EPRA International Journal of Economic Growth and Environmental Issues- Peer Reviewed Journal
ISSN: 2321-6247
Volume: 14 | Issue: 9 | September 2026 | Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra0713 | SJIF Impact Factor (2026): 8.844

EFFECT OF DISPLACEMENT ON LIVELIHOOD- A CASE STUDY OF LOWER SUKTEL IRRIGATION PROJECT OF BOLANGIR DISTRICT IN ODISHA

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ABSTRACT----------
This study attempts to examine the condition of displaced families and their present socio-economics status. This study attempts to explore the present scenario and issues of displaced families of the lower Suktel irrigation project, Balangir, Odisha. This study is based on primary data. A field survey was conducted among the displaced people in the villages around the lower Suktel dam. More than 29 villages have been displaced due to the lower Suktel irrigation project. We conducted a field survey using simple random sampling and direct personal interviews. In the field survey, we collected data from 100 families from five different villages and found out the implementation of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement policy measures and their impact on the socio-economics life of the displaced persons. The Lower Suktel irrigation project started in the year 2001 with the aim of irrigation and drinking water supply in the Balangir district. However, its negative side is also visible. Displaced families are surrounded by all types of problems. They do not have electricity, roads, hospitals, networks. Their children have to go a long distance for their schooling. Even many of them don't have employment at present. From 2000 to 2018 displaced families received undervalue compensation. They are living in crisis, without alternative subsistence.
KEY WORDS: *Displacement, Socio-economic Status, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Compensation, Livelihood, Lower Suktel Irrigation Project.* ----------

1. INTRODUCTION

The construction of dams for irrigation and drinking water supply has been a human activity for thousands of years.[1] When a big development project like a dam is built, a lot of land is also required. This leads to the issue of development-induced displacement. Due to such problems over one out of every 74 individuals on earth had to flee.[2] Around 21 million Indians were internally displaced between 1955 and 1900 as a result of initiatives including mines, dams, industries and wildlife.[3] There are two types of displacement associated with development: direct and indirect. When development initiatives force people who have lived in placed for generations to move, it is referred to as direct displacement. On the other hand, when initiatives steadily increase the use of natural resources, they rob indigenous people of their customary means of subsistence that is known as indirect displacement.[4]

Lots of benefits come from development, but one of the biggest costs of development is the forced displacement of millions of people.[5] A report from 2013 by the Lok Sabha secretariat revealed that around 21.3 million people were displaced because of various development activities. These activities include dams (16.4 million), mines (2.55 million), industries (1.25 million), and national parks and wildlife sanctuaries (0.6 million).[6] People have been forcefully displaced and lost their means of subsistence as a result of all these development activities. In India, there are some big development projects that causes heavy displacement, such as the Sardar Sarovar project in Gujarat, which causes the displacement of 200,000 people.[8] Independent India's first large dam, the Hirakud Dam, was constructed in Odisha in 1957 on the river Mahanadi.[9] This momentous project marked the beginning of Odisha's journey with dam-induced development (DID). Due to this Hirakud Dam 22,144 families lost their homes and jobs. Many of them still fight against government for their compensation.

1. Methodology

The current study adopts the simple random sampling technique to gather and analyze data, characterizing its exploratory nature. The Lower Suktel Irrigation Project in the Bolangir area served as the focal point of this study, which collected data from 29 villages that were directly impacted by the project. A sample group of 100 households from five submerged villages (Gargan, Pudhmund, Barapita, Antapali, and Dhulusar) was carefully chosen to offer

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insightful information, with a strategic focus on comprehending the impact of the project. Through the utilization of a blend of in-person interviews and observational methods, the research aims to look deeply into the complex dynamics involved, eventually pursuing a thorough comprehension of its predetermined goals.

A 10-day field survey was carefully planned to interact with the community directly in order to guarantee a thorough investigation. 50 well-considered open-ended and closed-ended survey questions were used in this study in an effort to elicit thoughtful answers and enable a comprehensive analysis of the data. The study successfully navigated the difficulties involved in assessing the socioeconomic effects of the project on the impacted communities by using this methodical methodology. In addition to improving the quality and dependability of the data gathered, this methodical approach lays the groundwork for deriving insightful findings and helpful suggestions for bettering the circumstance.

