Chapter-IX

Summary of Findings

and Conclusions
9.1 Introduction:

Resettlement is a process of settling down permanently at a place other than the ancestral place after displacement. There are two types of resettlement on the basis of people’s willingness. Some people wish to resettle at the other places, but the others have been forcibly displaced due to natural calamities and human activities. Human activities influence displacement and resettlement in two ways. First, wars and control over resources in other regions result in a huge forced migration of people. The nature of this type of human activities mainly occur between inter country or across different political boundaries. Secondly, within the political boundary the development activities often displace large numbers of people from their native land. Government, however, tries to rehabilitate the affected people. This type of resettlement is common in the world as development activities such as construction of mega projects, super highways, mining and dam constructions take place.

9.2 Summary of Findings:

The First Chapter of this research work deals with introduction to resettlement; causes and consequences of involuntary resettlement; literature reviews; objectives, and hypotheses. The construction of big dams causes a huge displacement and resettlement of a large number of families in the world both in the developing and in the developed nations. The consequences of such displacements have been studied by various scholars, academicians and bureaucrats. The relevant literature shows that involuntary resettlement due to development activities affect the people in both positive and negative ways. Many studies indicate that the resettled face various economic and social hardships after resettlement at their new sites. Some studies examined that these people become economically secure but fail to maintain their social networks. Though in the early years the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) came under the preview of study but the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) attracted the scholars till very late. In the initial period of resettlement policies, cash compensation has been given to the affected families. But SSP was the first project where land compensation has been given. It has also been found that most of the scholars have only studied the economic and social conditions of resettled families but have not included the impact on local communities. The local people too, are an integral part of the resettlement process. The influx of resettlers at new sites increases the population.
pressure and resource use of the region. Therefore, both sets of population have been taken for the present study.

The Second Chapter entitled "Area of the Study, Data Base and Methodologies" deals with the introduction of the study area, data base and methodologies. The area of the present study is the SSP affected families resettled in Gujarat from all the three riparian states. A total of 235 resettlement sites have been developed by the Government of Gujarat. It has been found that the families of Madhya Pradesh have been resettled in a wide area covering seven districts of Gujarat while the families from the other two states have been resettled in a compact manner covering only three districts of Gujarat.

The study area has been classified into various geographic regions as classified by B. K. Roy. Maximum sites are found in Vadodara Plain, Orasng-Heran Plain, Lower Narmada Valley and Mahi Plain. In the present study, ten sample villages have been selected on the basis of stratified random sampling method. Out of ten sample villages, four villages have been selected from Vadodara Plain, three from Orasng-Heran Plain and one each from Mahi Pain, Lower Narmada Valley and Narmada Gorge. The social and cultural characteristics of the sample villages such as education level, caste structure, family size, and age and sex composition have been elaborated in detail.

The data for the present analysis has been collected through structured questionnaires separately from the resettled and local population. A pilot survey was conducted and minor survey problems were resolved. To examine the factors contributing to the selection of villages as destination by the affected families, variables such as resettlement at relative's village, resettlement at resourceful village, employment opportunities and similarity of culture and traditions have been considered.

Variables such as the use of compensation money to purchase new land, to purchase the house and household items have been examined to judge whether the sample households have used the compensation money to purchase productive assets or not. Variables such as occupation before and after the resettlement, resource base in pre and post-resettlement phases and spatial interaction opportunities and amenities
in pre and post resettlement phases have been examined to identify the changes in occupation of the target groups.

To examine the socio-economic conditions, variables such as employment status, size of land holding, number of animals per family, conditions of living environment, education level, religious and cultural practices and so on have been considered.

To examine the areas of socio-economic co-operation between the resettled and the host population, variables such as exchange of labour, economic cooperation (in terms of providing cash or kind) have been taken into account. To find out the incidence of conflicts, variables such as conflicts over residential plots, conflicts over agricultural land, conflicts over grazing land and resources have been observed. To study the health care status, variables such as the frequency of illness, source of medical treatment, problems faced by women and social problems have been considered. The study is based on the primary data obtained through field survey.

The Third Chapter entitled “Sardar Sarovar Project and Resettlement” presents the historical perspective of Narmada River Basin and Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). SSP is one of the major projects on the river Narmada. It is an interstate project and the most controversial one over various issues. The central government constituted a committee to resolve these controversial issues. It submitted its report in 1979 which has been known as NWDT award. After NWDT award, the central government and concerned state governments have constituted various authorities and committees to study and control the function of the SSP.

