

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

Following the debate and analysis in the preceding chapters on the issues that address the rehabilitation and resettlement policy for the displaced indigenous people affected by the Narmada Project, the present chapter seeks to focus on some of the conclusions with a view to suggesting policy measures for the R&R policy.

As discussed in chapter one, the Narmada Project is India's largest river valley project and serves twin purposes: economic development and national identity. This was to be achieved through dam development. The advantages of these dams, such as water for irrigation and for drinking were directed towards Indian society. In the context of the Narmada Project, India's goal of national and economic development, while it was promoted for the common good, came at a huge human cost. This involved the displacement of India's indigenous people from their land and loss of their livelihoods.

The displacement of people resulting from major dam irrigation projects is a phenomenon in both developed and developing countries. In the past no single policy for displacement was attempted. There were certain project specific schemes. For example, in the case of land acquired due to dam building compensation was provided under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894, to the IDPs. This payment, usually in cash, did not result in satisfactory improvements for affected IDPs.

In this context, the R&R policy and practice are analyzed for the simple reason that they form the most important facets of the overall policy process. They involve roles played by a number of government and non-governmental agencies and the participating states. The present research contains discussion and analysis on R&R policy and practice. The focus of discussion has also been on the administrative set up, policy and analysis. As I have discussed in chapter four Indian development practice, as well as the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy and the Land Acquisition Act 1894 are contradicting the rights of displaced people and their rights under the Indian Constitution.

Rehabilitation & Resettlement in the case of the Narmada project has produced significant lessons for the implementing agencies, which have been gathered through trial and error, causing various avoidable sufferings to the displaced indigenous communities. India lacks a comprehensive National Policy for Internally Displaced people

and has dealt with all kinds of displacement in an *ad hoc* manner. The finding of this work is that the recent draft National Policy 2007 for Resettlement and Rehabilitation only covers development displacement, which is very incomprehensive and does not guarantee proper resettlement.

Concern for the indigenous societies is well represented in the draft<sup>147</sup>. The critique of the policies related to the tribal regions of the country is still pending with the latest draft still on the table of the House. The problem is less with the Draft policy than with the way which it is implemented in the field. In the field there is very little evidence of government concern for the rights and personal needs of indigenous families especially concerning their culture plus relationships with the host culture in a very unfamiliar landscape. The policy of rehabilitation for tribal people following the construction of large-scale mega projects must pay attention to all aspects of their life and culture.

The methods of dealing with the affected people were attacked at the national level by various social groups and activists but the Indian government is still adopting a similar pattern through its draft National Policy of 2007. The selection of a capable and knowledgeable officer to lead the whole R&R practice, and ensuring independence, stability and backing to that officer would go a long way towards success in implementing R&R policy. In reality, officers are frequently transferred which leads to inconsistent policy implementation. However, R&R is a long lasting procedure that may take quite a few years to restore and improve the livelihoods of the indigenous people. The spirit of high-quality R&R is to minimize displacement pressures and accelerate restoration after loss of livelihoods due to displacement. In this regard, the results of this research show that R&R under Narmada Project in Gujarat has been at a more advanced level than most of the R&R endeavours in India, however, the basic rights of the indigenous are still neglected.

Many significant issues will need to be resolved to enable the Maharashtra people to restore their livelihoods. Maharashtra families were promised bigger land holdings than they had before. However, because joint families were often broken up during the move, smaller families often found themselves with small plots from which it was difficult to earn a living. Maharashtra-born project affected people are mostly engaged in

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<sup>147</sup> Draft National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families-2003 Chapter vi-6.21 This draft was published by the Ministry of Rural Development-Department of Land Resources in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-I, Section-1, No-46, dated 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2004.

agriculture, so providing agricultural expansion services at the relocation village is vital for securing their livelihoods and for ensuring the success of R&R scheme. Another issue is the cultural variation between the resettled people and the host populations which also needs to be tackled very carefully.

The right to life and the right to development are the most fundamental human rights but in the case of Narmada Project IDPs were deprived of life in their own country. Human right issues in the Narmada Project were not well defined. Perceptions about human rights issues in the field may differ from those reported at the international level. Accumulated data from the field inadequately represent women's issues due to culture factors and reluctance of women to speak. The issues of tribal women are seldom reported but are significant.

In chapter five it was found that the Indian tribal peoples whilst they are members and citizens of India, in practice they do not enjoy all the rights traditionally owed to a citizen. Their identity and nationality does not guarantee equal legal representation and protection. The indigenous people are not provided with the same opportunities towards realizing their freedoms as mainstream populations, which turns them into second-class citizens and places them at the bottom of the society, left in vulnerable situations.

It was further found that the livelihoods of the indigenous displaced people are not sufficiently protected as they should be according to the Constitution of India. Protective mechanisms are therefore indispensable, such as effective indigenous rights that offer privileges to under-represented and disadvantaged social groups who are adversely affected by development projects. The constitution of India provides the rights of equality and freedom to all its citizens, however, the choice and freedoms of the indigenous people affected by the Narmada Project are neglected by the government.

