
UNIT 4 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Structure

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- 4.2 The Issues of R&R
- 4.3 Formulation and Implementation of R&R Action Plan
- 4.4 Integrating R&R and CSR
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4.1 INTRODUCTION

Rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) has been a burning issue in India even before independence. But it came into the limelight with the planning of large dams such as the one on Narmada river. It is seen as a big challenge by the business, civil society, development professionals, affected persons and the government for industrialization and development of the country.

The number of people displaced due to development projects are staggering. While there is no reliable data on the number of project affected persons (PAPs), a term used commonly in the domain of R&R, displaced or affected due to development projects, the estimates vary widely from 50 to 100 million persons. Further, there is no reliable data on the number of PAPs who have been resettled or rehabilitated. This has created skepticism among planners, project proponents and the public at large about the effectiveness of the measures taken to rehabilitate or resettle the PAPs.

At the time of independence in 1947, the infrastructure available in India was largely inadequate. Most of the area was quite remote with practically no social infrastructure. India took the path to development through construction of massive infrastructure projects like large multipurpose river valley projects, thermal power projects, mining of minerals, construction of roads and development of industrial hubs, etc. which required large tracts of land with consequences of involuntary acquisition of land and involuntary displacement. Rehabilitation and resettlement of the population so displaced was and remains an important concern.

After studying this unit you will be able to:

- Explain various issues related to rehabilitation and resettlement
- Describe the steps in formulation and implementation of R&R action plan
- Recognize the importance of linking R&R with CSR

4.2 THE ISSUES OF R&R

The requisition of large tracts of land for various development projects involved acquisition of forest land as well as agriculture land. The government under the

law of ‘eminent domain’ has absolute right to acquire any private land for public purpose. It implies that what is good for larger section of society can be done at the cost of small section of land oustees. Is this the right approach or should this small section of land oustees be compensated, or should they also be supported for their rehabilitation and resettlement?

Initially, most of the projects were under the government or the public sector for which the government issued some guidelines for giving preferences in employment and development of resettlement colonies. However, this was sporadic and not adequate.

Development projects that displace people involuntarily generally give rise to severe economic, social, and environmental problems: production systems are dismantled; productive assets and income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community structures and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

4.2.1 Issues Related to R&R

Various issues related to R&R that need to be addressed are:

1) Identification of Land to be Acquired

The acquisition of land often includes the acquisition of prime agriculture and/ or forest land. Therefore, all efforts should be made to avoid or minimize the requirement of such land. The least that could be done is to avoid or minimize the acquisition of homestead. Such good intention could sometimes adversely impact the livelihood and access of the PAPs. Thus, there is a dire need to do due-diligence while deciding the extent, boundaries and location of land to be acquired.

The projects like mining and hydro-electric projects cannot be shifted due to geological requirement of the project. But a little compromise on the mining boundary or submergence level of hydro project could substantially reduce the number of PAPs and ameliorate the suffering of the land oustees. The location of mega projects like steel and thermal power have to be near the natural input resources and need contiguous piece of land, albeit the boundaries can be realigned and township could be shifted to avoid acquisition of prime agriculture and forest land and avoid/ minimize acquisition of homestead. More flexibility is available in the linear projects like railways and roads for changing the alignment to minimize the hardship to land oustees.

The stakeholder engagement with the potential land loser will help in avoiding or minimizing the acquisition of prime agriculture, forest and homestead land and could best be carried out during project formulation, environmental and social impact assessment and the public hearing for obtaining statutory environmental clearance.

2) Land Records and Payment of Compensation

The land is a state subject and so is the issue of records related to land ownership.

The land records are kept by the Patwari of the village and are rarely updated, though they are supposed to be updated every 30 years, which itself is a long period. The land owners rarely feel the need and importance of updating land records as land remain in the family over generations and is rarely traded. It becomes difficult to assess the real value of land as assessment is based on the last traded value. This becomes a hurdle in deciding compensation for land and homestead of oustees leading to legal claims that continue in the courts for decades.

