | |
| | २] | | | |
| | ३] | | | |
| ४] पर्यायी जमिनी देणे तुलभ व्हावे यासाठी प्रचलित नियमात कोणते बदल व्हावेत असे वाटते ? | १] | | | |
| | २] | | | |
| | ३] | | | |
| ५] प्रकल्पासाठी कितती आदिवासी कुटुंबांची घरे ताब्यात घेण्यात आली ? | | | | |
| ६] कितती कुटुंबांना भूखंड देण्यात आले ? | | | | |
| ७] कितती कुटुंबांना भूखंडाऐवजी पैसे देण्यात आले ? | | | | |
| ८] भूखंडावर घरे बांधण्यासाठी कितती कुटुंबांना कर्ज/अनुदान किंवा आर्थिक मदत देण्यात आली ? कितती ? | | कुटुंबाची संख्या | | मदतीची रक्कम |

- ९] घराच्या सोवदलावरोवर गोठ्यांचा सोवदला दिला का ? होय/नाही
- १०] दिला नसल्यास कारणे १] २] ३]
- ११] ज्या प्रकल्पग्रस्त आदिवासींची जमिन/घर संपादन करण्यात आले त्यांना वेळेवर व नियमानुसार नुकसान भरपाई देण्यात आली का ? होय/नाही
- १२] नसल्यास त्याची कारणे कोणती १] २] ३]
- १३] प्रकल्पाबाधित झालेल्या एकंदर आदिवासी कुटुंबांपैकी किती कुटुंबातील लोकांना प्रकल्पावर सरकारी/निजसरकारी कार्यालयात नोक-या दिल्या ?
- १४] किती बाधित कुटुंबांना आय.आर.डी.पी. सारख्या योजनेबाधित लाभ देण्यात आला ?
- १५] प्रकल्पग्रस्त आदिवासींना काही धंद्विविषयक शिक्षण देण्यात आले काय ? होय/नाही
- १६] असल्यास किती आदिवासींना व कोणत्या स्वस्माचे संख्या स्वस्म
- १७] ज्या आदिवासींना पर्यायी जमिनी देण्यात आल्या त्या वधतीखाली आपण्यासाठी शासनाने काही मदत दिली काय ? होय/नाही

१८] असल्यास किती आदिवासींना व
कोणात्या प्रकारची ?

संख्या

प्रकार

१९] प्रकल्पग्रस्तांचे पुनर्वसन अधिक
चांगल्याप्रकारे व लवकर व्हावे
यासाठी आपल्या काय सुचना
आहेत ?

सुचना

१]

२]

३]

४]

तारीखा :

पुनर्वसन अधिकाऱ्याची सही.