

EXECUTIVE SYNOPSIS REPORT AT GLANCE

1. The survey of the landmine victims in the border District of Ganganagar, Rajasthan, was undertaken jointly by the Center for Public Policy (CPP), Jaipur (a research organization with focus on policy research, in depth study of development issues and advocacy of policy alternatives with specific concentration on lesser/ under privileged) and Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti (BMVSS), an NGO fitting the largest number of Artificial limbs in the world.
2. The period of Survey was from August 21-26, 2003 in the first phase and September 2-3, 2003 in the second phase.
3. For the purpose of the survey border areas of Sriganganagar tehsil, Anupgarh, Gharsana, Raisinghnagar, Karanpur were covered. Due to paucity of time and resources regions Hindu-Kothmal could not be covered.
4. Land Mines were laid by the Army authorities on the Rajasthan side of the Indian Border in Jan 2002 and they started destroying them only after 16 months. As far as the information to the Survey team goes, in last 56 years of independence land mines were laid for first time in this part of the Indian border.
5. As a result of blast in some of these mines 28 people died in Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan alone. Besides this 107 persons lost legs/ hands/ eyes etc. In all 135 families were affected in form of death or injuries in this one district alone.
6. Financially almost 75 % of the affected families are below poverty line (BPL).

7. Socially also 97.5 % of the affected people belong to already underprivileged, socially down trodden sections of the society included in the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Classes.
8. About 75 % victims sustained injuries in legs in the ankles, heels, soles etc. Almost all of them permanently lost their capacity of walking or working and are in requirement of artificial limbs or crutches at least to be mobile.
9. Initially the Defence Ministry of Government of India refused to give compensation to the affected victims perhaps on the ground that the local army units had given warning that land mines were being laid. However in actual practice this was not found to be adequate. At some places the barbed-wire fencing collapsed. In one case land mines drifted because of water channels, In fact one kid died as land mine entered in the minor-canal and later on bursted. The insufficiency of such warning and fencing is clear when situation in Jammu & Kashmir is analyzed. Some army personnel from Jammu & Kashmir region lost their limbs despite their knowledge about the laying of land mines and come to Jaipur Center of Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti for fitment of limbs. If it can happen to army personnel, the situation of civilians can only be worse.
As a result of intervention of Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti and the sympathetic response of the Defence Minister, finally the defence ministry agreed for compensation.
10. But the rates of compensation are too low. Further they are initially compensating only 1/4th amount. It is depressing to find that where as in normal road accident, in which fault could be of the driver of careless driving for loss of limb substantial amount is compensated under the Court orders. To substantiate this plea, two similar Supreme Court judgments viz. Rathi Menon vs. Union of India Supreme Court case No. 714, Civil Appeal Nos. 1778-79 of 2001 and M S Grewal vs. Deepchand Sod and others, Supreme Court Case No. 151, Civil Appeal No. 9738 of 1996, are worth referring to.

In both the cases the victimizing agency was made to reimburse the affected party to the tune Rs. 6,00,000/- (injured lady) and Rs. 5,00,000/- (death case of a kid) with interest at the rate of 12% per annum for the period of judgment respectively (Accidents took place in 1995 & 1996 respectively).

11. In the fitment camp at Ganganagar from 31st Aug to 3rd Sept 2003, Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti has fitted 30 artificial limbs, provided 13 Crutches and 28 persons were referred to its Jaipur Center for fitting the symes foot. Further 10 patients who had directly come to Jaipur had also been fitted with limbs.
12. According to Army authorities artificial limbs were provided to 23 affected civilians and 26 have been referred to Pune. Incidentally, while talking to some of the respondents (who were fitted with Army limbs) clearly mentioned that the limbs are very heavy and its almost impossible to move with them.