The most controversial issue over resettlement of the displaced people came into the light in 1980’s when NGO’s, Peoples’ Organizations and Social Activists intervened in the matter. During 1980’s and 1990’s a series of struggle of the displaced people with the help of social activists prevailed and conflicts started. The affected people and people’s organization went to the courts over resettlement and related issues. The courts gave directions to the state governments for proper resettlement. The Government of Gujarat, too, made guidelines for rehabilitation and constituted SSPA for proper resettlement with the help of NGO’s, people’s organizations and social activists. These organizations have played a major role in the process of the resettlement of these people.
The **Fourth Chapter** titled “Choices of Sites for Resettlement” provides an investigation of the factors contributing to the process of selection of resettlement sites as destination by the resettlers. Further, the processes in the selection of resettlement sites and allotment of land to the affected families have been discussed. The number of choices given to the resettled families has been examined. It has been found that more choices to select the resettlement sites have been given to the maximum number of families in Golagamdi and Pansoli villages. On the other hand, the majority of families in Gora, Vejpur-1 and Parveta (Gather) sites indicated that no choices had been provided to them. Maximum families in Vyara-2, Junarampura and Vyara-1 sites have responded that less number of choices had been given to them. It has been found out that the maximum choices had been provided to the affected families from Gujarat state and the lowest to the families displaced from Maharashtra that resettled in Gujarat.

The affected people considered various factors such as social belongingness, economic as well as geographic belongingness at the time of selection. Some of the family members visited the sites earlier where they wanted to restart their livelihood. Choices have been made in the selection of resettlement sites by various members of family, community, *falia* (group of few families), relatives and so on. While making the choices, the households considered the suggestions of several persons.

Data reflects that social relations at old villages particularly in the *falia* played a major role in selecting the new site. Other family members also contributed in the selection of sites. Family bondage in terms of decision making in selection process played a major role too. Self and community jointly also influenced the selection of sites. So, it is interesting to note that community alone did not play an important role, the selection has been influenced by other factors, too. The responses of various resettlement sites are different. The maximum percentage of families in Golagamdi, Junarampura, Vraya-1 (all displaced from Madhya Pradesh) and Vyara-2 sites (affected from Maharashtra) have revealed that the sites have been selected by head of the family. The highest families in Dhefa and Pansoli (Gujarat affected families) have reported that other family members have selected the sites for settlement. The old *falia* people played an important role in the selection of Parveta (Gather), Parveta (Manibeli) and Vejpur-1 resettled by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively. Few families have not responded to this question.
The resettlement sites are scattered over seven districts in Gujarat. The affected families covered a distance varying from less than ten kilometers to more than 450 kilometers from the original villages to resettle at new sites. The people of Maharashtra and Gujarat have been resettled nearer to the river as well as to their original villages in comparison to the families resettled from Madhya Pradesh. This was because the process of resettlement from the submerged villages of the earlier two states had started during the initial period of construction of SSP due to the proximity to the dam site. Secondly, the people of Madhya Pradesh have no cultural and social affiliation with Gujarat people and hence the distance did not affect them.

The factors affecting the selection of resettlement sites have been taken into consideration for study. There were as many as 22 different reasons covering economic, social-cultural and geographical factors that were identified and respondents gave their answers accordingly. These responses were further condensed into three categories namely Economic, Socio-cultural and Geographical factors. Proportion of respondents preferring each one of them has been tabulated for all the ten resettlement sites. It has been found that the social and cultural factors have been dominant in the selection of resettlement sites by the displaced families followed by geographical and economic factors. Here, it is worth mentioning that resettlement is a function of not a single reason but of a combination of two or more reasons. The same is true when a single broad category is taken into consideration. For instance, if we see the impact of socio-cultural factors like "resettled with other falia people, with relatives, with same caste people and so on", it has found that they are not responsible in isolation but combination of these is responsible for the selection of the resettlement site.

People from different resettlement sites have given due consideration to social and cultural factors except for the people from Dhefa and Gora sites, where economic and geographic factors have an edge over other factors. The detailed study of the influence of social and cultural factors reveals that majority of the displaced persons preferred to resettle with other separated family members of same falia and along with the same community people. About two-third families selected the site with their relatives along with the combination of other socio-cultural factors. The maximum families of Pansoli, Parveta (Gather), Parveta (Manibeli) and Vyara-2 villages belong
to this category. The last two sites belong to the displaced families from the Maharashtra part of the submergence area of SSP.

