

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE GRs ANNOUNCED POST EARTHQUAKE AND POST COMMUNAL RIOTS (Gujarat and Punjab)

Aid to be given in respect of	As per the GR after Earthquake	As per the GR after the Communal Riots 2002	As per the GR announced as ex-gratia in 2007	As per the GR what was received by the kin of the dead between 1984-1997	As per the GR announced as exgratia for the 1984 Sikh Riots victims
Death	Adults: Rs. 1 lakh Children: Rs. 60,000	Rs. 1.50 lakh per victim (total cases 1169)	Rs 3.5 in addition to the assistance already given by the state government making the total to 5 lakh	Rs 2 lakh was announced, after the RN Mishra commission of enquiry another 20,000 was increased, in 1997 the Delhi High court awarded a compensation of 2 lakh as compensation with additional interest payable from october1984 till the date of payment the amount worked to 6.9 lakhs in 1997	Rs 3.5 in addition to the assistance already given by the state government hence making the total amount 10.4 Lakhs
Injury	Major surgery: Rs. 10,000/- Minor surgery: Rs. 5,000/- Minor injury: Rs. 2,000/-	2000- 50000 as per the injury (total case 2548)	Rs 1.25 lakh will be paid minus the amount that has already been paid by the state government		Rs 1.25 lakh will be paid minus the amount that has already been paid by the state government
Disability	Extent of injury more than 40% [permanent disability] : Rs. 50,000/- Extent of injury less than 40% [temporary disability] : Rs. 25,000/-	Only for victims of Godhra carnage: Less than 10% disability: Rs. 2000/- !0%-30% disability: Rs. 3,000/-	Not mentioned		

		<p>30%-40% disability: Rs. 5,000/-</p> <p>More than 40% disability: Rs. 10,000/-</p> <p>Permanent disability in the more than 40% category: an additional amount of Rs. 40,000/-</p>			
Food distribution	Nothing mentioned	<p>400 gm. wheat flour,</p> <p>100 g. rice,</p> <p>50 g. oil,</p> <p>50 g. sugar,</p> <p>50 g. milk powder</p> <p>Rs.5.00 for vegetables, vessels and spices will be given</p>	No Mentioned		
Cash doles	Rs. 900 for a family of three persons [at the rate of Rs. 10 for 30 days per person per day]	Rs. 1125 [at the rate of Rs. 15 for 15 days per person per day] for a family of 5 persons	Not mentioned		
Household kit allowance	Rs. 2,000 per household	Rs. 1,250/- per household in houses where the loss has been more than the			

		amount declared as allowance to be given.			
Assistance to small business		Rs 10,000-50,000, 20% subsidy on sanction loan maximum 10.000	Not mentioned		
Assistance to industrial units shops, hotels, etc		Rs 10,000 to 50,000 4% interest in flat rate for three years 20% subsidy on sanction loan Rs 50,000 on sanctionloan about 20% subsidy Maximum 50,000	Not mentioned		
Housing Assistance		5.000 to 50000 as per damage	Damage for residential property an exgratia of ten times more the amount given by the state government would be paid less amount already paid.		Ex gratia to damaged residential property would be paid @10 times the amount already paid after deducting the amount already paid
Uninsured commercial property		5000-50000 as per the damage	Damage for uninsured commercial property an exgratia of ten times more the amount given by the state government would be paid less amount already paid.		Ex gratia to damaged un insured commercial property would be paid @10 times the amount already paid after deducting the amount already paid
Compassionate appointment made			Preference to children/family members of the deceased victim in recruitment by giving		Preference to children/family members of the deceased victim in recruitment by giving

			<p>necessary age relaxations.</p> <p>Launching a special recruitment drive to accommodate eligible members from riot affected families.</p> <p>Allowing persons who had lost their jobs to rejoin by treating the period of absence as “dies-non”.</p> <p>Giving necessary pension benefits by relaxing the normal rules to the extent possible to those who had to leave their jobs due to riots and have already crossed the age of super-annuation.</p>		<p>necessary age relaxations.</p> <p>Launching a special recruitment drive to accommodate eligible members from riot affected families.</p> <p>Allowing persons who had lost their jobs to rejoin by treating the period of absence as “dies-non”.</p> <p>Giving necessary pension benefits by relaxing the normal rules to the extent possible to those who had to leave their jobs due to riots and have already crossed the age of super-annuation.</p>
Widow Pension		Not mentioned	Not mentioned		A pension for life time for all widows and old parents of Rs 2500/ per month
Migrated families		Not mentioned	Not mentioned		22,000 families from around the country had migrated to Punjab and settled there were granted a one time amount of Rs 2 lakh.

EXCERPTS FORM THE REHABILITATION POLICY PROPOSED BY THE NHRC FOR DANTEWADA

1. The schedule of rates for compensation for both personal losses (death, injury, sexual violence) and household property losses may be decided by the High Level Monitoring Committee.
2. Compensation for loss of life and injury should be uniform between victims of Naxalite violence and victims of Salwa Judum/security force violence. In this regard, the benchmark can be the rates of compensation given to Kashmiri migrants or the rates embodied in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. This amount can be kept as a fixed deposit as is currently deemed administrative best practice, but the passbooks must be given to the next of kin, and not kept with the village sarpanch.
3. Compensation for household losses must include the following, and be aimed at not just restoring the standard of life commensurate with what they had before Salwa Judum, but one that will improve their subsistence, as mandated by the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007. The compensation can be in the form of monetary or in-kind restoration:
 - a. Immediate rations for six months till the crops are harvested
 - b. Transport for those villagers who have fled to Andhra Pradesh or are in camps and wish to return home
 - c. Houses – as per the National R & R Policy, 2007, scheduled tribes must be allowed to build their own houses as per their requirements.
 - d. Grain, mahua, tora, beans, dal etc.
 - e. Clothes, vessels and other personal household items
 - f. Cycles, radios and other small consumer items
 - g. Agricultural implements
 - h. Cattle, pigs, goats, poultry
 - i. Seeds for sowing
 - j. Land restoration – since land has been fallow for five years or so, they will need help with making it cultivable again. For this, the government will have to provide tractors wherever possible, or make available plough bullocks on an urgent basis.

4. Compensation for rapes and sexual violence should be provided as per the Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape as desired by the Hon'ble Supreme Court