For the forest dwellers who are displaced, no land records were available making them ineligible for compensation. The compensation that is paid to the PAPs remains meagre in such situations and is not available to those who do not have legal land rights.

3) Identification of Project Affected Persons

Since land records are not updated or land owners are not traceable or not residing in the impacted area or the tribal for whom no land records are available, it becomes a major hurdle in identifying the PAPs whose livelihood from such land is adversely impacted.

Then there are people who do not own land and cultivate land on sharing basis. Some work as daily wage earners for cultivation. Some have been cultivating the revenue or forest land for generations and do not have land in their name. These persons do not have legal identity for their source of livelihood and hence it becomes a legal issue to identify such persons as PAPs and to prove that their livelihood was impacted due to land acquisition.

The third category includes those, who have non land-based occupation or part time occupation like cobbler, carpenter, ironsmith, potter etc. They do not have legal identity to prove that their livelihoods will be impacted due to acquisition of land.

Even for those whose legal identity is available, there are person with multiple names having land in multiple locations resulting in multiple entries as PAPs. There are outsiders who buy a small piece of land to claim R&R benefits and enroll as PAPs.

There are instances where persons keep claiming about their loss of livelihood and entitlement as PAPs for decades, making them disgruntled and dissatisfied losing their trust in the process of land acquisition and consequent R&R.

4) Loss of Livelihoods

While the expropriation of land resulting into the loss of livelihood, which is not merely a monetary loss, is an important issue at stake, what is equally important is the style of earning that livelihood.

A piece of land provides the essential economic security in day to day dealing as also for taking a loan in case of an emergency. The harvested crop is also used for bartering to meet the other needs in an effective way. The cultivation also provides food security, as a part of food is stored away for the need of the family. The traditional wisdom and skills of agricultural practices are passed on through generations for which formal education or training is not required.

People with skill and knowledge of making agricultural tools and implements have been supporting the agricultural economy. People making household utility items have been an integral part of rural economy. The forest based economy has been supporting the tribal people. Tribal people develop and depend on their own traditional skills and knowledge for harvesting the forest produce and medicinal plants. The loss of land result in their skill and knowledge harnessed over decades redundant in one go. The rural or the forest based economy is not dependent on market economy where the traditional knowledge and skills are valued and monetized to calculate the compensation for their losses.

Agriculture also provides adequate freedom of working. The work is not totally dependent on one person but the entire family is involved. If a person is not able to attend the agriculture work for one day, his survival is not at stake. Even other members of a family can go and attend the work. In offseason, the person is free to meet various social obligations, do other miscellaneous work and earn additional income or just enjoy the life. In fact, agriculture provides employment to each member of the family, particularly the women. Thus, the freedom of working on one's own terms is lost. The restoration of livelihood is, therefore, not merely in monetary terms alone. People aspire to restoring the process of earning that livelihood.

5) Loss of Home

The issue of resettlement into a new area creates its own complexities. There are issues of ecological incompatibility, where the resettled area is in stark contrast to the environment in which the PAPs were accustomed to living. Issues of nonavailability of opportunities for traditional livelihood force them to change to alien occupations resulting in disruption of the lifestyle of PAPs.

For tribal people, the choice of place for resettlement will obviously be in close proximity to the forest, being familiar to such environment and dependent on forest produce. For PAPs involved with the agriculture, the prudent choice would be availability of agricultural options, easy access to water and pasture for animals. Another important aspect would be familiarity of the culture, customs, traditions and the spoken language. Resettling them in non-familiar environment will alienate them from the host community resulting in hostility and consternation. Entry into the labour market typically is despised by the tribals and traditional agriculturists.

Resettling from the unplanned rural village to urban layout of the resettlement colony in urban environment creates stress, more so with the unfamiliar neighbourhood. The urban layout is devoid of spaces for cattle, kitchen garden, household activities, storage of grains and cattle fodder both at individual and community level. In many cases, the resettled population was not entitled to legal rights over the land in the resettled area. The resettled population in the new area faces the problem of adjustment with the host population with increasing pressure on the already stressed frugal social infrastructure.