Geographical factors such as availability of common property resources, infrastructural facilities (bank and loan facilities), post offices were less significant. There were only a few settlements where resettlers opted for the land which was earlier government land and managed to get their land allotments free of cost. In the meantime, they spent most of the money they received as compensation on developing the land. Better loan facility had not been a prominent factor because in their old villages, they used to take the loan from private money lenders such as Vaniyas, goldsmiths, shopkeepers, vepari from the local haat area or local market place by mortgaging the ornaments as these were considered as fixed assets for persons in need of money.

Geographical factors were not so prominent in the consideration at the time of selection of resettlement sites. However, among these factors, proximity to an urban centre drew some attention of the resettlers and about six percent of the total respondents laid more stress on this factor. On the other hand, factors like proximity to old village had been neglected by them. However, the highest responses to this factor have been observed at the Gora site. Parveta (Gather) and Vyara-2 sites considered the nearness of agricultural fields to the places of residence as a dominant factor at the time of selection of site.

Contrary to the above two broad categories, the third category i.e. economic criterion was not considered important that determined the choice of selection of resettlement sites except in Dhefa. The maximum number of families at Junarampura and Vejpur-1 (both resettled from Madhya Pradesh) considered water as important factor in selection of these sites. Better quality of land was also considered by the resettled people. More than three-fourths of the total households at Pansoli had opted for the site because of availability of better quality of land. The people at Vyara-2 had also taken into consideration this aspect.

Higher employment opportunities is another economic factor that played an important role in the selection of sites. Due to this, the people opted for the sites with central location that were well connected with roads or railways. Some resettlers have
chosen the sites of agricultural land available in the plain areas with the quality of soil similar to that of their submerged villages.

To conclude in the light of first objective that the families shifted from Maharashtra considered social factors most important whereas the families of Madhya Pradesh equally preferred economic factors also. On the other hand, the families from Gujarat showed mixed responses. In the resettlement sites of Gujarat more emphasis has been given to social factors in Gora and Parveta (Gather) and least on economic factors. Economic factors were dominant in Dhefa whereas social as well as economic factors were dominant in the Pansoli site.

It has been hypothesized that the process of selection as destination by the resettlers mainly depends on the availability of jobs and economic opportunity rather than other socio-cultural factors. It has been found that the social and cultural factors dominated over the economic factors. However, in some resettlement sites infrastructural facilities have also been important. In brief, it can be concluded that the social and cultural factors, with a combination of economic factors played decisive role in the selection of resettlement sites by the displaced families.

The Fifth Chapter titled as “Compensation Money and its Utilization” depicts the utilization of compensation money among the resettlers and the local communities. The compensation package in terms of cash and kind has been given to the affected families. In terms of compensation in kind, agricultural land and implements have been distributed to eligible families. Some families, however, did not receive compensation in sample sites because the heads of these families were minor as on 1.1.1987, as this date was fixed by the Government of Gujarat to become eligible for compensation. Some families responded that the government had given land to them at other resettlement sites but they did not consider this.

The benefit of free crop insurance for the first two years after resettlement has also been given to these people. However, during the survey a few families have reported taking the benefit of the crop insurance scheme due to unawareness. About two-third resettled families have responded that they have received cattle and some families got agricultural implements (cart or plough); subsidy on purchasing crop seeds and in levelling the agricultural land for making it cultivable.
Other kinds of compensation in the form of house or house plot has also been provided to the resettled families. Only less than one-fifth surveyed families received constructed houses and tin sheds. The cash payment in the form of subsistence allowance, resettlement grant, grant in aid, development grant, and maintenance allowance has been distributed among the resettled families on the basis of NWDT award and Government of Gujarat policy.

The compensation received by resettled families has been utilized either for various purposes such as purchase of land; for construction of house; procurement of miscellaneous movable assets; establishment of business and household industries; savings in banks and post offices; or used for performing family functions such as marriage ceremony, birth or death functions; purchasing food stuffs, drinks and other necessary household items; and in some cases consumed in gambling, drinking and so on.

The respondents have spent the compensation money in different ways. Some of them have invested more money in income generating activities mainly related to agriculture while others have used it in conspicuous consumption such as purchase of day to day household consumables and others on non-income generating items. The most vital expenditure that covered three fourth share of the compensation money is the construction of house which is essential for survival.

The per cent utilization of money by the head of the household according to their level of education shows that the percentage share in income generating assets has increased with an increase in the level of education. In the category of essential expenditure it has been observed that illiterates used more money in comparison to the educated families. The highest amount has been used to construct the houses among the uneducated families rather than the educated families. It is pertinent to note that the higher educated have not invested in non-income generating expenditure.

