Chapter – I

General Introduction
1.1. Introduction: The second half of the twentieth century has been called the era of development. The simplest definition of development is “good change”. Most of the under-developed countries or Third World countries keep the very basis of this word as their aspiration and strive to develop their own nation. But it does not mean that development is a very new word. It can be said that, this word is synonymous with “progress”. Everywhere steps are being taken for development in the field of health, nutrition, education, livelihood and so on. Different plans were made starting from service delivery to construction of infrastructures and creation of assets to improve the standard of living of the people. But it is forgotten that the simple result of development is the creation of disruption of established patterns of living or “change” in the process, which may entail disturbance of the “status quo”.

India, as a developing country, was not far from this notion. After Independence, the first task of the Government was to develop the country, as the British Government had ruined it. Under the leadership of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, steps were taken for industrial as well as agricultural development. Both of these works embodied massive displacement in the country. For agricultural development large scale and small-scale reservoirs were constructed which increased the number of displacees over time. Similarly large, industries came up displaying a large number of people. So, all these development works disrupted the “established pattern of living” of a number of communities.

The “established pattern of living” is a very composite term, which could be referred as the “culture” of a community. Since time immemorial all the communities of the world have shown their unique and distinct identity, culture and tradition and above all the way of living. Each community has its own way of addressing problems, but the solution entrusted by the so called “Development Planners” was
similar for all, which later on, created non-acceptability and non-adaptability and ultimately minimized the achievement of the desired results. So it is seems obvious that culture must be taken seriously when investigating issues of development, but unfortunately this does not happen. Sometimes culture is treated as relatively unimportant, and sometimes culture is taken into account but in a muddled or simplistic way. Culture is a word, which is defined in various ways. E.B Taylor, an Anthropologist defines Culture as “Culture stands for the beliefs, ideas, customs, laws, morals, arts and other capabilities and skills acquired by man as a member of a society”(1924). The British social thinker Raymond Williams described culture as ”one of the most complicated words in the English language” (1976). Most of the planners and thinkers remain far away from the meaning of culture and ultimately encompassing it’s becomes difficult. One recent Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology even explains, “Culture is plural and relativistic”. “The world is divided into different cultures, each worthwhile in its way. Any particular person is the product of the particular culture in which he or she has lived and difference between human beings are to be explained (but not judged) by differences in their culture (rather than their race)”(Barnard and Spencer, 1996).

It is a fact that culture change is inevitable, but it changes through some processes. In case of the so-called developmental works, a sudden change in the societal set up is marked which is similar to a result of any disaster. But here the psychology of people is different. When any change occurs due to natural calamity people treat it in different way but in case of manmade disaster people treat it in other way. The simple reason behind it is, people think it is made by some one like them, which could be avoided. So while planning for any developmental work, the exact culture of the community should be thoroughly studied, so as to minimize the risk factors.
Developmental project that displaces people involuntarily, generally gives rise to severe economic, social and environmental problems; production systems are dismantled; productive assets and income sources are lost, people are relocated in environment where their productive skills may be less applicable and competition for resources are greater, 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 (World Bank O.D 4.30/ page 1 to 8).

In order to reduce the vulnerability of displacement, Government compensates the people both in shape of cash and kind. Time to time Central Government as well as State Government formulated various policies and refined these looking at the emerging issues. But the worst part was, in no case, proper attention was paid to the matters of “culturally acceptability and adaptability of the displacees”. Most of the project ignored these, and as a result, the condition of the displacees degraded over time. Here, it can be said that the impact of industrial displacement and dam related displacement are not same. The industrial area became urbanized which, somewhat helped the people to come in contact with some higher caste or class group, ultimately giving them a chance to sanskritize. Looking to this model, the displacees try to change themselves or encultured themselves. But in case of dam cases the poor displacees only change their habitation and do not get any chance to mingle with the so-called modern society. Rather, they are installed in a different set-up where they do not have anything of their own to perform.