6) Community Facilities and Infrastructure

As most of the basic social infrastructure are not available in the remote rural village that are proposed to be acquired, it is envisaged that basic minimum facilities be created, that too in the resettlement colonies. These typically include provision of primary school, primary health centre, hand pumps for water supply,

WBM roads in the village, community centre, area electrification, etc. The villages, which are not acquired though the PAPs continue to live there or where PAPs shift on their own, are either left out or efforts of providing facilities are symbolic. Traditional rural infrastructure like ponds, wells, pasture land, trees, fodder, etc., are lost in the maze of semi urban environment and not replenished.

In contrast, the industrial townships have all modern facilities including hospital, English medium higher secondary school, piped water supply, black top/concrete road, recreational facility, markets, etc.

These situations create disappointment among the PAPs and the host population, who with the advent of internet and TV are exposed to the facilities available in the cities like malls and multiplexes and aspire to have similar facilities.

Activity 1

List out various community facilities that you think should be provided while rehabilitating a displaced population.

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7) Lack of Stakeholder Engagement, Loss of Dignity and Ethical Values

The PAPs are often illiterate but have traditional wisdom and self-respect and dignity. Since the PAPs do not speak corporate language, it is assumed that they are not wise enough to take decisions about their own lives, hence the opportunity of stakeholder engagement is denied. All decisions made by the project authorities and the local government are imposed on PAPs assuming that it is for the good and welfare of PAPs. This paternalistic approach results in lack of trust and snowballing of minor issues which could otherwise be mutually resolved.

A feeling of injustice is generally embedded in the minds of PAPs due to lack of adequate transparency and consultative mechanism during the process of acquisition of land and they turn into persons who are ‘difficult to handle’, needing much empathy rather than sympathy. Some outsiders often have a biased opinion, and treat these PAPs as parasites on the project. Thus, in spite of extending rehabilitation benefits, marginalization occurs, not just in the economic dimension but also in social and psychological dimensions.

A strong feeling is created that local people are lethargic and inefficient as compared to outsiders, resulting in alienation from the project, mental agony and xenophobia. This often results into ethnic clashes. The issue is more complex than it appears to be and creates a situation of dilemma.

This warrants a formal well-structured written down approach for engaging with the PAPs. The engagement has to be at regular fixed intervals and records of such meeting need to maintained and communicated to PAPs in transparent and timely manner.

8) The Grievance Redressal Mechanism

While the judicial process of grievance redressal is available in a democratic setup, not everyone has resources to avail justice from the court. PAPs have expectation from the project authorities to address their day to day grievances. These include issues of land acquisition, compensation, and identification of PAPs, etc., which are technically under the purview of state government. In the absence of genuine grievance redressal, PAPs get lost as to whom to approach. Ultimately, PAPs lose trust in the process of land acquisition and R&R. A good, transparent and structured grievance redressal mechanism will help PAPs to restore trust and participate in the process of development.

Check Your Progress - 1

Note: a) Write your answer in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit

1) What are the ill effects of displacement due to development projects?

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2) What are the issues related to a grievance redressal mechanism?

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4.3 FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF R&R ACTION PLAN

The preparation of R&R Plan is not an *ad hoc* activity but needs careful planning by formulating a comprehensive Action Plan. The plan needs to take into account the variables like the background and impact on the social, cultural, historical, economic, environmental and geographical aspect on which PAPs have been dependent. It is necessary to engage with the PAPs, project authorities and the government before finalising the options for rehabilitation and resettlement.