The village wise analysis shows that education plays an important role in the investment of money in productive assets in Gora, Junarampura, Parveta (Gather) and Vejpur-1. The people from Maharashtra showed mixed impact of education. On the other hand, Pansoli and Vyara-1 reflect negative impact of education on investment. In essential expenditure, the families in all sample villages spent maximum money on house construction followed by food and clothing. The lowest expenditure has been
spent on education. The people in Golagamdi and Vyara-1 (Madhya Pradesh resettled sites) have not spent money on education. The educated people spent less money with increase in the level of education in Pansoli and Parveta (Gather) and Parveta (Manibeli). However, expenditure is high among the educated people in Dhefa, Golagamdi, Gora and Vyara-1 sites.

The resettled families have utilized a sizable share of their compensation money in social and religious functions. The people have strong social linkages and after resettlement it becomes stronger, more compact and cohesive. Therefore, they are more inclined to observe all these religious functions in order to reinforce their social solidarity.

A common human tendency that is found everywhere is that possession of money lures the people towards the possession of luxurious items. The same is true also in the present case where nearly one fifth of the resettled families have purchased assets such as bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, mobile phones out of compensation money. High percentages in expenditure was found in Dhefa, Vyara-1 and Vejpur-1. The families in Gora and Junarampura villages did not utilize money for this purpose.

The families have also consumed a small share of money in liquor and gambling. The people of Vyara-1 have wasted the highest share of total money in non income generating items and vices. The families in Pansoli and Dhefa also show high level of consumption on such heads. The resettled families have spent a large share of their compensation money on the repayment of old debts. It is high in Junarampura and Vejpur-1 whereas the opposite is true for Gora village.

It has been found that nearly 300 acres of land has been acquired from the local population. Sixteen per cent of the sample households reported that land has been acquired from them. Gora village was most affected village in this respect whereas no land from the families of Talayapura village was acquired. The landlords of Amleshwar (10 Kms) sold their land in Talayapura. Earlier, the land was cultivated by Chakar (contract worker) of Talayapura village working for the ‘patels’.

The local people have spent the money on various heads. It is found that out of 54 households 39 received compensation money for their land given for resettlement and other purposes. Other households have yet not received the compensation because
of delay arising due to different types of disputes. The highest percentage of money has been used in purchasing agricultural equipments and implements followed by repayment of old debts to landlords, banks, moneylenders; savings in banks; on purchasing household items such as food and clothing. A small share of total money received from government has been spent in repairing or construction of new house. An insignificant amount of money has been spent on small business, purchase of agricultural land, on education, on liquor, on purchase of luxury items and jewellery. It is interesting to note that no compensation money has been used on health or medicine and in court cases.

The expenditures have been clubbed into three broad categories of income generating investment; essential expenditure and non income generating expenditure. The utilization pattern by level of education shows that literate persons have invested their compensation money in income generating assets as compared to the illiterates. Most of the illiterate persons have utilized the money in house construction which is essential for their survival. The households educated up to primary level have invested money mainly in small business, luxury goods and as deposits in banks. The households educated up to secondary level preferred to purchase agricultural land, implements and equipments. It is found that the families educated up to primary and secondary level have invested on productive assets whereas the illiterate persons have spent on acquiring the essential items. However, the higher educated people have spent their maximum money on non income generating items mainly on social functions and luxury items.

It can be concluded that the maximum money has been invested in income generating items particularly for purchasing agricultural equipments and implements. The lowest amount has been consumed in non income generating items especially for repayment of loans. Education has played a major role in determining investment of money. The educated people have invested more money in income generating investment. The higher educated have spent less money in essential expenditure. However, the illiterates have not used money in non income generating expenditure.

The working hypothesis for the second objective is that higher the education level of the people, more is the tendency to utilize the compensation money in productive assets. It has been concluded that the utilization of money in income
generating items increases as the level of education increases among the local families and there is mixed impact among the resettled families. Two sites families resettled from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat each and one from Maharashtra showed the impact of education on utilization of money in productive assets. Two sites viz. Pansoli (of Gujarat) and Vyara-1 (of Madhya Pradesh) showed negative impact of education. The illiterates have spent more compensation money on essential items among the local families whereas a mixed pattern in the sample villages has been observed among the resettled families. The three sites viz. Pansoli, Parveta (Gather) and Parveta (Manibeli) i.e. one each from all the three concerned states spent lower money with increase in the level of education of the head of the households. The educated families in rest of the villages spent more money on essential items. It is pertinent to note that the educated families have spent more money in non-income generating items among the locals as well as resettlers, i.e. on the purchase of luxury items.