PROJECT PROFILE

1. The cross border turbulence has more cost, both tangible and intangible, for both people in defense services and general citizens. The album of pictures of the border inhabited areas have less smiles and more grief stricken faces stored as permanent memories in the canvas of life. Almost every fifth house in the border-colonized area has an incomplete picture of at least one member with a lost limb, wounds or scars. Some houses shriek from cries of multiple members affected by the 'necessary military protective measures' to deter the foreigners entering illegally our mother land. The land mines that lay in both the barren and farming lands, undetected, at only few centimeters below the ground surface know no discrimination of gender, age, health, social or financial background and transform God blessed full human forms and cattle into maimed caricatures and cadavers.
2. The citizens of unwarranted fate are generous enough to not bear grudges against anyone but destiny, and bask in the self-imposed patriotism without a gallantry award. The innocent sufferers, despite their alarmingly poor socio economic status and worsened fates maintain that laying of land mines is in national interest and mutely bear the responsibility of event and burden of partial or full losses of human bodies and cattle. Some more audacious victims, who understood the value of education in their previous healthy lives and were as much educated as postgraduates, made this turning point of their life the turning point of their life mission. Empirical investigation in the region surfaced two such youth who gave up their hope and preparation of joining the armed forces, after rendering disabled from the mine explosion, in favor of starting a campaign of educating the villagers against protecting human and cattle resources from the necessary evil of laid mines. Ironically, one of these two young boys who started the campaign titled " Indian Campaign for Banning Land Mines" was victimized while helping the Army, in laying the mines.

3. Economically, one of the weakest sectors of the state, socially, amongst the most underdeveloped, Educationally amongst the least literate, Professionally, the most drudgingly engaged, and astrologically, one of the most ill fated habitants of the border area have accepted the mines, the blasts, the injuries and lost body parts as integral part of their daily lives. From innocent strolling to preventing cattle or retarded siblings from going to mine laden areas for adults and from innocent play or bath of children to attend the call of nature at odd times, anything could become a reason for the gratuitous disaster for these uncomplaining victims.
4. The last sixteen long months, since the attack on SANSAD BHAWAN, the peaceful border areas of Western-Rajasthan, have heard more than a centum blasts and cries and shrieks, and shrills of mourning of humans and cattle. The first threatening, mind boggling, body-blowing experience is now gradually becoming a part of every day life. Now, year and a half old veteran villagers have strengthened their response systems and are knowledgeable enough to handle these crises.
5. The yearlong history of border areas like Anoopgarh, Raisinghana, Gharsana, Karanpur, Hindukoth and Sriganganagar Tehsil is written in more blood than ink. The State Government, the army, the collector have their roles played by providing them medical facility, financial compensation, and like. But more than these institutionalized systems it's the friends, families, village banyas (traders), and the land holders or farm employers who have come to real rescue of the victims. Barring the Bhagvaan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayta Samiti, which has contributed to the extent of about 40 artificial limbs and 20 crutches being fitted, no other NGO has come to the forte so far.
6. The tumbled jigsaw created by the defense mechanism leaves a lot desired on part of the Army. The State Government was of view that this was the responsibility of the Central Government, however as a compensatory

measure CM's relief fund was accessed and compensates to the extent of Rs. 5000/- for a non fatal injury, and Rs. 10,000/- for a lost soul, which by no means is any satisfactory payoff. This one time, unrelated to extent of injury or socio-economic status of the affected, compensation from the Custodians of public only undervalues and underscores the precious human life in this overpopulated country. Thanks to the efficiency of the Collector, Sriganganagar Shri Ramavtar Raghwanishi, more than half the claims are settled as early as one month, but approximately an equal number takes its own leisure time and process. The originating source of all this, the Army, plays all the more unsatisfactory role. While due credit could be given to the defense sector in generating and creating awareness about the mines at the time of installation, its responsibility afterwards and in cases of exigencies could not be underplayed on the plea of 'necessary pre-laying-of-mines' duties done.

7. Its depressing to find that whereas in a normal road accident, in which the fault could be of the driver of careless driving, for a loss of limb very handsome amounts are compensated by the insurance agencies, a similar loss in the case of mine maim is compensated for by the Army @
 - Rs. 1,00,000/- for a less than 50% loss of limbs/ hands
 - Rs. 1,50,000/- for more than 50% loss of limbs/ hands
 - Rs. 2,50,000/- for a fatal loss

8. That too in four equal installments. The State and the Army also help in providing the medical assistance through Government and Army hospitals but for the most victims it results in a hole in their pockets to the extent of Rs. 25,000/-. This expenditure, which is more on the extended and continued treatment, brings the villagers, having household incomes ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/- per month (in 79% cases), with an average of around Rs. 1500/- per month, under loan obligation of the relatives, friends and village Money-lender.