Lower Suktel Irrigation Project of Bolangir District: An Overview

Balangir district, located in the eastern Indian state of Odisha, finds itself entangled in a web of contemporary challenges that deeply affect the daily lives of its people. Some of the urgent problems include areas that are very likely to experience drought, farmer suicides that bring sadness to the farming community, widespread poverty that affects the region's economy, and people leaving their homes to find better jobs. In the midst of these daunting hurdles, a glimmer of hope emerges in the form of the lower Suktel irrigation project, strategically positioned to bring about a substantial positive transformation in the quality of life for the inhabitants of Balangir district. Nestled near the serene village of Magurbeda, this ambitious venture sets out to utilize the abundant waters of the Suktel River as a catalyst for progressive change in the region.

Central to the project's design is a towering dam, soaring 30 meters high and spanning an impressive length of 1410 meters, symbolizing resilience and progress. Complementing this imposing structure is a strategically positioned spillway that stretches 177 meters across, serving as a crucial control mechanism for regulating the flow of water. Additionally, the development blueprint includes the construction of an expansive earthen right dyke, stretching 890 meters in length and towering 16 meters high, in tandem with a left dyke spanning 412 meters horizontally and reaching a height of 3 meters. Enhancing the infrastructure further is a meticulously planned left main canal equipped with a head regulator extending over 16.58 kilometers, ensuring efficient and equitable distribution of precious water resources. Moreover, a lengthy left main canal, covering an extensive distance of 23. 84 kilometers, has been thoughtfully integrated into the project to guarantee maximum coverage and impact across the region. The grand vision for the lower Suktel irrigation project extends far beyond mere infrastructure development, aiming to positively impact an estimated 50,000 families residing in 189 villages spread across both Balangir and Sonepur districts by providing critical irrigation support.[10]

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result and discussion section can be classified into two parts, such as the social economics status of the sample household and the current living standard of the respondents.

2.1 Social Economics Status

Table-1: Educational Status

Village	Illiteracy	Lower/ Upper Primary	10th	+2	+3 Above	Total
Gargan	08	05	10	09	06	38
Podhmund	05	09	01	-	01	16
Baraita	03	04	02	01	-	10
Antapali	15	03	01	01	-	20
Dhulusar	14	-	02	-	-	16
Total	35	21	16	11	07	100

Sources: field survey

The data presented in the table highlights some concerning statistics regarding the education levels of individuals in the LSI Project area. It reveals that approximately 35% of the population falls under the category of illiteracy, signifying a significant gap in educational opportunities. Furthermore, 21% of the residents possess a mix

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of lower-class and upper-class education backgrounds. When it comes to formal education, only 16% of individuals managed to complete their studies up to the 10th grade, showcasing a concerning trend of educational attainment. Moving forward, 11% of the population progressed to the intermediate level of education, while a mere 7% pursued higher education, indicating limited access to advanced educational opportunities within the community.

One striking observation from the data is the stagnation in educational progress following displacement. The stress induced by displacement seems to have hindered any notable improvement in the education levels of the residents in these areas. This stagnation is particularly worrisome given the pivotal role that education plays in socio-economic development and empowerment. Interestingly, a significant correlation emerges between the respondents' educational backgrounds and their financial behaviors. The 35% illiteracy rate emerges as a critical factor influencing individuals' ability to effectively manage and save the compensation amount received post-displacement. The lack of financial literacy and education among this subset of the population leads to the misallocation of funds towards expenses such as weddings and chit funds, rather than prudent savings or investments.

Moreover, it is concerning to note that a majority of female members in the community are unaware of the presence and significance of dams in their vicinity. This lack of awareness underscores the crucial need for improved communication and educational initiatives to bridge the knowledge gap and ensure that community members are well-informed about essential infrastructure and policy provisions that directly impact their lives. In essence, the data paints a nuanced picture of the interplay between education, displacement, and financial decision-making within the LSI Project area. It underscores the importance of addressing underlying educational disparities and enhancing awareness to facilitate positive socio-economic outcomes and empower individuals to make informed choices for their future well-being.