Chapter sixth examines the “Occupational Structure among the Resettled and Local Population”. A change in work force may occur after a sudden influx of population on land and resources at resettlement sites. So, it is also important to find out the occupational structure among the resettled and local families. For this, the occupation has been classified in two categories viz. main occupation and subsidiary occupation depending on the time devoted to each form of work. The economic activities of the project affected population showed a high degree of self-sufficiency in the submerged villages under the largely non-monetized economy. However, there was no saving. Hence, existence of these complementary production sources has prevented the emergence of unemployment.

The results show that a majority of the resettled families had engaged in agriculture and related activities (cultivation, cattle rearing and agriculture labour) and a few families were engaged in non agricultural activities such as fishing, hunting, wage labour, service and small business. Though the dependence on cultivation has lessened after resettlement, yet it was the most preferred main occupation among the resettled families. As main occupation, the proportion of families engaged as agricultural labourers has increased and it became the second most important economic activity at the resettlement sites. But a decreasing trend has been observed in cultivation and cattle rearing, fishing and hunting, gathering from the forest and other common area. They did not find any favourable conditions at the resettlement
sites to pursue these activities. Wage labour, too, became vital for sustenance. However, the percentage share engaged in service and small business had increased. However, it was very low at their native villages as well as at resettlement sites. In the light of above we can say that instead of self sufficiency resettled families have rendered more dependency on employment in agricultural sector as well as in service sector.

As a subsidiary occupation, cattle rearing was the most preferred mainly for agriculture and for organic manure purposes among the displaced at their native villages. This has been replaced by agricultural labour after resettlement. However, some of the resettled families opted this as a subsidiary occupation. They started poultry farming at new sites as it was found to be easier. Cattle rearing was on the decline due to low level of availability of resources and CPR at resettlement sites.

Among local communities, the agricultural labour or farm labour that provided livelihood decreased with the advent of the affected people. The decline was due to sale of agricultural land by the Patels and higher pressure of labour force in the area. But the position is different in the case of the resettlers. They worked on the other’s fields not for earning but for social cohesiveness. The local peasants working as sharecroppers on the land of absentee landlords were worst affected. These lands were sold to the government to be distributed among the resettlers. This has resulted in the shrinkage of the proportion of cultivators among both local families as well as the resettlers. Many of them became agricultural labourers and wage earners in the other sectors of the village economy.

There was a drastic change in wage labour among local population as a main occupation. This had increased after the advent of the resettled people. Again, gathering, hunting and fishing were unpopular among the local communities except in some cases. The sources of fishing were inland sources such as tanks, rivers, ponds and lakes. It has been found that the local people were engaged in fishing in Junarampura, Dhefa and Gora villages. However, they did not pursue these activities at a commercial scale, but for the fulfillment of their daily requirements. The percentage of population engaged in firewood collection was very low. Only the landless and poor families have adopted this occupation for their survival.
As a subsidiary occupation, maximum number of families were engaged in wage labour. The local communities were also engaged themselves in cattle rearing as a subsidiary occupation but this had decreased due to scarcity in the availability of fodder and hay as the common property reduced and population pressure in the area increased after resettlement. Only few families reared milching cattle for dairying. Some families who have been displaced from cultivation by the absentee landlords started cattle rearing for their survival.

In a nutshell, the resettlers and the local population were engaged in several types of occupations as their main work. The majority of resettled families were engaged in cultivation before as well as after resettlement. However, the dependence on cultivation decreased and the families started depending more on agricultural labour and wage labour. In wage labour they engaged in activities like masonry (Kadiyakam), digging of well; construction at roadsides and so on.

In the business and service sectors, the proportion of local families engaged was more than the resettled families before as well as after resettlement period. However, the percentage among the local families has increased in these sectors after resettlement period. Thus, we can say the higher number of families among resettled are involved in cultivation whereas the local families are shifting to non agricultural pursuits such as service in private or government sectors, established small business such as shopkeeping and skilled work like ironsmith etc, wage labour in the form of Kadiyakam and in cotton mills.

The hypothesis that the local communities and resettlers are more likely to adhere to their traditional occupation does not stand validated. The scarcity of land and animal husbandry force them to shift from traditional cultivation to agricultural labour and other wage earners. The scarcity of cattle resources also force them to shift from animal husbandry to poultry farming.