So, the role of the government has to be changed here. In most of the cases, this problem is not generally monitored. The monitoring
mechanism if used merely became quantitative rather than qualitative. Monitoring is such a mechanism, which can guide the authorities from time to time to change its role of action as it goes along with the project. Both qualitative as well as quantitative monitoring can help to implement the program effectively. Monitoring is concerned with transformation of contributions into results through activities. It allows for ongoing or periodic observation of the project's implementation and helps in ensuring that information on economic or socio-cultural issues are collected, processed and transmitted to the planning and decision-making level so that it gives a feedback for the preparation, analysis and planning stage or to the implementation stage. Most importantly monitoring helps for modifications to be made, if necessary. Effective monitoring requires the elaboration of indicators, which includes cultural, social, psychological and other developmental indicators.

In most of the displacement cases, various steps were taken for a complete compensation package, but an appropriate monitoring mechanism is still a far cry. As the persons who have been displaced are totally uprooted from their own culture, the resettlement phenomenon becomes a purely anthropological problem, which needs various other tools for its solution.

1.2. Objective of the Proposed Research: In India, development is planned or induced. To fight against poverty, to improve the living condition of the people, various development projects have been implemented. Irrigation and power generation were the major thrust areas in initial stages as by irrigation the country can produce more crops and by power so many allied as well as related development activities can be taken up. These programs became a must for the country on one hand, and, on the other hand, various social activists opposed these programmes as it involves a huge number of displacements, which creates profound social disruption.
The construction of dams requires large amount of land, which forced the people to leave their land, properties and resources, and go to some other region so that another segment of people enjoys the benefit. It's a natural law; one enjoys when the other suffers. But the state or country has the responsibility to compensate the loss of those people who suffer for others. In order to reduce this risk, the Government has designed various rehabilitation and resettlement policies. But it has been unanimously felt that there in some lacuna in all the policies. The problem does not end here. Looking to all these weaknesses, some social activists and people raise their voices, which ultimately slows down the speed of the works of various development projects resulted in big loss.

There have been various estimates of India’s displaced population from all projects over the last 50 years (1947-1997) but it may not be less than 25 million since independence. It has been estimated that 21.3 million people have been displaced due to different projects between 1951-1990. It is reported that 1.64 million people have been displaced only due to dam projects. The case of the State of Orissa is not much different from the situation of the country. In Orissa, nearly 3.80 Lakhs people have been displaced because of nearly 70 medium and major irrigation projects, (Fernandes, 1994). So it seems that, the planned displacement is and will be the part of development activities, and it is impossible to stop it. When people are uprooted from their habitation and get relocated in new site, they became unable to restore their pre-displaced socio-cultural, environmental and economic status. People have to leave their love, attachment to their property as well as kinsmen, neighbours, etc. The compensation paid by the authority in shape of cash or kind is not enough to counter-balance the social and psychological disturbances.
Compared to voluntary population movement, involuntary resettlement or relocation throws up many more intractable problems of adaptation and coping, especially because nearly always "push" factors and no "pull" factor operate (Mahapatra, 1999).

It may be said that in such cases the whole notion of development is alien to cultural tradition. As the whole culture of a community is interrupted due to displacement, rehabilitation should be done according to the local culture. The World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-97), which was the most concrete result of the World Conference on the Cultural Policies held in Mexico City in 1992, has as its main objective "to promote the acknowledgement of cultural dimensions of development". Since then, it has been recognized that culture comprises "the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterizes a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters but also mode of life, the fundamental rights of human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs".

In fact, only a broad anthropological conception of culture can provide the necessary basis for its description and its co-relation with development. No less important from both theoretical and operational standpoint, is the need to take into account the complex, comprehensive, multi-dimensional nature of development. This acceptance leads to the adoption of systematic approach to the analysis of transformation process in every field giving particular attention to the cultural dynamics and the problem of interaction between culture and development.

Monitoring is concerned with issues and production process i.e., transformation of contributions into results through activities. It
enables modifications to be made if necessary, depending on observations coming from the field, to resources and conditions, involvement of actors and even to the initial objectives of the intervention. Monitoring includes elaboration of indicators; those are the main tools for the monitoring and enable close review of the changes resulting of the implementation activities.