9. To add to the miseries, the mishap normally leaves them with no jobs as most of them (approximately 85%) are bonded labor / farmers by profession. The physical incapacitation renders them incapable of physical labor for the rest of their lives. With big families (5 or more members in most families) to support and long treatment (1month-5-6 months) and convalescence (3 months to 1year) periods, the financial dents are additional worries to the physical and emotional pains.
10. The army has its own version of play to present. According to an interview with a senior army official some contradictions were found in perceptions of the army and the common man. The concerned Army official, while being cautious about secrecy of sensitive issues was transparent and honest about the social issues.
11. The research findings by using a structured questionnaire for the affected victims and an interview schedule with the army representative are consolidated in the attached reports.
12. We would like to mention some typical cases to access the gravity of mishap :-
- Ms Soma bai, 43 PS, Raisinghnagar. She is a 16 year old mentally challenged girl. While going to attend the call of nature at night, she absent-mindedly entered into the mine-area. She lost her heel of left leg and her left-hip muscles burst open. Now she is not even able to walk.
 - Mr Sahib Ram, 4 MD, Anoopgarh. He is a 21 year old boy. While working as bonded labour he accidentally entered into the mine-area. He lost his Left leg 6" below knee, his left-hip muscles burst open, anus was blocked and for months he had to pass latrine thru a 'bye-pass' and also lost scortum part of his reproductive organ.
 - Mr Hetram, 30 APD, Anoopgarh. He is 42 years old man. While helping army in clearing the fences, he stepped on a mine. He lost his both hands below wrist and both the eyes.

- Mr Hiralal, Mirzewala, Ganganagar. He is a 7 year old kid. While taking bath in a nearby 'minor canal' with 3 other kids (one died on the spot), they unknowingly stepped on a mine (which was drifted by water flow). This boy lost both of his eyes, his vision is almost lost and now after repeated surgeries he can only differentiate between day & night.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This research was undertaken jointly by Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti and Centre for Public Policy, with the objectives of extending medical aid, specially providing the disables with artificial limbs to the affected citizens of border areas of Sriganganagar tehsil, Anupgarh, Gharsana, Raisinghnagar, Karanpur, by BMVSS, so as to improve their quality of life after being innocently victimized by the land mines laid by the army to delay/ deter the Pakistani citizens/ forces enter India.

SUBOBJECTIVES

1. To identify village households affected by laying of mines
2. To workout a tentative approximation of extent of human and capital loss
3. To profile the socio economic status of the affected citizens
4. To explore the nature and extent of affect and the treatment received by the affected
5. To compare the lifestyles before and after the mishap
6. To adjudge the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the army to spread awareness about laying of mines.
7. To investigate the reasons of being affected by land mines despite segregation and due warnings
8. To surface and compare the change in lifestyle and socio economic standards owing to the mishap
9. To highlight the efforts of the Government institutions and other agencies in their rehabilitation.
10. To analyze the monetary and other compensation for loss of land, human and cattle accrued by various agencies.

LIMITATIONS

1. The research was undertaken by the researcher with existing database of affected people made available through the databank of Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti and the Collector of Sri Ganganagar. The limitation of non-randomness may have crept in as there is all possibility that some people were not listed and hence were not covered in considering the sample.
2. Since the victims habitated the regions which were much in interiors of the villages, near the border and thus sensitive, as also poorly connected through roads/ rail, it was not possible to cover the total population which would have certainly be more representative than the 60% population (i.e., 81 out of 135 affected individuals) as sample now covered.
3. The barren lands/ fields, long distances on foot, humidity and heat in the environment, and the pitiful sights of pain, suffering, amputated bodies, poverty and psychological sensitivity of empathy, sympathy and compassion has its own depressing effect and thus the limitation of negative psychological disposition and bias cannot be overruled.
4. The illiterate status of the respondents, lack of exposure to the outside world, limited perspective and conditioned viewpoint might affect the responses
5. Inherent limitation of sample surveys are integral part of the report.
6. One region Hindu Kotmal could not be covered at all because of limitations of time, money, energy and other resources.
7. Without realizing that responses might differ for dead and injured the survey was done with the same questionnaire and thus the findings show different base of calculation according to the relevant base. The surviving victims were 71 in number whereas including the dead the total sample was of 81.