Table-2: Economic and Social Status of the Respondent

VILLAGE	APL	BPL	OTHER	TOTAL	SC	ST	OBC	GN	TOTAL
Gargan	20	05	13	38	-	-	32	06	38
Podhmund	12	04	-	16	-	-	15	01	16
Baraita	07	03	-	10	04	-	06	-	10
Antapali	08	10	02	20	08	02	-	-	20
Dhulusar	10	06	-	16	-	10	16	-	16
Total	57	24	15	100	22	12	55	11	100

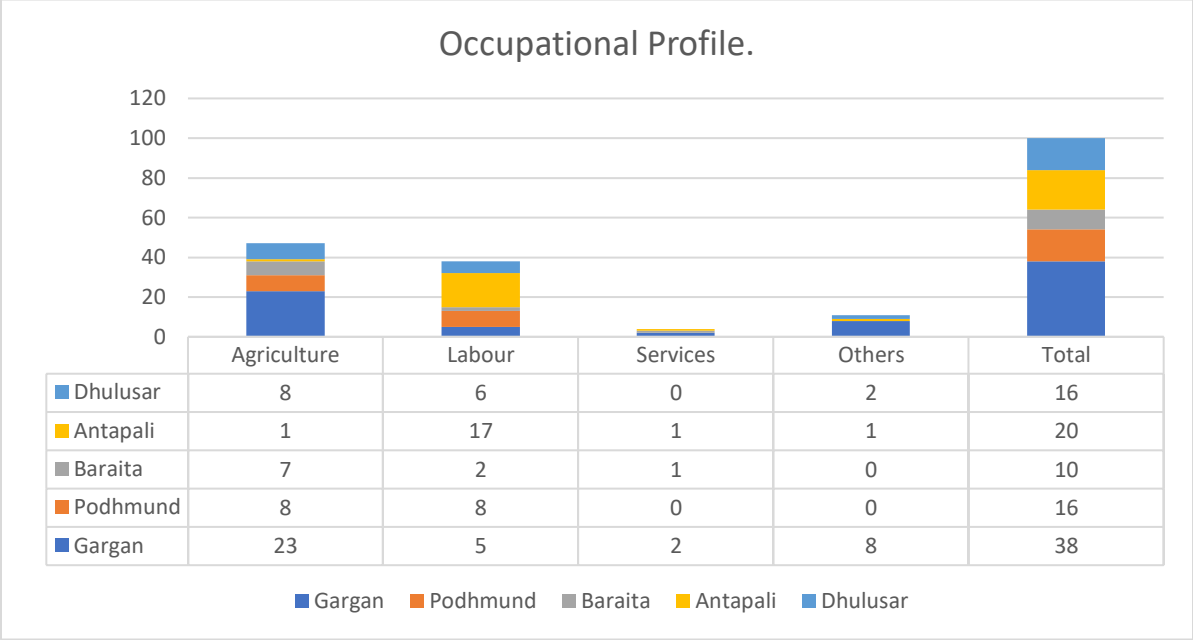
Source – field study

The data presented in Table 2 provides insights into the economic status of families within the sample households. It indicates that nearly 57 percent of the households classified as BPL holders are situated in villages, while 24 percent fall under the APL category. Interestingly, 15 percent of households do not fall under either BPL or APL distinctions, instead relying on forest products and agricultural labor for sustenance. Forest products such as Harda, Badhunkhuti, Mahul, Kathi, Behera, and Sal leaves play a vital role in their daily lives, serving various needs. The looming threat of losing these forest products due to the construction of a dam poses a significant challenge to their way of life.

Moreover, the demographic breakdown reveals that 55 percent of the respondents belong to the Other Backward Classes (OBC), while 22 percent are categorized as Scheduled Caste. OBC community members are predominantly engaged in agricultural activities, highlighting the crucial role they play in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, Scheduled Caste individuals, often considered part of the untouchable caste, predominantly occupy labor-intensive roles, reflecting the challenges and social dynamics associated with their livelihoods. This intricate interplay of economic categories, reliance on natural resources, and societal roles underscores the complexity of the socio-economic landscape within the sampled households.