The proposed study has tried to identify such issues of the rehabilitation package. It aims to highlight the socio-cultural disturbance that occurs due to displacement, on one side, but on the other side to develop a culture-specific monitoring tool to study various resettled or rehabilitated sites. The developed monitoring system may help the authorities to counter-balance the effect of resettlement on the social and psychological state of the community.

In Orissa, different types of compensation packages have been provided to the people affected by different development projects. Among these, the Upper Indravati project assisted by World Bank is an ideal one as in this project adequate steps have been taken to make the R&R activities a successful one. The initial R&R policy was formulated during 1989 and since then various changes have been made. Various measures have been taken in this regard but an appropriate monitoring system does not exist for the resettlement procedure. The proposed research aims at developing a “Culture-Specific Resettlement Monitoring System” for this project, which can efficiently be used for other projects with minor modifications. The various methods of culture-specific monitoring include feasibility and acceptability, relevance acceptability, socio-soundness analysis, participatory rural appraisal, benefit assessment etc.
Usually social researches are based on the formulation of different hypotheses. Before a researcher goes to the field, he designs hypotheses, and, in the field he checks its validity. These hypotheses are based on assumptions or are borrowed ideas and the researcher visualizes that something is happening in the society based on the hypotheses. Very often, hypotheses are tested based upon existing models, instruments etc. to test the validity.

But in the present research, emphasis has been given for developing some analytic models for culture-specific monitoring. The importance of such models lies in monitoring development activities in cultural perspective. Also, the significance of these models have been highlighted in culture-specific resettlement process which are illustrated in subsequent chapters.

1.3. **Scope of the Research:** Resettlement activities constitutes the actions of a development process which needs to be very much sustainable as it has to be carried out for some period of time until the desired target is met. For this purpose, monitoring the performance level is very much essential in order to give a feedback to the developmental actors for the purpose. Since, the resettlement process aims at a sustainable development, the monitoring mechanism should also be very much culture-specific in order to measure the development as desired by the community and not by official targets. In this perspective, specific methodologies should be designed keeping in view the official target at one end and the community for whom it has been designed at the other. This necessitates the development of the monitoring instruments as well as mechanisms which take into account the "very way of life" at the people concerned and hence the culture of the group. Hence, culture specific monitoring takes into account the following two aspects viz;
(1) Monitoring in the Framework of Culture: This aspect highlights the fact that true development is very much culture-specific and any attempt for the measurement of such a phenomenon should take into account the cultural view in order to have a holistic representation. Cultural indicators can be taken for the purpose as developmental change is linked with cultural change. Hence, the resettlement activities should keep in view the cultural aspects of the community through some indicators so that emphasis can be made in those aspects, which can have also scope for measurement so that it can be monitored and evaluated. Hence, monitoring through these indicators gives the true picture of Culture-specific resettlement.

(2) Cultural Approach in Monitoring: This approach highlights participation from all the stakeholders, as all of them are instrumental in the developmental process. But such a monitoring process is really difficult as it is necessary to aggregate the information provided by various stakeholders in a scientific way. So, even though this approach sounds good in a theoretical front, the implementation of such a system adopting logical procedures and at the same time easy for implementation and interpretation is in a challenging job.

Hence, Culture-specific monitoring, taking these two aspects entails multi-dimensionality, both in terms of multiple indicators as well as multiple-stakeholders. In this research, attempts have been made to capture both the aspects in the development of analytical monitoring systems. The validity of this system has also been tested taking into account the study villages before and after the displacement condition so that inferences can be drawn regarding the resettlement operation. Inputs from the areas of the statistics, matrix, algebra etc. have been considered for the development of such systems. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) package has been utilized for the
computer-based analysis for the implementation of such models in the study area.