8. MAJOR LIMITATION: A major limitation was the time period chosen. Within a week of the completed survey, Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti fitted the affected with artificial limbs, and the army in collaboration with the state Government has distributed the first installment of the compensation. Although the respondents were already very positive and in favour of laying land mines in the national interests, quite satisfied with the treatment received, owned responsibility of the mishap and seemed satisfied with the first meager (Rs. 5000/- (for injured) and Rs. 10,000/- (for dead) compensation received, the replaced artificial limb and the bigger installment of the compensation would have met the ends of justice.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. A on-site (at home) survey of 65 victims of land mines was done between 21 August and 26 August 2003 in the border areas of Sri Ganganagar tehsil, Anupgarh, Gharsana, Raisinghnagar, and Karanpur in the first phase. This was followed by a survey of 16 more respondents who had come to attend a Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti camp for artificial limb fitment and receive first installments of compensation cheques on 2 September 2003 at Sri Ganaganagar. The responses of latter group of 16 victims was moderated on the compensation aspect and the status of the previous day was considered to maintain authenticity and correctness of data.
2. 88 percent of surviving victims were males where as 12 percent of those were females. Amongst the dead the ratio was 8 males and 2 females . Though gender has absolutely no relationship with becoming a victim, it could easily be inferred that in the backward states of Rajasthan, lesser women folk go out in the fields and border areas. Nevertheless importance of proper orientation, awareness, prevention and cure related to the landmines could not be underscored for public as a whole, without discrimination of gender. **(Table no 1)**
3. The age distribution of victims revealed a concerning percentage of about 7 % under 15 children who were too naïve to understand the deadly lain explosives. Maximum victims (73%) were in the age group of 15 to 45. Though not related to age group in any manner it could be easily inferred that the most active age group of workforce is maximum affected by these mines. **(Table no 2)**
4. An alarming figure of 70 percent families having five or more than five members in the family only reveals the poor development inhabitants even on the now so widespread movements of family planning and eradicating illiteracy. The old belief of 'more hands more earnings' is still prevalent in the area and the affect of earning hands amputated and now becoming dependent (because of mine explosion) clearly rewrites the economic profile of the family. **(Table no 3)**

5. Approximately 60 percent of the surveyed population was found to be illiterate and further 13 percent with only basic education till class V. only about 7 % sample was formally educated till Class X including a few exceptions of graduates and postgraduates. Though again the level of literacy cannot be associated with victimization, it certainly has a direct relationship with awareness and comprehension related to written warnings about the mines. **(Table no 4)**
6. Most (about 70%) of respondents are engaged as bonded labor in the area, which is reflection of most common profession of the region. The compulsions of nature of job some times may necessitate overlooking warnings and entering barred area to reap the benefits of the farming lands overtaken by the authorities. Though compensated for by the army, the compensation only adds to the already rich farm owners and the employment conditions of bonded farmers deteriorate. This sometimes lures them into risk taking if a better deal is offered to work in the potential risk areas. **(Table no 5)**
7. The modal household income in the regions is alarmingly low, with about 80 percent families in the slab of Rest. 1000/- to Rest. 3000/- pm income group. With average family size of 5 or more the household earnings are much below the accepted standards of keeping the mind, body and soul in harmony. **(Table no 6)**
8. An appalling 80 percent figure goes to those having lost partial or half limb in the mishaps. Another about 10 percent fall in the category of multiple bruises, wounds, all over torso, chest, back, pelvic region, etc. **(Table no 7)**
9. The most common activities the victims were engaged in at the time of occurrence of the incident were strolling, escorting grazing cattle and farming. Strolling included daily chores, and most commonly early morning defecating in the fields. Some sad experiences occurred due to sweeping of mines from their original areas to a different unprotected area by sand storm or water through canals. At least five such cases were reported where the unremoved mines were used by anti social elements as a rivalry weapon by installing them in the enemy's house. **(Table no 8)**