The Seventh Chapter titled as “Quality of Life: Resettled and Local Population” reveals the socio-economic status of the resettlers and the local families vis-a-vis cooperation and conflicts among these communities. It has been hypothesized that the socio-economic condition of the resettlers is likely to be better than the local families, because circumstances propel the resettlers to struggle harder in order to adapt in the new social ecology.
The economic condition has also been analyzed by taking variables such as size of land holding, source of irrigation, possession of agricultural implements and number of possessing domestic animals. A comparative analysis of size of land holding shows that per family size of agricultural land among the resettled families has decreased after resettlement. However, about 80 per cent of this was 'jangal khata' land. Before resettlement, the highest land per family has been found in Parevta (Manibeli) and the lowest in Vejpur-1 (shifted from Madhya Pradesh). After resettlement the highest land per family has been observed in Parveta (Gather) and lowest in Gora.

It has been discovered during the discussion that some resettled families do not cultivate land but rent it out on lease since government has given them land at distant places and in other villages. Few families did not get land, whereas some families have received infertile land where they practice subsistence agriculture. On the other hand among the local families, the highest land per family has been observed in Gora and lowest in Talayapura village.

The sources of irrigation have changed after resettlement particularly among the resettled communities. It has been found that about three-fourth of land was Bin-Piyat (un-irrigated) at the resettled old villages which have been reduced to one-fourth after resettlement. The river and streams were the main sources of irrigation that has been replaced by canal after resettlement. Among the local communities, canal was the main source for irrigation.

The use of various types of agricultural implements among the resettled families has also changed from traditional and simple to modern and complicated. The self made implements have been replaced by the purchased modern and efficient implements. This is mainly because of the increasing purchasing power of the resettled people. It can be inferred that more and more households prefer to purchase agricultural accessories like ploughs and carts rather than to make them from themselves. It is important to note that people have started using tractors for tilling agricultural plots either by their own tractors or hired on rent. However, people do not hire axe, tricam, woes and datradu in rural societies but use them on exchange basis at the time of need. Similarly, a positive change has been noticed in agricultural
practices of the local population between the two periods i.e. pre and post­resettlement. The use of tractors (purchased or hired) increased considerably.

In socio-cultural aspects have been analysed by taking the variables such as education level, caste composition, housing conditions, basic facilities and amenities, religious practices and so on. The education level of the head of the households among the local communities was high in comparison to the resettled families except in Dhefa and Parveta (Gather). Educated head of household was not found in Vyara-2 among the resettled families. The caste composition reflected that the resettled families mostly consisted of Scheduled Tribes like the Bhils and other related tribes. The family size among resettlers was high in all villages.

To assess the housing conditions, the material used in the construction of walls, roofs and floors have been taken into consideration. It has been found that the material used for walls has changed from bamboo to bricks by the resettled families after resettlement. On the other hand, the local families used bricks as well as tuar or cotton sticks for wall construction. Tin has not been used by the local communities while the resettled started using tin at resettlement sites. For the construction of roofs, the resettlers have shifted from ‘khakhra’ leaves to tin sheets along with wood after resettlement.

For the construction of roofs, the resettlers used tin sheets along with wood and Naliya (local tile) whereas the local families used market tiles and tin sheets along with wood. Concrete cemented roofs were found in the houses of so-called upper castes and economically better-off families among the local communities. The condition of the rest of the families was equal to that of the resettlers. The materials used for floor construction was almost the same as that of the roofs among both communities. Thus, housing conditions had improved after resettlement among the resettled community vis-a-vis that of the local population.

Analysis shows that the availability of civic amenities and sanitation facilities has improved after resettlement. The percentage of households having electricity has increased after resettlement. But it has also been observed that the electricity department has disconnected the electric connection of some of the households due to non-payment of bills. The situation among local families was better than the resettled families in this regard.
The resettled people had used the water from river for drinking purposes before resettlement but after resettlement they started using taps and hand pumps, alongwith the local communities. The lavatory condition was better among the local families. The resettled families responded that before resettlement they went to the river side and in the nearby forest areas and the place was fixed for both the sexes. But at resettlement sites, they are facing many problems due to scarcity of open space. Acute problem arises during the rainy season due to water logging.

To tighten the social security and cultural identity, the social bondage with relatives has increased after resettlement among the resettlers that was comparatively low among the local communities. It has also been noticed that the tribal communities have decreased their celebrations of traditional festivals such as Bhagoria, Kewada teej, Diwaso, Ganghor, Pathari Pooja at resettlement sites that were celebrated before resettlement using instruments such as Thali, Sarna (Sahnai) and Manjeera. But after resettlement, these people started celebrating the festivals common to the plain's region such as Dussehra, Janamasthmi and the like. This reveals the processes of acclimatization of the forced migrants with the local population.