1.4. Review of Literature: In the present context "there is a great pressure on Government to accelerate national development, make use of up to date and relevant, technological innovations, adopt and facilitate necessary institutional changes; increase national production, make full use of human and their resources and improve the level of living". As rightly pointed out, "the developing world now faces the challenges of accelerating the rate of socio-economic development" (Shils, 1962). Several authors (Exman, 1962; Colm and Geiger, 1962; Rigge, 1970; Todaro, 1977; Weidner, 1970;) have defined development in different ways. To most of them development aims at progress in the direction of nation-building or socio-economic progress. But development always creates changes in the existing society. It has been rightly said that, "when a village is faced with a suggestion of change, there exists a balance of forces. On one side of the scale are those forces, which are against change-conservation, apathy and the like. On the other side are the forces for change-dissatisfaction, with existing conditions, village pride and so on. Successful community development consists largely of choosing those projects where the balance is almost even and then trying to lighten the forces against change to increase the factors working for change"(Jackson, 1956).

After long years working for development people felt that the expected result is quite far and they realized that the notion of development should run with people’s own culture and way of life. Different scholars started to identify various lacunas in development works, and, more or less, it was felt that these are related to people’s culture directly. Then, another group of people, started to give their views on culture-specific development works. "When a country develops endogenously, its way of life should be based on respect for traditional values, for the
authenticity of its culture, and for creative aptitudes of its people” (Alehina, 1982). Thus, “if development is to fulfill peoples, expectations it cannot be patterned on an outside model, it must be achieved in accordance with goals and methods freely chosen by each society, care being taken to ensure that exchange in knowledge in human and social sciences as also in the technology, do not impede endogenous development, but on the contrary, help it to get off the ground (Schwendler, 1984). Various studies in the last decade explain the importance of “Culture” in developmental works and how it acts in such programmes (Jackson, 1989; Jenks, 1993; Nuget and Shore, 1997; Crang, 1998; Kuper, 1999).

In the name of development or for the sake of development forced displacements generally occurs. No doubt, some people of a country get benefit from huge developmental infrastructures, but many other people suffer. Though in some cases, steps are being taken to reduce the impoverishment, but in most of the cases one single attribute, which is the major one of a community: the pride, tradition, beliefs, values or in a single word “Culture” is not taken into consideration. Displacement and Resettlement is one of the fields where one can find a number of notable accounts of different authors. Most of the studies on development-induced displacement are based on livelihoods. But the health and nutritional aspects of the displayed person should be taken seriously while studying displacement and resettlement, as has been rightly pointed out by Ramaiah, (1998). While displacement due to development projects has gone for decades, until recently, no policy existed anywhere to deal specifically with the problem. Thangraj, (1998) has highlighted this issue by drawing examples from projects assisted by World Bank. Regarding the resettlement activities, as of now, the “Eight-Dimensional Model on Risk and Impoverishment” envisaged by Cernea, (1997), has been widely accepted throughout the world. But Mathur, (1998) has added another risk 'loss of access to
basic public services' to Cernea's Model, and has justified it by taking one example from Rajasthan. Similarly it has been pointed out that the good intentions and sound policies are not enough to resettle the tribals in a fair way (Mahapatra, 1996).


Now-a-days monitoring has become a part of each developmental activity or project. In a simple way, monitoring can be defined as "it is the continuous assessment of the progress and performance of developmental intervention" (Mikkelsen, 2005). It is also defined as "a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing developmental intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds"(DAC 2001). Different scholars for monitoring activities have earmarked different systematic mechanisms. Among these the notable publications are Rossi, P.H., Freeman, H.E., 1979, Primer, A., 2003, Gosling, L and Edwards, M., 1995. Similarly later on emphasis was made on Participatory Monitoring System, which is considered as
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In the present research, one single tribal community, the Parajas has been taken into account as the socio-cultural risk and impoverishment the community faces during displacement and rehabilitation activities can be clearly identified. The various attributes of Paraja culture have been discussed here based on first hand information as well as from studies done by other scholars. Notable studies on Paraja culture have been made by the following authors: Padhy and Satapathy, 1989, Rout, 1964, Mohanty, 2004, Urlaka, 1976, Panda, 1996, Ramdas, 1931, K.S.Singh, 1994, Thurston, 1994, Mohanty, 1997, Russell and Hiralal, 1968. Mr. Gopinath Mohanty's award winning novel "Paraja" is an excellent andbook to know Paraja culture. Later on discussion have been made to highlight the changes that have occurred in Paraja culture due to displacement, in the backdrop of their traditional culture as been written by the above writers.
1.5. Research Methodology Adopted: Anthropological studies employ variety of field techniques for data collection. The various techniques are not only very specific but also very practical and effective in the fieldwork. The uniqueness of anthropological fieldwork lies in the fact that the researcher beautifully combines several techniques of data collection in a single research project and able to strike a balance among all the techniques so that the collected data are reliable and yields satisfactory results.