10. 97.5% of the affected people belong to already underprivileged, and socially down trodden sectors of the society included in the Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Classes & others. **(Table no 9)**
11. A little over 80% victims were treated in the Government Hospitals and the others at private hospitals. Most basic treatment was free of cost and in some cases army also helped in the treatment. **(Table no 10)**
12. The length of treatment varied from as little as less than a week to as much as about a year. Maximum cases (65 percent) were found to undergo treatment for two to eight weeks. **(Table no 11)**
13. One hundred percent of the respondents expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the treatment received. **(Table no 12)**
14. About 10 percent of victims did not spend any thing on their treatment. The remaining 90 percent, inspite of the free treatment by the Government had to spend between Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 80000/- (80%) . More than 55 percent spent between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- . **(Table no 13)**
15. To meet the cost of treatment approximately 35 % of the victims had to take loans from friends or Money-lenders. Looking to the poor financial background of the victims the figures in response to loan obligation look little deceptive. The question was not probed further because of its sensitive nature and ego hurting nature. About 10 percent of the victims were found to be treated on the expense of the farm owner on whose farm they were working at the time of incident. **(Table no 14)**
16. Though the formal basic and extended treatment took its time in weeks the convalescence period ranged between one month to one year with most (80 percent) required to be on rest for 3 months to one year. As many as 6 percent are rendered permanently retarded (mentally). **(Table no 15)**
17. Most (more than 90 percent) cases required singular or multiple surgery/ operations. Others required bandaging and stitches. **(Table no 16)**
18. About 25 % of the victims had not received any compensation from any where till the date of the survey. Out of the remaining the injured (60 percent) received Rs. 5000/- as compensation from the Government and

the families of the dead (11.5 %) received Rs. 10,000/- from the state Government . **(Table no 17)**

19. Till the date of survey (a lapse of 2 months to 16 months after occurrence of incidents) the army had compensated only 2 victims. However on 2 September 2003 , in the camp by BMVSS the army and the state government jointly compensated 116 victims for about worth 44 lacs of rupees that accounted for the 25% of the total due on the institutions. (List of compensation given is enclosed in Annexure 1)
20. The first meager compensation , elaborated in point numbers 18 was given in less than a months time in about 70 percent of the cases. About 5 percent took more than a year.
21. The on spot compensation (mentioned in point 18) was made in cash , whereas the installment was made by demand draft
22. None seemed to hold any grudges against anyone except for a few who ascribed it to fate/ destiny
23. A little above twenty percent of victims also admitted to loss of cattle, but this does not reflect any authentic status as many non- victims would have lost cattle too. As per rough approximation (gathered from villagers & Civil administration) at least 500 cattle were affected (death or injury).
24. A major finding of the survey was that all victims perceived the laying of mines in national interest and as right thing to do to keep the transgressors away from the mother land
25. Almost every one was generally aware about the laying of mines but could not specifically identify the place. Despite physical cordoning at some places some had to enter to fetch their cattle gone astray or by oversight. A few became victims because of undetected mines swept away from the original place because of water or sand storms.
26. All villagers answered in affirmative about awareness of mines through: verbal and written information, boundary and physical cordoning. They also expressed positive knowledge about the detonating criteria and the affect. Since this surprising finding of 100 percent awareness contradicted the accident reason a further exploration revealed the following loopholes :

- a) Some of the victims were mentally retarded
- b) Some victims were trying to fetch their cattle or mentally retarded siblings
- c) Some children were lured by ripe fruits on trees and entered the area where fencing was inadequate.
- d) Some children while bathing, came in contact with mines which were swept by water
- e) Some physical cordoning was inadequate and non deterring
- f) Over a period some fences had broken down thus blurring the delineation
- g) Some victims were drunken (liquor/ post)
- h) Some victims in the dusk time could not make out the boundary
- i) Some mines were swept off from their original place for unidentifiable reasons.