The government of India has the power and the responsibilities to provide the indigenous with entitlements that restore their earlier status and freedoms as well as protect their rights as the first inhabitants of the country. With the lack of legal provisions that protect the livelihoods of people displaced by development new demands for rights that protect their freedom have been created.

In chapter six I have discussed whether the Government of Gujarat has successfully integrated gender sensitivity in their attitude towards and policy for

displaced people. In my analysis I have included Gujarat resettled Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh PAPs too since they are involved in one of the worst cases of indigenous displacement in the region. Also, displaced tribal women have had serious issues in the new location. My main aim is to analyze how government has integrated gender concerns in their policy for the displaced people especially women.

In this light, it was found in the chapter six that gender bias does affect the R&R policy adversely. In a tribal community very few women have property or land rights in their own names. The law considers an adult male as the legal head of the family. There is no provision in law to consider a woman as the head of the family, even in cases such as a widow or divorcee with children. The law or policy stipulates that every major son will be treated as a separate family, but major daughters are not counted to be heading separate families, such flaws in the law cause discrepancies as far as benefits to displaced women are concerned, resulting in dissatisfaction and unjust provisions by the government.

India is the world's most populous democratic country. If this democratic country's government is not neutral, how does this impact upon the concepts of equality? While the Indian Constitution takes a liberal stance on gender, the State is countering the freedom of the individual by approaching development in the Narmada Project from a gender biased perspective undermining the needs of India's tribal women. Government should provide mechanisms for the effective recognition and representation of the distinct voices of tribal women.

The state's policies assume male headed members and widows, as mentioned in chapter six, will be entitled for compensation only if widowed after 1980 and in Gujarat. No other state makes such provisions. It is apparent that policy planners do not want to accept that men and women face displacement and often have distinct needs. Women are however generally ignored in R&R process and compensation packages are usually handed over to the men. The government of India should ensure that the relief package for the family should be handed over to the women, since they are responsible for the care of the whole family. Another suggestion is that any compensation for the loss of common property should be distributed equally between men and women. To formulate any policies for displaced people, government should identify the reality of the

displacement and women's concerns. In addition, women should be consulted in each and every step of R&R.

I have also analyzed (chapter 6) the conditions of tribal women in the relocation sites before and after displacement. From this project, experience shows that when the women are uprooted from their homelands and resettled in new locations, they have not been able to restore their original status. After relocation, the accessibility of amenities has been restricted. Besides this, very minimal land is provided to the women. Women have increased burdens due to lack of resources or poor quality resources. Lack of medical facilities was found in the relocation sites. Women have special medical needs and that is a concern that needs to be addressed.

In chapter 7 , it is shown that in the study area the situation of IDPs could have been remarkably improved if the project authority had taken up R&R scheme in a much more well-organized manner. The conditions of the IDPs in different parts of India is also similar. It is predictable that the conditions of IDPs after resettlement will progress if the issues recognized in this study are attended to and policy recommendations accepted. Views from the surveyed IDPs, project authorities, members of NGOs, government officials and others vary on the question of success and failure of the rehabilitation and resettlement policy. When taken collectively, however, their perceptions are enough to say that rehabilitation and resettlement scheme received a low priority in the planning of the project and its implementation. Though the issues are known to authorities, the solutions are not implemented because they think that their responsibilities end with compensation and evacuating and resettling affected people in the new villages. As a result, the failures and the unsuccessful are ignored without investigation or amelioration of their conditions. It has been fifty one years since the laying of the Narmada project foundation stone, and the promised advantages, such as water, food security, employment, have not come to many of the indigenous people.

The analysis of NGOs (chapter 8) confirms that the issue of R&R and land alienation in the Gujarat state within the displaced communities remains the same. The government says it is willing to take necessary action to resolve this issue permanently, but due to some political hurdles it is still remain unresolved. It was observed that perceptions of the surveyed representatives of NGOs, project and government officials, social scientists, and others share the view that constitutional protection for the tribals

never found place in resettlement plans. After going through the research on indigenous people, it is realized that they are still on the bottom of the Hindu caste system and facing many issues with government policies. They do not have any power so they cannot raise their voice against the government. The government should make a different development model for tribal people to protect their rights.

Research findings did reveal that the plight of displaced people has not been satisfactorily addressed especially for the women and that their living conditions are distressingly bad. Based on observations, a few suggestions have been worked out to help and enhance the effectiveness of the policy and its implementation. In this regard, this researcher suggests the following:

### **9.1 Suggestions**

1. Government should accelerate the release package as many of those eligible have not received it yet or they only have received part of their entitlement, especially the young people. All adult sons and adult unmarried daughters must be put on the record.
2. Efforts should be made to bring Project Affected Families to the same level as Gujarat families so that the R&R package does not differentiate between them and they also don't live with this misery and trauma. The intensity of the impact of being displaced is the same for all.
3. NGO's should be engaged to take up developmental initiatives in these resettled sites so that psycho-social issues can be dealt with positively and in-comers become a part of the host villages.
4. There should be a grievance cell at the SSPA (Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat (resettlement) Agency) office to listen to and record the grievances of these families so that timely action can be taken. There should be regular meetings of all the concerned parties associated with Narmada Project to review the progress of the resettlement work.
5. The draft policy should be passed into law as soon as possible so that displaced people can get an advantage from the new policy not only in Gujarat but across the country as a whole.

