"A few have to sacrifice for the larger interest of the Nation State". Development project displaces a large number of people and it is a fact that displacement is inevitable for development infrastructure projects. On the other hand the state has the responsibility to resettle and rehabilitate the displacees in such a manner that, it must restore their cultural sentiments, previous socio-economics condition and life style. But it is a matter of shame that till now nothing have been done for those who sacrifice.

Development process is the expropriation of land; individual community, government and forest land. It uproots the community from their habitation and ecology. In Orissa, it has been marked that most of the displacees are the tribal people who have traditionally depended upon land and forest. Displacement disrupts this relation, which has sustained them. Usually these people are more vulnerable as they are not so much advanced and their cope up mechanism is very slow in comparison to other community.

Nearly fifty years after the departure of the British, the shameful legacy of social injustice continue to exist (Paranjapye, 1997). After 1947, displacement continued under the same colonial law of 1984, accompanied by exactly the same kind of social injustice and trauma. It is painful to note that even after independence it has taken the government of India forty eight long years to recognize it's social and legal responsibility and at least in 1993 the Ministry of Rural Development, has drafted national Rehabilitation policy.

Drafting a policy and implementing it, is not just the solution of a problem. After implementing a policy, we usually do not see whether it is
going correct or not. So it takes longer time to realize the gaps of any policy as the evaluation is done after a considerable length of time. Hence, the concept of monitoring emerges here and a proper monitoring mechanism only can help us to be judicious and conscious.

In case of displacement, adequate steps are taken to compensate the project affected person or displacees. But in a country like India where most of the Project Affected People are rural and tribal poor, who just live with their culture, traditions, customs and values, it become really very difficult to compensate them. So in the compensation package adequate care must be taken to rehabilitate them properly.

✓ To visualize the real culture-related problems, some monitoring mechanisms are highly required. In this research emphasis has been given to find out the cultural differences emerges due to displacement and resettlement along with highlighting the cultural problems the community commonly face.

Similarly Michael M. Cernea’s model was used to find out risk and impoverishment. Looking at the present day’s needs the qualitative information have been converted into quantitative information to monitor the degree of difference and some corrective methods have been suggested.

This work has been carried out in five resettlement sites of Upper Indravati Hydro Electric project scattered in 5 villages of Kalahandi district. The Paraja tribe has been studied to find out the real cultural problem and how to monitor it as it represents highest section of people (Scheduled Tribe) who are usually displaced in major projects.
Human Settlement Index (HIS) has been conceptualized taking three major socio-economic indicators, governing human settlements, viz; Housing, Cultivable land and Social Articulation. Apart from this, various statistical measures have been utilized for generating information quite necessary for monitoring resettlement process.

Multi-Perspective monitoring has been demonstrated through an analytic model using the concept of matrix, algebra etc. This has taken into account multi-dimensionality of the monitoring environment incorporating multiple indicators and multiple stakeholders.

This work cannot be completed without mentioning its scope for further research as this dimension of research has tremendous potentiality for investigating due to the fact that displacement and resettlement are the major human activity for sponsored developmental efforts in the process of globalization.