PUBLIC OPINION OF ARMY SENTIMENT

1. Land mines are laid during war time to protect borders from entry by the enemy.
2. The exact location determination criteria was not revealed though it was subtly mentioned that depending on the sensitivity the distance from the Pakistan border is determined.
3. The types of mines and criteria of laying was not disclosed due to security reasons.
4. At Ganganagar , the area under consideration of current research, for last 16 months the mines were being laid.
5. After the sensitivity of war thinned off the mines were reported to be removed physically from the places.
6. Certain mines were left out from removal because of
 - a) They get drifted by water
 - b) They get misplaced by sand storm
 - c) They get carried away by rats and rabbits
 - d) They blast during removal
7. The army supposedly maintains the practice of following system of informing the villagers
 - a) The Civil Administration is informed
 - b) The new appears in the local newspaper
 - c) The head of the troop, mostly of Major level inform the 'gram-panchayat' after making sure all members or maximum possible members of village are present
 - d) Physical visit to the place is arranged

- e) Physical cordoning of the area is done with barbed wire and red triangular danger kiosks are installed
 - f) On red boards with white paint instructions are written
 - g) Leaf lets are distributed in the area
8. In reality these measures are not adequate. Mines get drifted because of water, sand storm etc. The barbed-wire fencing at times get dismantled partially. It is for this reason that at times even army people despite all the precautions reported 'to stumble on land-mine and get killed or injured'. In Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti many army people or army discharged people come for getting Artificial limbs in Jaipur.
9. On being asked about sanctity of such deadly security measures in view of even the army being aware of mining in the area and that despite enemy army using detecting devices, the remark was that the objective is to delay their crossing than actually physically harming them.
10. It was claimed to be an essential method of obstructing enemy and delaying their entry.
11. The compensation criteria of army is as follows
- a) Rs. 1,00,000/- for a less than 50% loss of limbs/ hands
 - b) Rs. 1,50,000/- for more than 50% loss of limbs/ hands
 - c) Rs. 2,50,000/- for a fatal loss
12. The lands both farming and barren acquired by Army for laying mines are compensated for at the rates identified by the civil administration. For farming land rates are as follows,
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| For Horse-gram (CHANA) | Rs. 7200 per bigha |
| For Wheat | Rs. 7000 per bigha |
| For Mustard | Rs. 6000 per bigha |
| For others | Rs. 4000 per bigha |

For ready reference the Local-Conversion-Table prevailing in the Ganganagar area is as under

1 Bigha or Killa	=	165 Sq Ft
1 Bigha	=	4 Kannal
1 Marba	=	25 Bigha

CONCLUSION

- 1 In spite of the most vigilant precautions taken by the Army the fact remains that casualties occur and several innocent citizens are rendered disabled because of the land mines. Despite the loop-less position maintained by the installing authority the ground reality indicates precarious mishaps. The price in terms of human, cattle and disabilities is too severe to pay compared to the objectives aspired against enemy.
- 2 Its time when either the measures are made more severe for protection or some alternate method of keeping enemy at bay is discovered. It is also highly desirable that army should take more responsibility and interest in the victims and compensate them satisfactorily for the losses. Though the supreme efforts should be directed to minimize the loss of men material and cattle, a more social responsible of Army could not be undermined.
- 3 Fences painted red, mild current flow in the fencing during late nights, periodic repair of fences, community education and participation, generating awareness through street shows, alarm system, use of florescent markers, continual monitoring and patrolling, use of sticks in the vicinity of sensitive areas are some additional measures that could be taken to improve the situation.
- 4 Special attention is drawn on the issue of compensation by the agency responsible for all this trauma. The financial damages offered by the Army do not seem to be sufficient by any standards. Considering Rs. 100/- (much on the modest side) as daily expenses of an average household compensation @Rs. 36000/- per annum multiplied by at least 30 average remaining years of a human life (not considering the rate of inflation and the earning status of the victim), the minimum compensation should have been Rs. 10,00,000/- per victim injured or dead. To substantiate this plea, two similar Supreme Court judgments viz. Rathi Menon vs. Union of India Supreme Court case No. 714, Civil Appeal Nos. 1778-79 of 2001 (accident in 1995) and M S Grewal vs. Deepchand Sod and others, Supreme Court

Case No. 151, Civil Appeal No. 9738 of 1996 (accident in 1996) , are worth referring to. In both the cases the victimizing agency was made to reimburse the affected party to the tune Rs. 6,00,000/- with interest at the rate of 12% for the duration of judgment and Rs. 5,00,000/- with interest at the rate of 12% per annum for the period of judgment respectively. These benchmarks, former for a survival case and latter for death incidence, adjusted against inflation and considering the multiplier effect, should justify payment to the tune of at least Rs. 10,00,000/- in mine victim cases too.