6. Women's issues should be addressed in the latest R&R policy and should be tackled carefully as women are as much victims as men and all people have equal rights.
7. Government should be aware that insufficient compensation and unplanned rehabilitation has resulted in poverty. Therefore, it is time to endorse the draft National R&R policy as a matter of urgency.

There is a need to study and document the issues of newly settled indigenous affected people. Social scientists, planners, architect, and administrators have done very little work as far as evaluation of R&R is concerned. Hence, their active involvement and participation should be called upon for updates on the schemes and to provide better benefits to the needy. Now when the Narmada project is being implemented, lessons and experiences of the resettlement planning will be of great value in future. Lastly, I would like to conclude by saying that the rehabilitation of the indigenous affected people is a part of the total approach to the development of this deprived section of society. It is more a question of political will and peoples' participation rather than mere administrative arrangements.

## **9.2 Scope for further research**

This research study has concentrated on displacement due to development and R&R and its implications especially in the human rights context. Due to limitation of time and resources, there are numerous issues such as ecological issues, psychological impact, economic issues for the region and the state as a whole, politics and corruption which can be taken for further research. Research by indigenous people into their own experiences would be especially significant.

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### Appendix 1 Timeline of the Narmada Project

**1955** : Surveys for Bargi, Tawa and Punasa projects completed. In 1959, proposal for dam at Narmada Dam site was prepared.

**1961**: Jawaharlal Nehru Lays foundation stone of Narmada Water management project, preliminary construction gets underway.

**1963**: First recorded proposal to dam Narmada and diverting water to irrigate crops in Gujarat. First plan devised in 1947.

**1965**: Khosla committee completes hydrological studies, prepares Basin Development for entire valley.

**1969**: Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have a different master plan for Narmada to Gujarat. Narmada Water Disputes tribunal formed.

**1979**: Narmada Project declared multi-state project, Gujarat chief implementing State. Land to be acquired for compensation.

**1985**: World Bank Provides loan of \$450 million towards building the Narmada Project.

**1986**: The Non-Government Organization Narmada Bachao Andolan is founded.

**1987**: Work on main Narmada Project begins after environmental clearances obtained from Centre, more than a decade after plan.

**1988**: Steady construction on the Narmada dam Project begins.

**1989**: Protest involving more than 5,000 people in the Narmada Valley.

**1993**: India requests World Bank to cancel \$ 170 million remaining of \$ 455 million promised lending. Bank criticizes project.

**1994**: The NBA files a petition with the Indian Supreme Court.

**1995**: The Supreme Court orders the height of the dam to be stopped at 80 meters.

**1999**: By the order of Supreme Court, work on the dam continues to 85 meters.

**2000:** Supreme Court judgment on construction of Narmada Project to a height of 138 meters. Environment, rehabilitation committees set up.

**2002:** Height of Narmada Dam increased to 95 meters.

**2003-2005:** Height of Narmada dam project raised to 110 meters.

**2006:** Cumulative command area is 179106 hectares. NCA allows raising the dam height to 122.62 meters.

**2010-April 1<sup>st</sup>:** The Environmental sub group of NCA permits raising the height of the Narmada Project to 138.68 meters under the condition that the Central Water Commission can assure that there will be no any additional submergence.

### Appendix: 3

#### Sample Survey of the households (Selection of the households)

**Note: Blanks are where there were no families in the appropriate category.**

Sr. No	Name of Vasahat (Village)	Total PAFs	M.P. (Male+Female) sample	Total Survey respondents	Total PAFs Gujarat	Gujarat Male+Female Sample	Total Survey Respondents
1.	Akotadar-Dabhoi	43 (20 respondents rejected to provide any information)	7+3	10	116	14+5	19
2.	Sitpur-Dabhoi	-	-	-	47	6+2	8
3.	Dhalnagar-Dabhoi	-	-	-	76	9+3	12
4.	Pansoli-Dabhoi	-	-	-	112	13+5	18
5.	Shinor Road-1	-	-	-	54	6+3	9
6.	Simalia-Dabhoi	-	-	-	191	23+8	31
7.	Vadaj-2 Dabhoi	-	-	-	38	4+2	6
8.	Nada-1 Dabhoi	-	-	-	44	6+2	8
9.	Simali-Shinor	244	37+13	50	55	6+2	8
10.	Thuvavi Dabhoi	41	0+1 (Maharashtra)	1	-	-	-
11.	Shinor Road-2	-	-	-	24	3+2	5
12.	Hareshwar	-	-	-	120	12+5	17
13.	Golagama di	-	-	-	63	6+3	9
14.	Malu-Gadher	-	-	-	146	18+6	24