The methodology used for this study is ethnographic research, which emphasizes on “learning from the people” rather than “studying people”. This is because endogenous development aims to give primacy to the people studied. The sampling method used in this study is Random sampling, which simply reaches out and takes the cases that fall to hand, continuing the process until the sample reaches a designated size.

The information include both primary and secondary data. Primary data are those, which are collected from the people, more particularly from the informants. The primary data are collected by the researcher for the purpose of investigation at hand. The ethnographer frequently has an additional means of securing data that of consulting existing records, which includes public and private documents, statistical compilation, administrative records, traveler’s accounts and other types of publications. The data are thus information and statistics not gathered from the immediate study of hand but from some other sources. The data about the project and the affected people, compensation package, etc of this study come under it. All these fall under secondary data.

The various techniques adopted for collecting data for the present study are:

1.5.1. Participant Observation: As a technique, participant observation is central to all social sciences. It has been singled out and treated as a rather specialized field approach with peculiar problems of its own, but this has obscured the extent to which the various social sciences depend upon it. Anthropologists dealing with cultures other
than their own have consciously recognized and utilized the technique as a matter of necessity. In participant observation, the researcher not only observes and makes note of the events in the everyday life of the community but also participates in them as a partial member at least. This technique has been facilitated by a close study of different activities like economic activities, family structure and forest collection etc of the community member studied.

1.5.2. Interview: The interview is a technique of fieldwork, which is used to watch the behaviour of an individual or individuals, to record statements, to observe the concrete results of social or group interaction. It is therefore, a social process; it usually involves interaction at least between two persons. It is a technique of securing certain information from the subject, which is known only to the subject and cannot be gathered from any other sources. Among the several types of interview the following types have been used in the present study.

Individual Interview: This type of interview is also known as personal interview, which involves one person with another. With question and answer goes stimulus and response. Every response becomes a stimulus for another response. Information regarding the household, family members, culture of the community, process of rehabilitation, compensation provided with, status of the Project Affected Persons before and after displacement etc have been collected by employing this technique.

Group Interview As the name implies, the data, which are collected by interviewing a group of people jointly, is known as such. The group is used when an interviewer meets a number of people in one place and presents them a schedule to obtain the information desired. By using this technique cross-examine of collected data about the compensation procedure; traditional culture of the community etc has been done.
Key Informant Interview: Key informants are those individuals who have not only proved themselves well informed and well connected but have demonstrated a capacity to adopt the standpoint of the investigator, informing him of rumors and coming events, suggesting secondary informants, securing additional data on their own, preparing the way, advising on tactics and tact, and assisting the field worker in numerous other ways. The key informant has helped in building the rapport in the community and to in identifying the sites to be studied and given his input on the displacement rehabilitation process.

1.5.3. Case Study: Traditionally case study has been a method of qualitative analysis. It is based on intensive study of comparatively fewer persons sometimes confined to a very small number of cases only. The field of study is comparatively limited but has more of depth in it. It aims at studying everything about something, rather then something about everything. The unit of study may be an individual, a family, an institution, a culture group or the entire community. It is an excellent method for examining the behaviour of a single unit in greater detail. This method is therefore, generally more appropriate for the idiographic approach which emphasizes the uniqueness of the unit of study rather than the homothetic approach which emphasized that behaviour should be studied by observing a variety of people with an aim of formulating general laws of behaviour. Six case studies have been presented in this study on the matter of a PAP getting job as compensation, improved housing condition, reduced land status, becoming landowner from landless labour due to compensation, and people still practicing donger chas and priest who did not left the original habitation (Which proves their attachment to culture).