5 In addition to the financial compensation a victim assistance including the following components must be worked out -:

- Pre-hospital Care (first aid and management of injuries): Health care and community workers in mine-affected areas should be trained in emergency first aid to respond effectively to landmine and other traumatic injuries.
- Hospital Care (medical care, surgery, pain management): Medical facilities should have medical care and supplied that meet basic standards.
- Rehabilitation (physiotherapy, prosthetic appliances and assistive devices, psychological support): Rehabilitative services should produce devices that are safe, durable, and can be maintained and repaired locally. Community-based peer support groups can offer cost-effective psychological, social and other benefits.
- Social and Economic Reintegration (associations, skills and vocational training, income generating projects, sports): Assistance programs must work to improve the economic status of the disabled population in mine-affected communities through education, economic development and community infrastructure and creation of employment opportunities.
- Disability Policy and Practice (education and public awareness and disability laws): National legislation should promote effective treatment,

care and protection for all disabled citizens, including land-mine survivors.

- Health and Social Welfare Surveillance and Research capacities (data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting).

RESEARCH FINDINGS – TABLES

TABLE NUMBER 1
GENDER DISTRIBUTION

S.NO	GENDER OF THE VICTIM	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1.	MALES	63	88.24
2.	FEMALES	8	11.76
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 2
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS

S. NO.	AGE GROUP(IN YEARS)	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	UPTO 5	0	0.00
2	5-15	5	7.04
3	15-25	17	23.95
4	25-35	17	23.95
5	35-45	18	25.35
6	45AND ABOVE	14	19.71
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 3
FAMILY SIZE

S.NO	FAMILY SIZE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	LESS THAN 3	1	1.40
2	3	5	7.05
3	4	16	22.54
4	5 OR MORE	49	69.01
		71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 4
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE VICTIMS

S. NO.	EDUCATION	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	UNEDUCATED	43	60.56
2	LESS THAN STD. V	9	12.67
3	CLASS V-X	14	19.72
4	CLASS X –GRADUATION	4	5.64
5	POST GRADUATION	1	1.41
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 5
PROFESSION OF THE VICTIM BEFORE THE MISHAP

S. NO.	PROFESSION	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	BONDED LABOUR	51	71.84
2	STUDENT	7	9.86
3	NONE	2	2.82
4	AUTO DRIVER	1	1.4
5	OWN LAND	6	8.46
6	SHOP	1	1.4
7.	SOCIAL SERVICE AND REVOLUTION	1	1.4
8	CATTLE GRAZING	2	2.82
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

S. NO.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME (MONTHLY IN RUPEES)	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	NONE	2	2.82
2	LESS THAN 1000	0	
3	1000-2000	51	71.84
4	2000-3000	5	7.04
5	3000-4000	3	4.22
6	4000-5000	5	7.04
7.	5000 AND ABOVE	4	5.64
8	EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH UPTO 20,000	1	1.40
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 7
EXTENT OF INJURY

S. NO.	EXTENT OF INJURY	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	PARTIAL LEG (Upto half below knee)	53	74.66
2	HALF LEG (Upto knee)	5	7.04
3	FULL LEG	1	1.4
4	PARTIAL HAND (Upto midway between wrist and elbow)	1	1.4
5	HALF HAND	0	
6	FULL HAND	0	
7	HALF BODY(WAIST BELOW)	3	4.23
8	OTHERS INCLUDING (torso, chest, back, wounds all over, multiple injuries, Most severely injured with multiple cuts, bruises and wounds)	7	9.87
9	BOTH EYES	1	1.4
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 8
OCCURRENCE OF INCIDENT

S. NO.	ACTIVITY DURING INCIDENT	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	STROLLING / DAILY EXISTING CHORES (majority pertaining to early morning defecating in the fields)	20	28.17
2	ESCORTING GRAZING CATTLE	14	19.71
3	HELPING ARMY IN REMOVAL/LAYING OF LAND MINES	3	4.23
4	FARMING	22	30.99
5	RIVALRY	5	7.04
6	DUE TO MINES GETTING SWEEPED WITH WATER INCLUDING BATHING NEAR WATER CANALS	7	9.86
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 9
CASTE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREA SAMPLED