15	Gojali	23	3+1	4	-	-	-
16	Akotadar-M.P.	43	7+3	10	-	-	-

### Appendix: 4 List of Surveyed Villages

District: Vadodara      State: Gujarat      Country: India			
Talukas: Dabhoi, Shinor, Sankheda, Waghodiya			
No.	Survey Villages	Number of Respondents	Date of Visit
1	Akotadar (MP)	10	08/10/10
2	Akotadar (Gujarat)	19	13/10/10
3	Sitpur	08	18/10/10
4	Dhalnagar	12	20/10/10
5	Pansoli	18	25/10/10
6	Shinor Road-1	09	29/10/10
7	Simalia	31	01/11/10
8	Vadaj-2	06	06/11/10
9	Nada-1	06	09/11/10
10	Simali	09	15/11/10
11	Thuvavi (MH)	01	21/11/10
12	Shinor Road-2	05	28/11/10
13	Malu	24	30/11/10
14	Gojali	04	07/12/10
15	Hareshwar	17	10/12/10
16	Golagamadi	21	23/12/10
Total		200	



## Appendix: 5

### LETTER OF INFORMATION

Dear Participant,

This research titled, " **Human Rights: Involuntary Displacement Issues for indigenous people of Gujarat State-India**" discusses issues of human population displacement due to massive dam and irrigation projects in India. I am researching the human rights issues associated with human population displacement due to massive dam and irrigation projects in India. This involves the critical analysis of World Bank policy on displacement, its implementation in the field and the repeated violation of the human rights of the indigenous people of Gujarat State. This study is based on an anthropological approach, with interviews conducted among the displaced communities affected by the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project (SSP) in Gujarat. My project will focus on the issues of tribal displacement and land alienation due to the construction of a massive irrigation project and the associated violation of basic human rights. Taking recent World Bank policies as a bench-mark, the strategies used by the various levels of government to settle the displaced people in new areas will be closely examined. If necessary photographs also will be used in this project.

I am interested in undertaking an empirical analysis of the displaced persons due to juggernaut development projects. My main thrust of research is: Firstly, to examine on the policy on the displacement & rehabilitation & resettlement floated by the World Bank and the concern governments secondly to focus on the violations of human rights of displaced persons i.e. rights violated may be jobs, housing & safety. Human rights with respect to involuntary displacement related to the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) on the Narmada River in Gujarat State-India and thirdly are look at in to that what was granted to the displaced persons and not granted by the state and what was the response of the people. This research is for my PhD programme. All data shredded and data deleted after five years.

You are invited to participate in my research project. Should you agree to take part in this research, we will meet for about twenty-five minutes. Participation is voluntary and nature of participation is optional. The participants are free to withdraw consent and to discontinue participation in the activity at any time without prejudice. That is you may participate in- group discussions and if not comfortable, we will consider the second option, which is one-on-one interview at a place and time of your choice. In the course of the meeting, a copy of the transcribed version will be provided and you free to make necessary changes as you deem fit. In case you are not interested in being audiotape recorder, then, notes will be made on a laptop, transcribed and a copy will be given you. The exercise will rely on semi-structures method using in-depth interview, with questions already prepared, and other questions that may come up in during the exercise. This exercise is voluntary and you are free not to respond to the entire questions and also free to stop the interview at any time. This is to ensure your comfort. Please be informed that, if at any time you want further information on this research, please feel free to ask. You can contact me by E-mail [hpandya@une.edu.au](mailto:hpandya@une.edu.au). You are also contact to my Supervisors: Below are the contacts of my supervisors.

**Prof.Helen Ware**

**Dr. Bert Jenkins** (Snr. Lecturer)

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Please keep a copy of this information for your record and accept my sincere appreciation for your participation, insights and valuable knowledge, which would be of great importance to this project.

Sincerely,

**Hinal Pandya**

or,

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University of new England  
Armidale NSW 2351 Australia  
E-mail:[ethics@une.edu.au](mailto:ethics@une.edu.au)  
[Tel:+62-2-6773](tel:+62-2-67733449) 3449

## Appendix 6: Permission Letter from the Government of Gujarat



### SARDAR SAROVAR PUNARVASVAT AGENCY


NARMADA BHAVAN, BLOCK "A" 6TH FLOOR INDIRA AVENUE, VADODARA - 390 001.  
TEL.: 0265 2421244 FAX : 0265 - 2420946 / Email : [ssnnl-vad@gujarat.gov.in](mailto:ssnnl-vad@gujarat.gov.in)  
Website : [www.sspa.gujarat.gov.in](http://www.sspa.gujarat.gov.in)

15<sup>th</sup> October 2010

#### TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Ms. Hinal Dineshchandra Pandya bearer of this letter is a Ph.D student from University of New England, Armidale, Australia and she has been permitted by Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat Agency to collect Data for her research topic "Human rights issues related to Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families of Sardar Sarovar Project".