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Figure-1: Occupational Profile



Sources: field survey

The occupational distribution outlined in the research study plays a crucial role in providing insights into the economic status and standard of living within a family. This distribution reflects the various occupations present in five specific villages–Gargan, Podhmund, Barpita, Antapali, Dhulusar. Analyzing the data, it is evident that the highest percentage of individuals, at 28%, are engaged in labor-related work in these villages. Following closely behind, 27% of the population is involved in agriculture, highlighting the significance of agrarian activities in these communities. Furthermore, a small percentage of only 4% is employed in services, indicating a potential gap in service sector employment opportunities. Interestingly, 11% of the population is involved in other diverse sectors such as retail, carpentry, and tailoring. This detailed breakdown sheds light on the occupational structure of these villages, showcasing the diversity and distribution of employment among the villagers. Such data is invaluable for understanding the economic dynamics and livelihood patterns in these rural settings, underscoring the need for targeted interventions and policies to support and enhance the occupational landscape for sustainable development. By exploring the occupational distribution in depth, we can glean valuable insights into the socio-economic fabric of these villages and identify areas for potential growth and improvement.

3.2 Current Living Standard

Table-3: Income after displaced

VILLAGE	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Total
Gargan	7	22	9	38
Podhmund	2	11	3	16
Baraita	0	8	2	10
Antapali	2	14	4	20
Dhulusar	0	12	4	16
Total	11	67	22	100

Source – field study

According to the data presented in the table, it is evident that out of a sample of 100 individuals from 5 different villages, a substantial proportion experienced a decrease in income following migration. Specifically, 67 individuals reported a decrease in their earnings, while 11 individuals noted an increase in their income levels. Interestingly, 22 individuals within the sample reported that their income remained unchanged post-migration.

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These findings lead us to make the inference that a considerable number of individuals who were displaced due to migration faced economic challenges, with the majority experiencing a decline in their income levels. Moreover, a concerning trend identified in this study is that a significant proportion of the displaced individuals are now unemployed, further exacerbating their financial difficulties.

The data further suggests that the impact of displacement on individuals goes beyond just a reduction in income, as it also highlights the broader issue of unemployment within this population. This information sheds light on the complex and multifaceted challenges faced by individuals who have been forced to migrate from their original residences.

In light of these findings, it becomes imperative to address the underlying reasons for the decrease in income post-migration and to implement strategic interventions that can support these individuals in finding sustainable employment opportunities. By understanding the nuances of the impact of displacement on income levels and employment status, policymakers and stakeholders can develop targeted solutions to mitigate the adverse effects of forced migration on individuals and communities.

In conclusion, the data from the table not only reveals the immediate financial repercussions of displacement but also underscores the need for comprehensive support systems to assist individuals in overcoming the hurdles they face in rebuilding their lives post-migration. It is crucial to approach this issue with empathy and a deep understanding of the challenges faced by displaced individuals to create effective and sustainable solutions that promote economic stability and well-being.

Table-4: Expenditure after displaced

VILLAGE	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Total
Gargan	21	5	12	38
Podhmund	12	1	3	16
Baraita	7	0	3	10
Antapali	13	3	4	20
Dhulusar	12	0	4	16
Total	65	9	26	100

Source – field study

From the analyzed data provided in the table, it is evidently observed that a significant majority, specifically 65 out of 100 individuals, experienced an increase in their expenditures following migration. Conversely, only a minor fraction, comprising merely 9 individuals, encountered a decrease in their expenditure, while 26 respondents reported that their income remained consistent. Delving into the specifics of Garjan village, it becomes apparent that the most substantial rise in expenditure was noted among 21 individuals, reflecting a trend towards higher spending post-migration. In contrast, a mere five individuals displayed a decrease in their expenditures, while 12 participants reported no change in their financial outlay within the village. Shifting focus to Podhmund Village, a similar trend emerges where a noticeable 12 individuals recorded an upsurge in their expenditures. Conversely, only one person exhibited a decrease in spending, with three individuals maintaining a status quo in terms of their financial outlay. Baroita Village showcases a varying scenario where seven inhabitants experienced an increase in their expenditures post-migration. Surprisingly, no individual reported a decrease in expenditure, while three individuals attested to their spending patterns remaining unchanged following the relocation.