1.5.4. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): PRA is a particular form of qualitative research used to gain an in-depth understanding of a community or a situation. It is sometimes called Participatory Rapid Assessment because the information is collected in few weeks. PRA is a
form of assessment based on the participation of a range of different people including people from the community affected by the work. The aim is for people to analyze their own situation, rather than to have it analyzed by outsiders.

It is a methodology for interacting with villagers, understanding them and learning from them. It involves a set of principles, a process of communication and a means of methods for seeking villagers participation in putting forward their points of view about any issue and enabling them to do their own analysis with a view to make use of such learning. It is a means for collecting various kinds of data, identifying and mobilizing intended group and evoking their participation and also opening ways in which intended groups can participate in decision-making, project design, execution and monitoring. It is useful methodology to focus attention on people, either livelihoods and their inter relationships with socio-economic and sociological factors.

The overall aim of the PRA process is to give more power to the community, and to reverse power relations and hierarchies between communities and those perceived as being development experts and planners from outside.

Various tools and techniques for gathering information under PRA are, secondary sources, direct observation, interviews (individual, key informant and group) etc., which have been discussed earlier. Semi-structured interview is essential for this purpose. It became very much essential to conduct focus group discussions for collecting information in PRA.

In PRA method information is collected by the use of social maps or resource maps, Transect, Seasonality Analysis, Trend or Timeline
analysis, Venn Diagrams or Chapati Diagrams, Matrix Analysis or Wealth ranking. Usually these tools are very useful for designing any developmental programmes, but these can also used to identify the present situation of the people so that comparisons can be made to identify the differences that occurred. As these tools are used with a group of people in a participatory way, the validity of the information collected reaches the optimum limit. Social or resource map and transect generally help to find out the resource of the village, while Venn diagrams help to highlight the importance of various institutional relationships. Timeline analysis helps to know the past of the community while seasonality highlights the seasonal occurrence of different crops, diseases and such related matters.

In the present study these tools have been used to find out the difference that occurred in people's life after displacement. While social maps helped to find out the people's relation with natural as well as social resources, timeline analysis helped to figure out about resettlement activities and compensation packages. Through seasonality, researchers have tried to find out the cropping pattern and food production of the community. The Venn diagrams have helped to show the people's relation with various institutions like R&R office, Block Office, Health and Education related institutions.

1.5.5.Focuss Group Discussion: A small group of people (6-12) with specialist knowledge or interest in a particular topic is invited to discuss specific topics in details. A facilitator is chosen to keep the discussion on or around the original topic and to stop individuals dominating the discussion. It can bring together people who have a particular problem, those who cannot speak up at large meetings (women or minority groups). Usually the cross checks of different data already generated is done through FGD. In the present work the community development activities done by the Indravati Authority and
their present status have been discussed through this technique. Besides information about the social institutions of Paraja have been collected by the help of this method.

1.5.6. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities And Constraints

Analysis: This is a tool, which provides a framework for group analysis of a given situation. It encourages inputs from many people, helps people “Brainstorm” potential solutions (opportunities) and constraints, and in a way of gathering information that can be useful in problem analysis, monitoring and evaluation. The overall meaning of this tool of different heads are as follows:

**Strengths:** Those things that have worked for the betterment and one is proud to say about the project, situation or activities.

**Weaknesses:** Those things that have not worked so well for the project, we can say, those things could have gone better.

**Opportunities:** These are the ideas on how to overcome weaknesses and build on strengths.

**Constraints:** The barriers that exist which reduce the range of opportunities for change.

Together these make up SWOC analysis. For each heading, the group defines, discusses and records as many factors as possible. From the analysis, issue that needs to be tackled emerged and objectives and strategies can be identified. In the present research this tool has been used as a tool for Culture Specific Monitoring as it involves the community’s participation. The researcher has done the SWOC analysis on the compensation package of R&R unit and has identified the peoples view on it.
1.5.7. **Photography:** Still photography has its very own place in anthropological field works, providing one eyewitness account of many events.

1.6 **Chapter Contents:** "We must act", "So that poverty will be alleviated, our environment protected, social justice extended, human rights strengthened. Social injustice can destroy economic and political advances". (Wolfensohn, President, World Bank, 1995). The exact meaning is that since time immemorial the concepts like "human right" "social justice", "social inclusion" have not been uttered in mainstream development discourse. Now these concepts started finding their way into public forum, influencing policies for development and poverty reduction.