The oustees of SSP have undergone a hectic socio-economic transformation in the process of resettlement. The process has uprooted them from their homeland. It has emotional repercussions in terms of loss of traditional values, culture and traditions. The analysis, however, also shows that resettlement has brought several economic improvements in the life of the persons affected. It has improved their quality of life through better housing conditions and economic stability. After resettlement they have better houses and they have land in their name. Their educational status also has shown considerable improvement. This has also given them much better agricultural infrastructure than what they had before resettlement. On the other hand, the local communities faced a plethora of problems due to the influx of the project affected families. The economic stability has shifted from agriculture and related activities to market oriented source of livelihood. The housing conditions were better among the resettled communities than the local population. No change has been observed in social aspects.

The cooperation as also conflicts among the resettled and local communities has been studied. It can be inferred that the resettlers have more conflict with local
communities than the local communities having it among themselves. There was low level of political conflicts among the resettlers and local population.

The social conflicts related to marriage were noticed among the resettled families. But these two communities had high level of conflicts in the economic field. The most affected families among the hosts were so called lower castes and poor people because CPR had been reduced after resettlement on which their survival depended. Hence, the incidence of economic conflicts has been observed between these two communities.

Thus, analysis shows that by and large the conflicts between resettlers and local communities was not of very serious nature. The resettlers showed slightly high propensity of conflicts related to CPR/grazing land, water and intrusion of animals on others' fields as compared to the local population. However, they have also reported about the help received from the host communities in conflict resolution, as in some cases.

Health is one of the significant indicators to measure the standards of living that have been discussed in the Eighth Chapter entitled as "Health Care Status". The resettled people faced considerable mental disturbances at the time shifting to the new sites. It has been noted that maximum number of families were suffering from demoralisation followed by stress and anger. Two variables have been taken to examine the health care status of resettlers and the local communities. These variables are (i) expenditure on food, and (ii) prevalence of different diseases.

The expenditure on food plays an important role in the process of health determination of a society that includes the adequate qualitative food availability and dietary habits. Health status or health care system also depends upon the access to medical facilities and the amount of money spent on food and health. As we compare the resettlers with hosts, it has been found that the resettlers have spent more money on food than the local communities in all villages except in Junarampura and Vejpur.

To see the change in the dietary habit, the frequency of taking number of meals in a day by the resettled and local families has been studied. It has been found out that the percentage of families having food twice a day has increased after resettlement among the resettled communities but more families had consumed food
thrice a day in their old villages. Among the local population, a remarkable percentage of families consumed food twice in a day. Thus, a higher percentage of population among resettlers were consuming food more than two times as compared with the local communities. This is because of the availability of disposable income due to consumption money in the hands of the resettlers. The frequency of consumption of non-vegetarian food was again found to be more among the resettled families as some of them were preparing these at home eg. poultry keeps for eggs.

Common diseases that existed among the resettled population were cough, cold and vomiting, *Kamdo*, malaria, pain in limbs, stomach pain, T. B. and typhoid. It has been identified that out of total surveyed resettled families, a remarkable number of the people have replied that they have the stomach problem due to indigestion of food. The resettled people were used to eating coarse grains such as Bajra, Maize, Kodra, Bhadi and so on at their old places. The course flour was prepared by grinding with Gharganti (rotary quern). But at resettlement sites they started consuming the fine flour of wheat which is grinded in flour mills that causes indigestion problems. Some people are facing obesity problem due to decline in the physical work as a result of change in the geographical area.

The results show that the majority of resettled and local families take treatment from private or charitable dispensary. They are not willing to go to Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres due to non-availability of doctors there at the time of emergency. Tradition based health care seeking from quakes like ‘Badwa’ or ‘Bhagat’ have declined among the resettled communities due to non-availability of herbal forest based medicinal products.

It has been found that many local families are facing more problems in comparison to the resettled population regarding medical treatment. It has been informed by the local communities that resettled people are provided medicines by the Government in case of emergency unlike the local people. However, about half of the resettled families responded that the medical facilities provided by SSPA are not receiving to their resettlement sites.

The use of modern health facilities was better reflected in expenditure per household on medical treatment which varies across the surveyed villages among the
resettled and local population. Expenditure per household on health is more among local families than the resettled communities. In Dhefa, Golagamdi, Junarampura and Vejpur-1 among locals this is substantially higher. On the other hand, expenditure per household on medical treatment has been found to be substantially higher for resettled population than the local in villages Gora, Vyara-2 and Parveta (Manibeli). In the remaining villages the differences are insignificant.