For collection of required information, Ms. Hinal Dineshchandra Pandya will be visiting the Resettlement & Rehabilitation sites of SSPA located in different districts of Gujarat.

  
G.J Champaneri IAS  
Jt. Commissioner (Planning)



Appendix: 7 Schedules A and B

School of Humanities
University of New England
Armidale NSW 2351
Australia
Phone: +61-2-6773 3553
E-mail: hpandya@une.edu.au
www.une.edu.au/Humanities

A

Identification/Questionnaire No: ..... Date: .....

Interview/Questionnaire schedule for Displaced Household

Displacement Situational Analysis Research in Gujarat State

NOTE: This study is being undertaken to understand and discuss the issue of Displacement due to massive dam or irrigation projects in India, rehabilitation and resettlement policy and the treatment of the Human Rights of the tribal (indigenous) people of Gujarat State in India. The content of this questionnaire and replies will be used only for research purpose. Your co-operation will be highly appreciated. Thank You!!

A: Personal Information

- 1. Name of Household Head \_\_\_\_\_ Male/Female \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Education: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Caste/Community \_\_\_\_\_ Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_
3. Original Village \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Moved: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Present Village \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

**B: Displacement Matrix**

5. House Location: (a) Resettlement Site; (b) Village Site; (c) Farm Land; (d) Others

6. House Constructed by: (a) Self; (b) Government; (c) Government Aided; (d) Others

7. Household Size: Present Site M \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ T \_\_\_ Original Site M \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ T \_\_\_

8. Land Holding (Agriculture) Present Site \_\_\_\_\_ Original Site \_\_\_\_\_ acres

9. Compensation Received Yes/No, If Yes

(a) Land \_\_\_\_\_ Acres (b) Monetary Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Job \_\_\_\_\_ (d) Others \_\_\_\_\_

10. What has changed in your households economic situation since you are at this site;

(a) Loss of Livelihood; (b) Loss of Common Resources; (c) Lack of Animal/Dairying; (d) High Cost of Living; (e) Improved Livelihood; (f) Opportunity for additional income; (g) Others \_\_\_\_\_

11. Are you facing difficulty at current place of residence leading to social isolation or disruption in social life?

Yes/ No If Yes; What?

(a) Loss of family ties/relationships; (b) Lack of support from host villages; (c) Difficulty in language or communication; (d) Differential behavior of Government or project officials towards displaced; (e) Cultural and social differences with host emerges

12. Who took the decision to shift from the earlier place of residence?

(a) Individual or Family decision; (b) Community leaders; (c) Government / Project Officials; (d) Forced by circumstances; (e) Others \_\_\_\_\_

13. How do you see the act of relocation or evacuation from your earlier place of residence? (a) Forced by

Law; (b) Have to contribute towards development of state/nation; (c) can't oppose government decision; (d) Accepted as fate of self and family; (e) Others \_\_\_\_\_

14. Whether your access to the following have Improved or Worsened?

(a) Hospital (b) School (c) All Weather Road (d) Drinking Water (e) Irrigation Water (f) Employment Opportunity (g) Agricultural Production (h) Access to Government welfare schemes (i) Social Security (j) Credit or loan (k) Others \_\_\_\_\_

15. If you were not happy with displacement or evacuation process how did you protest?

(a) Verbal Complaint (b) Written Complaint (c) Party to community complaint (d) Filed a legal case against authorities (e) Did nothing (f) Had no opportunity (g) Others \_\_\_\_\_

16. How do you think about the displacement of people or families?

(a) Justified; (b) Unjustified (c) Can't Say

17. If you are not happy at the present place residence who do you think is responsible? (a) Yourself (b)

Family Elders (c) Village Leaders (d) Project Authority (e) Governments (f) No Body

18. What role did you or your family members played in shifting to the present place of residence?

(a) Selection of present site; (b) Talked to displaced people; (c) Selected alternate site (d) Cleaning and Development of site (e) Negotiated with project officials (f) Did nothing (g) Other \_\_\_\_\_

19. What do you think should be right steps to improve the R&R of displaced in order of importance from following;

- (a) People and Community Participation
- (b) Proper Compensation for Land loss
- (c) Sensitive Rehabilitation process
- (d) Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- (e) Community based R&R Policy
- (f) Minimizing Displacement of large communities
- (g) Others \_\_\_\_\_

*Thank You!!*



School of Humanities

University of New England

Armidale NSW 2351

Australia

Phone: +61-2-6773 3553

E-mail: hpandya@une.edu.au

www.une.edu.au/Humanities

**B**

**Identification/Questionnaire No:** .....

**Date:** .....

**Enumeration Schedule for Non-Governmental Organization/Individuals**

**Project Title: Human Rights: Involuntary Displacement Issues for Incomers to Gujarat State.**

**NOTE:** This study is being undertaken to understand and discuss the issue of Displacement due to massive dam or irrigation projects in India, rehabilitation and resettlement policy and violation of Human