Depending on the magnitude of displacement and other factors, the resettlement plan normally contains the following structure:

- 1) About the project for which land is acquired
- 2) Objectives, goals and policies

- 3) Map demarcating project area and resettlement sites
- 4) Baseline socioeconomic survey
- 5) Social and environmental impact assessment
- 6) Legal framework
- 7) Valuation of and compensation for lost assets
- 8) Land tenure, acquisition, and transfer
- 9) Community participation between both PAPs and host populations
- 10) Plan for rehabilitation
- 11) Plan for resettlement
- 12) Plan for community development
- 13) Project implementation mechanism
- 14) Deliverables, output, outcome
- 15) Organizational staffing, institutional set up
- 16) Timeline, specific start and end dates
- 17) Estimated budget, financial plan
- 18) Monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

4.3.1 Steps in Formulation and Implementation of R&R Action Plan

Formulation and implementation of the R&R action plan involves the following steps:

1) Baseline socio-economic survey

The baseline socioeconomic status of PAPs is important for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of R&R Action Plan. The objective of the *Rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)* is to ensure that the PAPs improve or at least regain their previous standard of living. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the baseline status of PAPs through a socioeconomic survey. It not only covers the secondary data from the government agencies like census, but also through a structured questionnaire to establish the present socio-economic status and standard of living of each PAP.

2) Environment and Social Impact Assessment Study

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA): “Social impact assessment includes the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment.”

The purpose of the SIA is to inform decision makers and the public of the social and economic consequences of implementing a proposed project. The SIA will facilitate in formulation of a detailed *Rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including a community development plan*.

3) Rehabilitation

The sustainable restoration of livelihood not only requires restoration of regular monetary income but also extend the opportunities to PAPs to utilize their full potential while maintaining their dignity. The biggest challenge is from the immigrants who come looking for the opportunities with the development of the projects. The immigrants are usually skilled, experienced, and knowledgeable and outperform the PAPs in all spheres of life. Another challenge is adaptation of new skills and knowledge which are in demand in neo industrial environment and do not match with the traditional social status and life style.

Hence, restoration of livelihoods need careful planning and intense engagement with the PAPs to make them psychologically prepared for the change. Some of the options available are outlined below:

i) Land for Land

The 'Land for Land' becomes the obvious first and the best choice of option since it assures the restoration of income in original lifestyle. This requires an adequate facilitating mechanism even before the compensation is paid to affected population under the Act. Often the right type of land is not available at the right time, right location and right price, thus rendering this option non-viable. The hostilities of the host population also remain an issue. The average land holding of families is about one acre which is getting smaller with time, making the land a scarce commodity. Yet, this becomes a viable option on a "willing buyer – willing seller" basis.

ii) Self-Employment Schemes

These are considered as the most available and viable option due to increase in demand of goods and services with inflow of project dependent population and evolution of semi-urban environment. However, this becomes the least preferred option due to the uncertainties and the risks involved. The lack of education, skills and entrepreneurship abilities also affects the viability of this option.

Some of the common schemes include carpet weaving, masala grinding, bamboo crafting, dairy, poultry, carpentry, goat rearing, apiculture (bee keeping), sericulture (silkworm rearing), pisciculture (fish farming), handicraft, etc.

While it may be seen as successful in short run due to support of project, many factors need to be taken into consideration to ensure its sustainability. These factors include lack of entrepreneurship, lack of gap in demand and supply, availability of input resources, skill and knowledge about the scheme, lack of marketing skill, issue of money management and competition from outsiders. Other factors include comparison with easy and comparable earnings from contractual employment (based on minimum wages and working hours).

Activity 2

List various self-employment schemes which you think can benefit the displaced in earning a livelihood.

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iii) Employment in the Project

Historically, regular employment in projects is the most preferred option, not just due to political promises or getting benefit from the project, but because it is least risky and more promising for ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

In the changing social environment, a regular job in the project instantaneously improves the social status of the person and puts him into an elite class who has total economic as well as food security, has access to the best educational and medical facilities, has uninterrupted electricity, water supply and housing in a modern township.

Thus, regular employment not only addresses the restoration of previous standard of living but provides significant improvement making this alternative the most sought after and envied. However, with the advancement of technology, automation and need to meet the global standards of efficiency and manpower requirement, it becomes increasingly difficult to provide one job per family.

iv) Small Contracts in the Projects

There are several opportunities in the project for providing the services through small contracts on preferential or allocation basis. These include the award of petty contracts on individual basis, award of contracts to labour cooperative of PAPs, hiring of vehicles by the project, allotment of shops, etc. While these are excellent opportunities, it creates total dependency on the project which sometimes hampers the effectiveness of the scheme.