NO	CASTE	VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	OBC	30	37.03
2	SC	46	56.80
3	GENERAL	2	2.47
4	OTHERS	3	3.70
	TOTAL	81	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 10
TYPE OF HOSPITAL IN WHICH TREATED

S.NO	TYPE OF HOSPITAL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	GOVERNMENT	59	83.10
2	PRIVATE	12	16.90
3	QUACKS		
	TOTAL	81	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 11
LENGTH OF TREATMENT

S. NO.	LENGTH IN MONTHS	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	LESS THAN A WEEK	6	8.46
2	1WEEK-2 WEEKS	12	16.91
3	2WEEKS-4 WEEKS	16	22.53
4	1MONTH-2MONTH	21	29.58
5	2MONTHS-3 MONTHS	8	11.27
6	3MONTHS-4 MONTHS	4	5.63
7	4MONTHS-5MONTHS	3	4.22
8	5MONTHS –6MONTHS		
9	6MONTHS-1YEAR	1	1.4
10	1YEAR AND MORE		
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 12
LEVEL OF SATISFACTION FROM THE TREATMENT

S. NO.	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	HIGHLY SATISFIED	52	73.24
2	SATISFIED	19	26.76
3	OKAY		
4	SLIGHTLY DISSATISFIED		
5	HIGHLY DISSATISFIED		
6			
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 13
COST OF TREATMENT (BASIC+EXTENDED+CONTINUED)

S. NO.	COST IN INDIAN RUPEES	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	FREE	7	9.87
2	LESS THAN 1K	3	4.22
3	1K-5K	5	7.04
4	5K-10K	6	8.45
5	10K-20K	15	21.12
6	20K-30K	14	19.71
7	30K-40K	9	12.69
8	40K-50K	3	4.22
9	50K-60K	2	2.82
10	60K-70K	2	2.82
11	70K-80K	3	4.22
12	80K-90K		
13	90K-100K		
14	1LAKH AND ABOVE	2	2.82
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 14

LOAN OBLIGATION

S. NO.	LOAN OBLIGATION TO	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	NONE	46	64.79
2	FAMILY / FRIENDS	23	32.40
3	MONEY LENDER	2	2.81
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 15

CONVALESCENCE PERIOD

S. NO.	CONVALESCENCE PERIOD	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	ONE MONTH	1	1.4
2	1MONTH-3 MONTHS	4	5.64
3	3MONTHS-6MONTHS	29	40.84
4	6MONTHS-1YEAR	29	40.84
5	1YEAR-2YEARS	4	5.64
6	PERMANENT RETARDED	4	5.64
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 16

TYPE OF TREATMENT

S. NO.	TYPE OF TREATMENT	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	OPERATION / SURGERY	64	90.14
2	STITCHING / BANDAGE	7	9.86
	TOTAL	71	100.00

TABLE NUMBER 17

DETAILS OF COMPENSATION

S. NO.	COMPENSATION IN RUPEES	NO. OF VICTIMS	PERCENTAGE
1	NOTHING AS YET	19	23.46
2	LESS THAN 5 K	2	2.47
3	5K	48	59.26
4	10K	9	11.11
5	15K	1	1.23
6	20K		
7.	MORE THAN 20 K	2	2.47
8.	MORE THAN 50 K		
	TOTAL	81	100.00

COMPENSATION BY WHOM

S. NO.	COMPENSATING AGENCY	NO. OF VICTIMS
1	COLLECTOR	64
2	ARMY	2*

TIME SPAN IN WHICH COMPENSATION WAS GIVEN

S. NO.	TIME PERIOD	NO. OF VICTIMS
1	1 MONTH	45
2	2 MONTHS	4
3	3MONTHS	8
4	4MONTHS	2
5	ONE YEAR OR MORE	4

MODE OF PAYMENT

S. NO.	MODE OF PAYMENT	NO. OF VICTIMS
1	CASH	60
2	CHEQUE	
3	DD	

SURVEY OF LAND MINE VICTIMS
 Jointly by Center for Public Policy &
 Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata
 Samiti

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