In the case of Antapali village, 13 individuals were noted to have witnessed a surge in their expenses, displaying an overall inclination towards increased spending habits. Contrastingly, three individuals encountered a reduction in their expenditures, while four individuals reported no alteration in their financial outlay. The data concerning Dhulsar village reveals that a total of 12 residents observed a rise in their expenditures post-migration. Intriguingly, none of the individuals registered a decrease in expenditure, and four individuals disclosed that their spending patterns remained consistent with the pre-migration phase, suggesting a certain level of stability in financial behavior post-relocation. Overall, the trend observed across the various villages sheds light on the nuanced impact of migration on individuals' expenditure patterns, indicating both increases and stability in spending habits while highlighting the need for further analysis to comprehend the underlying factors driving these trends.

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Table-5 Types of houses after displacement

VILLAGE	Mud House	Brick House	Thatched Roof	Concrete House	Total
Gargan	0	4	5	29	38
Podhmund	0	1	4	11	16
Baraita	0	0	3	7	10
Antapali	1	2	2	15	20
Dhulusar	0	2	3	11	16
Total	1	9	17	73	100

Source – field study

In analyzing the data presented within the fifth row of the table, a clear and prominent transformation becomes apparent following the migration process within the village. The information distinctly illustrates a notable shift towards a more durable and resilient housing infrastructure among the majority of households. Specifically, out of the total 100 families residing in the area, a significant preference for concrete structures emerges, evidenced by 73 families opting to construct Contreras houses. This choice reflects a collective inclination towards longevity and robustness in their primary dwelling selections.

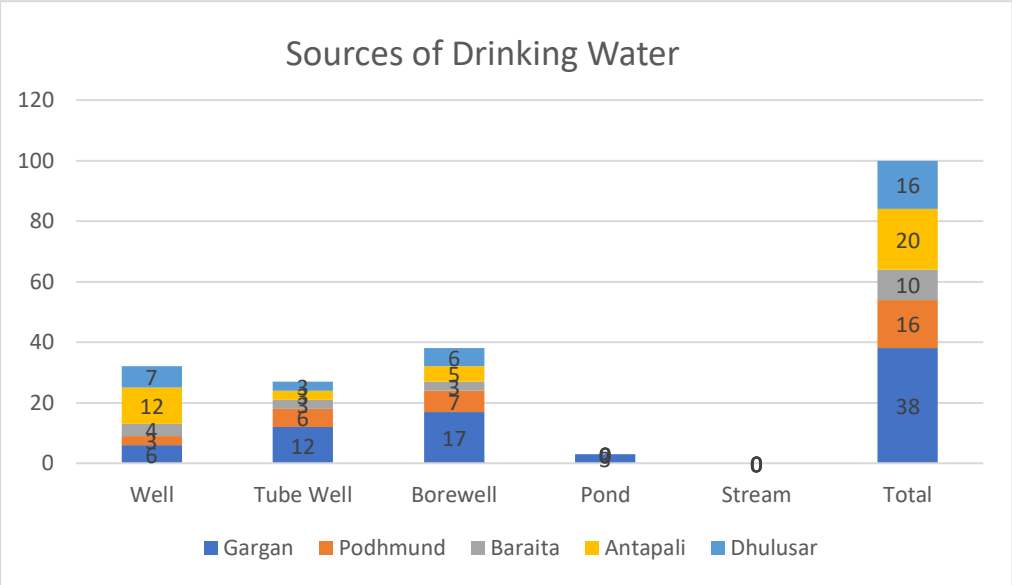
Moreover, a distinct architectural diversity is observed within the housing choices, underscoring the varied preferences and influences shaping the community's built environment. It is noteworthy that 17 individuals embraced a more rustic and traditional approach by opting for the construction of thatched houses. This choice not only exemplifies a nod to heritage and cultural aesthetics but also signifies a conscious decision to preserve and celebrate traditional architectural styles amidst evolving trends.