4) Resettlement

There have been several instances in the past where the PAPs have rejected the fully developed resettlement colonies, sometimes even with the built-up houses. The selection of a house is one of the most important life decisions that an individual takes and hence individuals would like to choose the best from the available options. In contrast, the selection of location of resettlement colony and a house within the resettlement colony is often imposed on the PAP without consideration of any alternatives. Some of the factors that impact decision of the PAP to select or reject the resettlement colony include:

- 1) Access to livelihood opportunities
- 2) Access to market
- 3) Access to health and education facilities
- 4) Availability of space in the house for storing fodder and grains and shelter for domestic animals
- 5) Availability of space for expanding the house in future as the family expands
- 6) Availability of community land for pasture land, fodder, village pond, wells, trees, celebrating festivals, etc.

Ideally, the best option is to superimpose the original village layout onto the new resettlement area, identified in consultation with the PAPs. The PAPs should also be given opportunities to settle at the place of their choice other than the resettlement colony.

5) Community Development

The community development projects have to be planned and implemented with a long term objective of provision for basic infrastructure and civic facilities. This is required not only in the resettlement colonies but in the affected villages and other neighbouring villages. The objective is that the neighbouring population gets a share in the fruits of development due to establishment of industry in the neighbourhood. The critical issue is about ensuring that the infrastructure created under community development is adequately maintained and the community is involved in identification and prioritization of the community development projects.

The planned activities should be aligned with the national development goals and UN sustainable development goals and should be based on scientifically evolved development indicators and not based on the demand of influential people.

6) Stakeholder Management

The stakeholder engagement process not only enables companies to understand the concerns of the PAPs but significantly reduces the risk by addressing the concern in time. It also helps in checking those with vested interest to take advantage of communication gap between the stakeholders and project officials. A formal stakeholder engagement process includes identification of scope and boundary of engagement and identification of individuals among the stakeholder group who will participate in the process. It is also important that records, notes of discussions, reports of actions taken on mutually agreed issues and details of communication are maintained properly to reduce the risk of compliance or any other legal risk in future. One of the examples of the stakeholder mechanism is the formation of a Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) with representatives from the affected villages, PAPs, state governments and the project officials. NGOs and elected representatives of people could also be members of VDAC. The VDAC could meet on a quarterly basis and share records and notes

7) Data Management and Reporting

Many of the issues erupt at a later date due to lack of maintaining records of related data. Lack of data also creates doubt in the mind of PAPs about the veracity of information. The data have to be complete, timely, reliable, and relevant. Data management starts with the details of land to be acquired, valuation of land

and other assets, payment of compensation, list of identified PAPs and their entitlements and the benefits received. It includes the details of stakeholder engagement as well as grievance redressal.

8) Grievance Redressal

A formal three tier mechanism should be created to address all the grievances of the PAPs from the stage of land acquisition of the project to final delivery of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits. This mechanism can be on a fortnightly or monthly basis. The initial grievance could be addressed through the VDAC. In case the PAPs are not satisfied by the decision of VDAC, PAPs may raise the issue with the second tier at the level of head of the project. The PAPs should get another opportunity to appeal at the third level of the mechanism, either at the regional or at the corporate level, as decided by the project.

4.4 INTEGRATING R&R AND CSR

CSR in the area covered under involuntary land acquisition is very complex as it is intrinsically linked to the trauma of involuntary resettlement and rehabilitation, socio-cultural turmoil and different expectation and aspirations of the PAPs. It is necessary to understand the changing landscape of the rural environment into semi urban industrial environment.

While R&R has to address the issues of the emotions and expectations of the project affected persons who have certain rights, it addresses the issues more at individual level. The CSR on the other hand addresses the issues of the basic needs and aspirations of the persons at community level, treating both affected and un-affected persons at par.

The industry needs to continue to invest in the community development activities to improve the standard of living of the PAPs and the community in the neighbourhood villages; to maintain cordial relations with the local authorities and communities; and to minimize social risks associated with social license to operate.