The present study has tried to highlight such issues in displacement and resettlement and suggests monitoring mechanism to reduce the socio-psycho and cultural disruptions emerging out of such conditions. It has tried to identify the cultural problems associated with displacement and resettlement by taking a single tribal community Paraja into account. On the other hand, the present study has also focused to design different types of monitoring mechanisms that can be used for better achievement of developmental results and can be used for reducing the risk and impoverishment.

The first chapter covers the objectives of the study or why such a research proposal was taken up. Then various related literatures on displacement and resettlement, monitoring and the Paraja tribes have been thoroughly reviewed. The next part explains the various research methodologies used for conducting research covering both traditional and modern research methods. Contents of various chapters are given
at the end of the chapter in a nutshell to indicate the overall coverage of the study.

The second chapter is about displacement and resettlement. In the introduction both the words were explained along with the history of the displacement. The various types of displacement and reasons for displacement as well as the statistics of displacement have been discussed elaborately. The next item explains about the Governmental effort and Modified Draft National policy of resettlement. As the Upper Indravati Project is situated in Orissa, the Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project-Affected Person’s Policy has been discussed in the next part. Similarly World Bank has funded the Upper Indravati project, so the author also discusses the Operational Directives of the World Bank for projects funded by it. General discussions on some rehabilitation measures have been made along with the current status of some resettlement areas in the next part. This chapter tries to highlight that people are still suffering though there are so many policies for rehabilitation and resettlement.

The third chapter is about the project and the people. As the study has been made to highlight the cultural problems associated with the Development programs, one simple tribal society, Paraja has been taken for intensive study. In the chapter, a comparative study has been done on their past and present culture and the author has tried to find out what changes have occurred in their way of life after displacement. In the first part of the chapter detailed picture of the Upper Indravati Project has been given which includes the salient features of the project along with the rate of displacement. In the second part the original culture of the tribe has been narrated while in the last part discussion have been made on the present culture, which identifies the changes that have occurred in their way of life.
In the fourth chapter, an elaborate discussion has been made on the concept of Monitoring. This chapter tries to define what monitoring is and its various types. Similarly, the monitoring activities undertaken by Non Government Organisation, Government and World Bank have constituted one part of this chapter. Lastly the author has tried to give one complete meaning to culture specific monitoring system and how it can be done. This chapter also highlights the monitoring activities undertaken by the Upper Indravati Project authorities.

From fifth chapter onwards, analysis of various data has been made. As Michael M.Cerneaa’s model on measuring rehabilitation has been widely accepted throughout the world, the author did not dare to miss one analysis in the present research study. The fifth chapter highlights the analysis based on Cernea’s model though all the parameters mentioned by him have not taken into consideration. Still this chapter is able to point out some of the problems that arise due to displacement.

Participatory Monitoring system has been thoroughly discussed in the sixth chapter, along with the analysis of various findings based on cultural dimension. Here the researcher is only the facilitator and every matter pertaining to this chapter has been made in a participatory basis. The methods like participatory rural appraisal (PRA), strength, weakness, opportunity and constraint (SWOC) were used for this chapter.

In chapter seventh, attempt has been made to develop Human Settlement Index (HSI) based on the concept of Housing, Cultivable land- holding and Social Articulation. Apart from this, various statistical techniques have been utilized for a comparative analysis of villages based on major attributes in pre as well as post displacement.
conditions. All these have been used to monitor resettlement activities in a holistic framework.

Chapter eighth discusses Multi-Perspective Monitoring based on multiple indicators and multiple stakeholders unlike goal-orientated monitoring, which is generally in practice. This highlights participation of various stakeholders in the monitoring process along several criteria governing resettlement process. An analytic model has been developed for pooling the opinion of these stakeholders regarding functioning of resettlement process in multiple areas in order to minimize the imbalances if any.

As usual the last chapter contains the concluding remarks and scope for further research. As research is a continuous process and it has no limitation, the author has tried to point out about the further scope for research for such type of projects.