In contrast, the decision of 9 families to build bricks houses hints at a growing inclination towards modernity and structured living environments. This choice possibly signifies a desire for enhanced amenities, aesthetics, and functionality in their residential spaces, reflecting the evolving needs and aspirations within the community post-migration. Interestingly, the presence of only 1 mud house in the quaint village highlights a discernible preference for more substantial and stable housing options in the aftermath of migration. This shift towards durable construction materials signals a collective aspiration for security, permanence, and resilience in the face of potential environmental or socio-economic challenges.

Moreover, the data reveals a parallel trend in the neighboring Gargan village, where a total of 29 concrete houses were erected. This observation underscores a broader societal shift towards prioritizing permanent and sturdy housing solutions, mirroring the evolving housing preferences and construction practices within the region. This trend towards increased durability and longevity in housing choices may be attributed to a confluence of factors, including urbanization, economic development, and cultural evolution, all of which play a pivotal role in shaping the community's residential landscape.

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Figure-2: Sources of drinking water

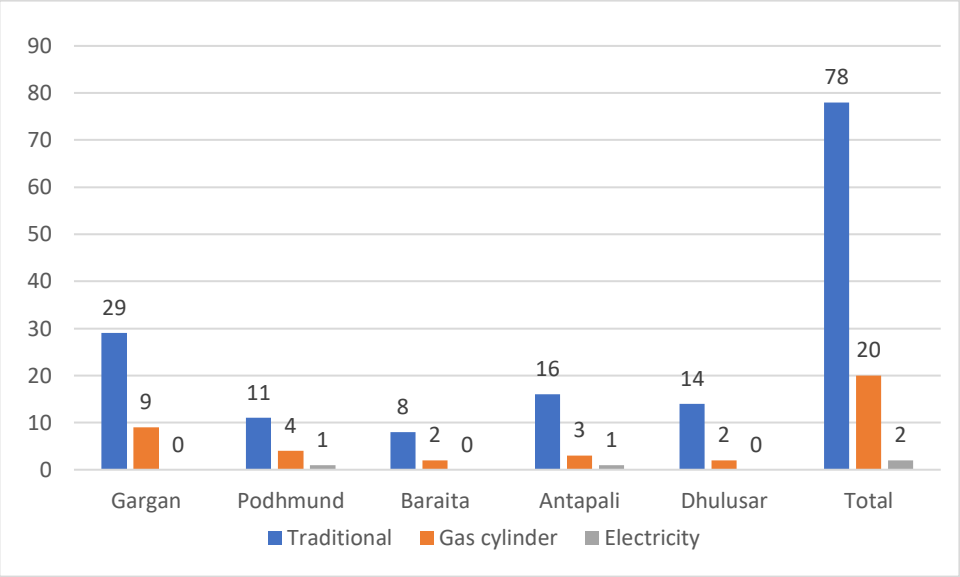


From the detailed pie chat provided, we can observe that following the displacement of 32 individuals from various villages, the reliance on the well for potable water has significantly increased. Specifically, it is evident that 27% of the affected population now relies on the tube well for their water needs, while 38 families have turned to the borewell as their primary source of drinking water. Surprisingly, despite the availability of these sources, a small percentage, approximately 3%, still choose to depend on the pond for their water supply. Even with the utilization of these different water sources, it is concerning that a considerable number of the relocated families continue to face water scarcity issues in their new surroundings. This persistent problem highlights the ongoing challenges faced by the displaced communities in accessing an adequate and reliable water supply. In light of the circumstances, it becomes increasingly important to address the root causes of water scarcity in the area and to explore sustainable solutions to ensure that all families have access to clean and safe drinking water.

Moreover, the data presented in the diagram underscores the interconnectedness of water availability, displacement, and community resilience. The reliance on varied water sources post-displacement not only reflects the adaptability of the affected individuals but also raises questions about the long-term sustainability of these water supply methods. It prompts a deeper reflection on the broader implications of displacement on access to essential resources like water and the steps needed to mitigate potential challenges in the future. In conclusion, the situation described in the diagram serves as a stark reminder of the intricate relationship between displacement, water access, and community well-being. It emphasizes the pressing need for comprehensive interventions that address both the immediate water needs of displaced families and the underlying factors contributing to water scarcity in the region. By recognizing these challenges and working collaboratively towards solutions, we can strive to create a more sustainable and equitable water future for all affected populations.