*Rights of the tribal (indigenous) people of Gujarat State in India. The content of this questionnaire and replies will be used only for research purpose. Your co-operation will be highly appreciated. Thank You!!*

*(Please provide/refer to all available records)*

**A: Personal Information**

1. Name of Organization\_\_\_\_\_
2. Postal Address\_\_\_\_\_
3. Type of Organization\_\_\_\_\_
4. Name of Respondent\_\_\_\_\_ Designation\_\_\_\_\_
5. Working with Displaced Population\_\_\_\_\_ Year\_\_\_\_\_
6. Work Areas: Villages\_\_\_\_\_ Block\_\_\_\_\_ Districts\_\_\_\_\_ State\_\_\_\_\_
7. How did you start working with displaced population?

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8. What are essential observations on the conditions of new settlers displaced by the project?

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9. How did you become involve with displaced persons or community?

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10. What is the response of displaced community or people towards your efforts?

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11. Whether you received any financial support from agencies? Amount\_\_\_\_\_

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12. How did you ensure the rights of displaced?

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13. What are the major points of disagreement of displaced people in your area?

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14. Who do you think are responsible for the present situation of displaced persons?

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15. Do you think socio-economic condition of people would have been or are better if they are at;

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16. Whether current R&R policies adopted in the project violates;

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17. Whether the current R&R requires addressing the rights of displaced?

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18. How do you see the future socio-economic conditions of displaced at present site?

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19. What are the desired steps you suggest in improving the rights of the people?

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**Involvement and workload Pressure**

**20: How many victims have your organisation handled in the following years?**

Categories of IDPs	Number of Cases					Total
	2002-003	2004-2005	2006-2007	2008-2009	2010-	
Displaced men						
Displaced Widows						
Displaced Women						
Dependents of displaced adults						

**Grand Total:**

## Appendix: 8 Ethical Approval



Ethics Office  
Research Development & Integrity  
Research Division  
Armidale NSW 2351  
Australia  
Phone 02 6773 3449  
Fax 02 6773 3543  
jo-ann.soizou@une.edu.au  
www.une.edu.au/research-services

### HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM TO: Prof H Ware, Dr K von Strokirch & Miss HPandya  
School of Humanities

This is to advise you that the Human Research Ethics Committee has approved the following:

PROJECT TITLE: Human Rights: Involuntary Displacement Issues for Indigenous People of Gujarat State -India.

APPROVAL No.: HE10/094

COMMENCEMENT DATE: 01/09/2010

APPROVAL VALID TO: 01/09/2011

COMMENTS: Nil. Conditions met in full.

The Human Research Ethics Committee may grant approval for up to a maximum of three years. For approval periods greater than 12 months, researchers are required to submit an application for renewal at each twelve-month period. All researchers are required to submit a Final Report at the completion of their project. The Progress/Final Report Form is available at the following web address: <http://www.une.edu.au/research-services/researchdevelopmentintegrity/ethics/human-ethics/hrecforms.php>

The *NHMRC National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans* requires that researchers must report immediately to the Human Research Ethics Committee anything that might affect ethical acceptance of the protocol. This includes adverse reactions of participants, proposed changes in the protocol, and any other unforeseen events that might affect the continued ethical acceptability of the project.

In issuing this approval number, it is required that all data and consent forms are stored in a secure location for a minimum period of five years. These documents may be required for compliance audit processes during that time. If the location at which data and documentation are retained is changed within that five year period, the Research Ethics Officer should be advised of the new location.



Jo-Ann Soizou  
Secretary

12/05/2010

A09/2595

## Appendix: 9 Permission Letter from the various research institutes and NGOs



### Green Eminent

304, Times Square, Fatehgunj, Vadodara-390002, Ph.91-0265-3015418,  
09898353419 (M), Email: gercbrd@gmail.com

**Consultancy \*\*\*Training \*\*\* Research**

Ref: GEC/Let/0910/17

Date: 23. 03.2010

**Ms. Hinal Pandya**  
Research Scholar  
Centre for Peace Studies  
School of Humanities  
Faculty of Arts and Sciences  
University of New England  
Armidale, NSW 2351 Australia

Subject: Your request for visit to the Green Eminent

Dear Hinal,

Greetings! This is with reference to you email communication regarding your travel plan to Vadodara (India) during December2011-March 2011. We would be happy to host you in our centre during your visit, for your research on Sardar Sarovar Projects and related human rights issues. You would be allowed to have limited access to our library facility only for duration of your study.

Kindly make suitable arrangement for the visit at your own cost. Also let us know any further assistance required during your visit here in advance.