Therefore, the CSR activities need to be intrinsically linked with the community development activities identified and planned under the RAP. As the awareness of the community keeps evolving and population keeps increasing, the need for CSR activities also keeps evolving. However, the industry should not lose the guiding principle of identifying the CSR activities in the light of national and sustainable development goals and the aspirations of the community.

Check Your Progress - 2

Note: a) Write your answer in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit

- 1) What are the factors that influence the decision of the PAP to select or reject the resettlement colony?

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2) What is the importance of baseline socio-economic survey in formulation of R&R Action Plan?

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4.5 LET US SUM UP

Land acquisitions for development projects lead to displacement of people from their locality, environment and occupational activities. Forced displacement affects employment, income levels, productivity and overall household well-being of the displaced. Hence it is important that steps are taken to restore the livelihood and well-being of the persons displaced due to developmental projects. In this unit you have read in detail about various issues related to rehabilitation and resettlement. In order to ensure the improvement of standard of living of project affected families after resettlement, R&R action plan should be prepared after thorough analysis of their needs and expectation and their cultural and social aspirations. In this unit you have also read about the various steps involved in formulation and implementation of R&R action plan. Finally, the unit also briefly discusses the importance of integrating CSR and R&R.

4.6 KEYWORDS

- Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R)** : R&R is needed when people are forced to move out of their land due to reasons beyond their control. Rehabilitation means restoration to former state of existence and resettlement means settling again in a new area
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** : Are people who are directly affected by land acquisition for developmental projects through the loss of a part or all of their land, houses, business, crop or other types of assets
- Oustee** : A person who is removed from his place of residence owing to the land being taken for developmental project

4.7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SELECTED READINGS

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(<https://dolr.gov.in/sites/default/files/RFCTLARR%20Act%20%28Amendment%29%20Ordinance%2C%202014.pdf>)

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RFCTLARR (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015 (<https://dolr.gov.in/sites/default/files/RFCTLARR%20%28Removal%20of%20Difficulties%29%20Order%2C%202015.pdf>)

Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Development Plan) Rules, 2015 (https://dolr.gov.in/sites/default/files/167169_0.pdf)

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (<https://dolr.gov.in/sites/default/files/THE%20LAND%20ACQUISITION%20ACT.pdf>)

World bank guidelines on involuntary resettlement (<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/206671468782373680/pdf/301180v110PAPE1ettlement0sourcebook.pdf>)

IFC guidelines on involuntary resettlement (https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/61320ff7-0e9a-4908-bef5-5c9671c8ddfd/GN5_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=mRQjWGZ)

4.8 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress - 1

- 1) Development projects that displace people involuntarily generally give rise to severe economic, social, and environmental problems: production systems are dismantled; productive assets and income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community structures and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished.
- 2) While the judicial process of grievance redressal is available in a democratic setup, not everyone has resources to avail justice from the court. PAPs have expectation from the project authorities to address their day to day grievances. These include issues of land acquisition, compensation, and identification of PAPs, etc., which are technically under the purview of state government. In the absence of genuine grievance redressal, PAPs get lost as to whom to approach. Ultimately, PAPs lose trust in the process of land acquisition and R&R.

Check Your Progress - 2

- 1) Some of the factors that impact decision of the PAP to select or reject the resettlement colony include:
 - 1) Access to livelihood opportunities
 - 2) Access to market
 - 3) Access to health and education facilities
 - 4) Availability of space in the house for storing fodder and grains and shelter for domestic animals
 - 5) Availability of space for expanding the house in future as the family expands
 - 6) Availability of community land for pasture land, fodder, village pond, wells, trees, celebrating festivals, etc.
- 2) The baseline socio economic status of PAPs is important for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of R&R Action Plan. The objective of the *Rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)* is to ensure that the PAPs improve or at least regain their previous standard of living. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the base line status of PAPs through a socio-economic survey.

COURSE 2: CSRPROCESS (MEDS - 052)
(6 Credits)

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