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Figure-3 How they cook after being displaced



Source – field study

From the detailed analysis provided in the above-mentioned diagram, it becomes evident that a significant majority of families continue to rely on traditional cooking methods. The data reveals that out of the 100 families surveyed; a substantial 78 households opt for traditional techniques in preparing their meals. Breaking down this preference further, the distribution indicates that a notable portion of 29 families' hail from Gargan village, 11 from Podhmund village, 8 from Barpital village, 16 from Antapali village, and 14 from Dhulsar village exhibit this traditional cooking approach. Conversely, a minority of families, accounting for 20 in total, have embraced modernity by utilizing gas cylinders for their culinary endeavors. The specific breakdown illustrates that among these families, 9 belong to Gargan, 4 to Podhmund, 2 to Barpital, 3 to Antapali, and 2 to Dhulsar, indicating a scattered adoption of this alternative cooking method.

Moreover, a mere 2 families have incorporated electricity into their cooking routines, symbolizing a stark contrast to the prevailing trend favoring traditional practices. Interestingly, these two outlier households originate from Podhmund and Antapali villages, underscoring a limited transition towards modernity within the surveyed demographic. This prevailing reliance on traditional cooking techniques could be attributed to the infrastructural challenges post-migration, characterized by a lack of electricity access and inadequate transportation facilities.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES -

India's commitment to reasonable development has been shown by the policies and programs it has put in place to assist families that have been uprooted by a range of socioeconomic circumstances, including conflict zones, infrastructure projects, and tribal relocations. The government has launched a number of focused programs with the goal of offering complete relocation, rehabilitation, and livelihood support since it recognizes the risks faced by displaced populations. These programs not only provide respectable living conditions for displaced families around the nation, but they also support their long-term socioeconomic integration. Let's examine a few of the most important government initiatives that are designed to meet the requirements of Indian families who have been displaced.

1- National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy:

This policy plays a vital role in providing essential support to families who have been forced to relocate because of major government initiatives like the development of infrastructure, industrial projects, and urban renewal schemes. Its primary aim is to guarantee that these affected families are not left stranded but instead receive fair compensation, guidance with resettlement, and assistance with rehabilitation to aid them in re-establishing their lives and seamlessly integrating into their new surroundings. By implementing this policy effectively, the government can demonstrate its commitment to protecting the well-being and interests of its citizens, particularly those who bear the brunt of large-

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scale development projects. Through the provision of adequate compensation packages, tailored resettlement plans, and ongoing rehabilitation support, it becomes possible to mitigate the disruptive impact of displacement and ensure a smoother transition for these families as they adapt to unfamiliar environments. Ultimately, the success of this policy hinges on its ability to strike a delicate balance between progress and compassion, empowering impacted families to not only recover from their losses but also thrive in their new communities with dignity and resilience.

2- The Orissa rehabilitation and resettlement policy (ORRP), 2006

The Orissa Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (ORRP), 2006, was created with the aim of addressing the multifaceted challenges encountered by populations displaced in Odisha as a result of various development projects. This comprehensive policy serves as a guiding framework to guarantee that individuals and communities affected by displacement are equitably compensated for their land and assets, as well as provided with the necessary support for successful resettlement and rehabilitation. Key focal points of this policy include the obligatory development of detailed resettlement plans and the undertaking of social impact assessments to mitigate any potential negative repercussions resulting from development initiatives. Noteworthy is the inclusion of specific provisions within ORRP that cater to the unique needs of vulnerable demographics such as Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs), ensuring their protection and welfare during the resettlement process. Moreover, the policy is fortified with rigorous monitoring mechanisms and a structured grievance redressal system to maintain accountability, enhance transparency, and guarantee the effectiveness of its implementation, thereby fostering a more sustainable and just approach towards development-induced displacement challenges in Odisha.

3- Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Schemes

In different states of India, the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) are playing a vital role in formulating and executing specialized programs to cater to the unique needs of tribal communities who have been displaced from their traditional lands. These comprehensive initiatives orchestrated by the ITDAs revolve around an array of services, including but not limited to the implementation of housing projects geared towards providing sustainable shelter solutions; the facilitation of essential amenities like clean water and sanitation facilities to enhance the quality of life; the provision of skill development training opportunities to empower tribal individuals with the necessary tools for securing gainful employment and achieving economic self-sufficiency; and the delivery of healthcare services aimed at addressing the health needs and improving the overall well-being of displaced tribal families. Through these concerted efforts, the ITDAs are striving towards uplifting the socio-economic status of displaced tribal populations, enabling them to lead fulfilling lives and fostering inclusive growth and development within these marginalized communities.

4-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

NRLM, also known as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, is a pivotal initiative that diligently directs its efforts towards uplifting the livelihoods of families who have been displaced from their roots in rural areas. At the heart of this program lies a commitment to fostering self-reliance and unlocking opportunities for these vulnerable populations. By imparting valuable skills, facilitating access to credit facilities, and fostering strategic market connections, NRLM plays a vital role in equipping displaced individuals with the tools they need to not only survive but also thrive in their new circumstances. The overarching aim is to empower these individuals to carve out their own paths to financial stability, thereby ensuring not only the sustenance of their families but also the gradual improvement of their overall economic well-being. Through a blend of support mechanisms and tailored interventions, NRLM serves as a beacon of hope for those who have faced the harsh reality of displacement, offering a lifeline towards a brighter and more secure future.

5- Special Rehabilitation Package for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas:

This comprehensive package is designed with a primary focus on addressing the needs of families who have been displaced as a result of the persisting conflicts in left-wing extremism (LWE)-affected regions. By offering a range of support and assistance, the package aims to provide these affected families with the resources and tools necessary to rebuild their lives and secure a stable future. It encompasses a variety of components, including but not limited to financial aid, specialized rehabilitation programs tailored to the unique challenges faced by displaced persons, and enhanced security measures to safeguard their well-being. The integration of these diverse elements into the package demonstrates a holistic approach towards ensuring the safety and promoting the socio-economic reintegration of families impacted by the conflicts in LWE-affected areas. Through a combination of targeted interventions and

sustained support, the package strives to empower these families to overcome the obstacles they face and to ultimately thrive in their new circumstances.

The various and complex issues faced by India's displaced families will greatly benefit from these government initiatives. These programs seek to give these families the support networks they need to not only put their broken lives back together but also find stable housing, look into other sources of income, and make a smooth transition into society at large by providing a wide range of aid and solutions. By means of these programs, the government exhibits its dedication to providing displaced families with necessary resources and paving the ground for long-term, sustainable socioeconomic development.

Conclusion and Policy Suggestion:

In order to explain the Odisha displacement policy, we have analyzed a variety of data sources and determined the main obstacles, which include land acquisition, asset surveys, financial compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation. This study found that because the displacement strategy was not properly transparent, 85% of those displaced were unaware of its measures. Seventy percent of the participants expressed dissatisfaction with their monetary remuneration and demanded a genuine democratic procedure in order to receive equitable compensation. The analysis became clear that since 2004 until now, government initiatives for infrastructure development, watershed improvement, and crop insurance have not been executed. Thus, the land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation policies are critical to preserving the lives of those who have been displaced. A democratic approach is required for the methodical evacuation of displaced individuals in order to provide just compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation. The land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation policies, which are crucial to maintaining the lives of those who have been displaced. Therefore, the policy action is crucial to ensuring that the displaced people receive the benefits they are due.

The government should only undertake rehabilitation and resettlement after ensuring that the resettlement region has access to basic amenities like sanitization, education, and employment opportunities. Not only should the most basic facilities be provided, but the most crucial thing is to give them enough opportunity to rebuild their source of income through various employment and self-employment training programs. Given that they are remaining in this location and maintaining a particular level of life, the appropriate action should be implemented by the government to ensure that, in the event of displacement, they either improve or remain at the same level. Even though it might not be able to offer work advantages to every family impacted by the project, the required steps should be taken to give the displaced families employment prospects or locals participation in any relevant government programs.

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