It can be concluded that the consumption of food in a day has decreased after resettlement but still this is higher than the local communities. The number of families among the resettled who consume non vegetation food has declined after migration. Hence, the frequency of taking it in a month was high among resettlers rather than local families. The incidence of occurrence of diseases was high among the locals at resettlement site.

9.3 Policy Imperatives:

The entire research, therefore, brings out certain policy implications which are as follows:

1. Many resettled families have shown dissatisfaction and reported that the government has not given complete information regarding the site given to them. So, it is suggested that the people should be given complete background information in future about the nature of the sites, before the choice is made by the concerned people. This would result in strengthening the economic, social and cultural integration, psychological and emotional satisfaction.

2. It has been found that some of the households have spent compensation money in non-income generating heads and in conspicuous consumption due to lack of knowledge. The people should be provided fund management skill through consultancy services.

3. Due to influx of the resettled families, the local landlords sold their land to the government. This resulted in uprooting the local sharecropper. At the same time, resettled people also could not reclaim the infertile and unproductive land for cultivation. The whole process brought a significant change in occupational redistribution leading to majority of them (in both communities) becoming agricultural labour instead of being cultivators. Some of them also
shifted to wage earner in non-agricultural sectors. It is, therefore, suggested that the resettled communities should be integrated with the local agricultural practices and agricultural extension services should be organised. Employment opportunities in the non farm sector should also be promoted.

4. It has been observed that the government has given undulated and rocky agricultural land which is infertile and unproductive to the resettled people at some of the sites. Further, some families reported that the government gave the agricultural land in two pieces away from each other and are 'Kotar' (barren and rocky agricultural land) and 'Korat' (ravine or undulated terrain land). Some of the families reported that the land has been given to them at places distant from their residences which made it difficult to cultivate and look after the fields. It has been suggested that the provision of granting land by the government will not be sufficient; unless and until it is ensured that the resettlers are properly rehabilitated and integrated with the local agricultural economy. Again land should be given in a consolidated form and near to places of residence.

5. The displaced tribal people were engaged in cattle rearing traditionally which was the additional supportive source of income at the time of instant need. But after resettlement, rearing of animals among them as a source of income has declined drastically due to non availability of grazing land; less land for domestication and increasing cost of fodder and so on. Among the local population, cattle rearing also declined due to the decrease of common property resources (because of the establishment of resettlement sites). Hence, to promote animal husbandry and poultery farming, the government should also provide extension services in this area covering modern methods. Further, emphasis should also be given to encourage this activity by providing more grazing land; low interest loan to purchase animals; providing veterinary services in the area as well as market linkages.

6. The government has launched a number of training programmes and schemes such as carpentry, masonry, tailoring, driving and so on to develop the skills among the affected communities but very few have adopted these as occupations due to monetary constraints and other reasons. The government should provide the seed money to start the work which suits peoples’ interests. These training programmes should be implemented in real terms by providing
infrastructure, raw material and market linkages to these people. Survey work should be conducted to assess avenues for demand generation as well as skill formation.

7. The socio-economic conditions and interactions of the resettlers should be further enhanced by organising state sponsored tribal fairs, festivals and other celebrations.

8. It has been noticed that inspite of special provision of health check-ups for resettled population by SSPA, the prevalence of diseases are quite alarming. It is, therefore, suggested these services should be further streamlined, enhanced and made result oriented.
Plate 2.1: Conducting Survey at Parveta (Local Communities)

Plate 3.1: Main Wall of Narmada Dam
Plate 7.1: Cultivation in the Men River Bed at Dhefa (Local Communities)

Plate 7.2: Cattle Rearing at Veijpur-1 Resettlement Site
Plate 7.3: A Nayak Old Man at Pansoli Resettlement Site

Plate 7.4: Houses of a Resettled Family
Plate 7.5: Woman Collecting Drinking Water From Heran River Bed at Parveta Village

Plate 7.6: Villagers of Parveta (Local) Fetching Water from Heran River
Plate 7.7: Image of Kuldevi Established in House courtyard at Pansoli Resettlement Site

Plate 7.8: Sulpaneshwar Temple at Gora Village Shifted from Manibeli
Plate 7.9: House Constructed by Government under Indira Awas Yojana at Pansoli (Navi Nagri)

Plate 8.1: Displaced Family Preparing Food
Plate 8.2: Mobile Van of Medical Cell of SSPA at Junarampura Resettlement Site