Thanking You

For Green Eminent



Shashikant Kumar  
Director

Prof. Lancy I. Lobo, Ph.D.  
Director



*Centre for Culture and Development*

Whosoever it may concern

Ms. Hinal Pandya is welcome to visit our institute (Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, Gujarat, India) in the month of December 2010 for her study & for using library resources and discussions in pursuing her research topic, "Human Rights: Involuntary displacement Issues for Incomers to Gujarat State"

Professor Lancy Lobo  
Centre for Culture and Development  
Vadodara  
25.3.2010



## Rediffmail

Mailbox of hinal\_pandya@rediffmail.com

[Print](#)

[Cancel](#)

**From:** H.D. Pathak <hdpathak2007@yahoo.co.in>

**To:** hpandya@une.edu.au

**Subject:** Greetings!!!!

**Date:** Sat, 29 May 2010 14:15:07 IST

Date: 29/05/2010

Dear Miss Pandya,

With reference to your E-mail Dated 29th May , I am writing this E-mail to you.

You are very welcome to our organization for your research project work on 'Human Rights: Involuntary displacement issues for Indigenous people of Gujarat State' and for using library resources and discussing regarding your project. I would love to share views on your research project.

with best wishes,

H.D.Pathak,  
Director  
Divya Sewa Trust (NGO)  
Vadodara-Gujarat-India  
E-mail [hdpathak2007@yahoo.co.in](mailto:hdpathak2007@yahoo.co.in)  
Mobile: +91-98254 21722

[Print](#)

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Current Folder: **INBOX**[Sign Out](#)[Compose](#) [Addresses](#) [Folders](#) [Options](#) [Search](#) [Help](#) [Auto Response](#)[Message List](#) | [Delete](#) [Previous](#) | [Next](#) [Forward](#) | [Forward as Attachment](#) | [Reply](#) | [Reply All](#)

**Subject:** Re: Research Scholar from Australia  
**From:** "B Devi Prasad" <bdeviprasad2@gmail.com>  
**Date:** Fri, April 16, 2010 5:03 pm  
**To:** "Hinal Pandya" <hpandya@une.edu.au>  
**Cc:** "satyakam joshi" <satyakamjoshi@gmail.com>  
**Priority:** Normal  
**Options:** [View Full Header](#) | [View Printable Version](#) | [Download this as a file](#)

16 April 2010  
 Prof. B. Devi Prasad

Dear Ms. Hinal Pandya,

Greetings from CSS!

This has reference to your mail Dt. April 13. 2010. You are welcome to visit our Centre in connection with your research project. I would also be happy if you can make a presentation to our faculty and invited audience on 'Human Rights: Involuntary displacement issues for Indigenous people of Gujarat State'. I am marking this mail to my colleague Dr.Satyakam Joshi whom you may contact for further details. Please note that this invitation is extended to you without any financial commitment to the Centre.

With best wishes

Sincerely

B. Devi Prasad

-----  
 Prof. B. Devi Prasad  
 Director  
 Centre for Social Studies  
 Veer Narmad South Gujarat University Campus  
 Udhna-Magdalla Road  
 Surat - 395 007  
 GUJARAT, India  
 www.css.ac.in

0261-2227173-74, 2255298 (EPABX)  
 0261-2210503 (Direct)  
 0261-2223851 (FAX)  
 0261-2256114 (Res)  
[info@css.ac.in](mailto:info@css.ac.in)  
[bdeviprasad@yahoo.com](mailto:bdeviprasad@yahoo.com)  
[bdeviprasad2@gmail.com](mailto:bdeviprasad2@gmail.com)

----- Original Message -----  
**From:** "Hinal Pandya" <hpandya@une.edu.au>  
**To:** <bdeviprasad@yahoo.com>  
**Cc:** <bdeviprasad2@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 13, 2010 8:02 AM  
**Subject:** Research Scholar from Australia

>  
 > Dear Sir,

[https://mail.une.edu.au/webmail/src/read\\_body.php?mailbox=INBOX&passed\\_id=937...](https://mail.une.edu.au/webmail/src/read_body.php?mailbox=INBOX&passed_id=937...) 3/05/2010

## Appendix 10 Brief Summary of major Government resolutions

Policy Features      Act/GR Ref      Description

Resolution Date	Reference	Subject	Important Points	Remarks
11/06/79	Misc-RES-1078/Amenities-Part-III K5	Granting facilities at New places of resettlement to the Oustees of major and medium projects.	Land acquisition of are of SSP from Gujarat should be the same as the extended to the Oustees going under submergence of SSP and rehabilitation of displaced persons.	Namrada Development Department ,GoG
21-02-1986	Ref.No.misc-1086-(3)-D	Providing Agriculture Assets, facility for animal husbandry	Fixation of subsidy norms for Resettlement and Development Scheme for SSP Oustees.	Narmada Development Department, GoG
14-12-87	REH-7087-(23)D 1.REH-7082 (48)/K5 30-05-85 2. REH-1085-D 01-11-85	GoG declared new R&R Policy	To provide land and to make ex-gratia payment to oustees who are unauthorised idly cultivating Revenue Kharaba Lands/Forest going under submergence of SSP.	Narmada Development Department, GoG
14-12-87	REH-7087-CMP-12-83-D	Provides for payment of Resettlement	New R&R policy	Narmada Development Department,

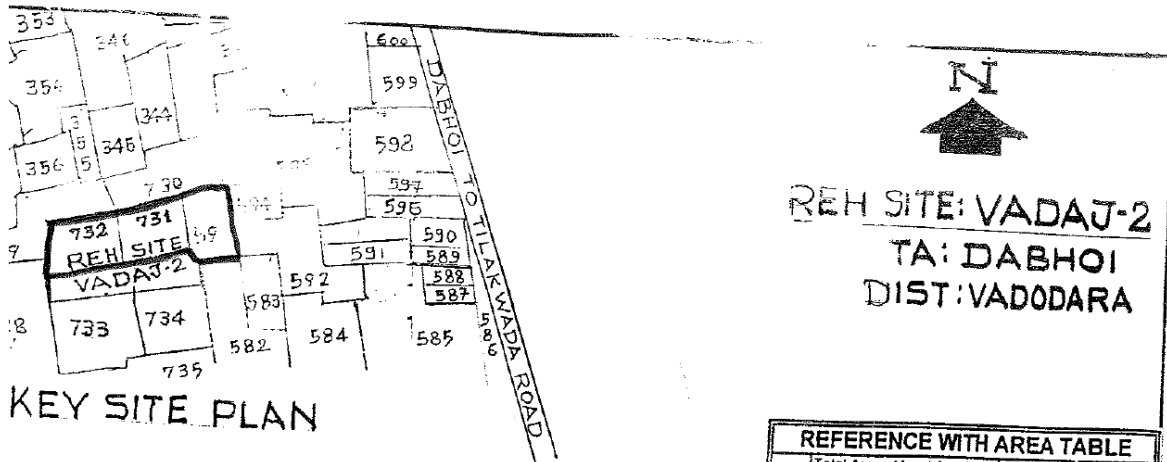



		grant of Rs.750/- per family inclusive of transportation charges.		GoG
15/06/1990	NCA-1090-7-D	GoG is to direct that the private lands and houses which get isolated or cut off physically due to submergence of SSP in Gujarat may be acquired to under some conditions.	Acquisition of Isolated lands-SSP Gujarat	Narmada & Water Resource Department GoG
18-7-91	Res.No SCW1991/201/Kh	Non Statutory and Semi Statutory benefits to SC/ST PAF of MP in Gujarat		Social Welfare and Tribal Development, GOG
19-8-92	REH-1089(40)-D	Enhanced Package	Revised package for people of six villages of Kevadiya colony.	Narmada & water Resources Department, GOG
05-12-92	REH-1092/(141)-D	SSPA constituted.		
06-03-97	Ref.No. SS/W/109/1429/H	Semi-statutory/ Non-statutory benefits to ST/SC PAF of Maharashtra in Gujarat		Social Welfare and Tribal Development, GOG
16-2-99		Constitution of Grievances Redressal Authority		

22-06-99	Ref.No.SSP-1199-572 KH	Benefits to Socially & Economically deprived PAFs of MP & MH in Gujarat		Ministry of Social Justice & Environment, GOG
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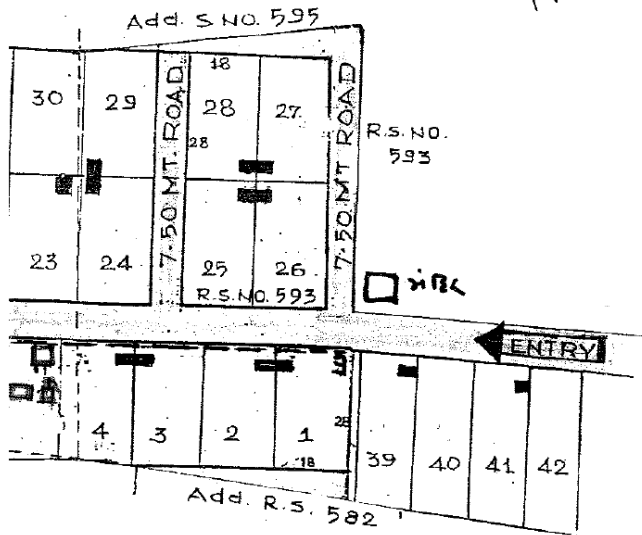
Source: Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat (resettlement) Agency, Vadodara division, 2011

















# Appendix: 11 Village Plan



  
**REH SITE: VADAJ-2**  
**TA: DABHOI**  
**DIST: VADODARA**

**KEY SITE PLAN**



REFERENCE WITH AREA TABLE			
1	Total Area of Land Acquired	28500 SM <sup>2</sup>	
	R.S. No	731, 732, 733, 734,	
	Hect.		
2	Total Area of Land	28500 MT.	
3	Total No. of Plots	42 NOS	
4	Total Area of Plots	19152=00	
5	Size & Area of Plots	As Shown 504 00 m <sup>2</sup>	
6	Core House Constructed	38 NOS 	
Sr. No.	Amenities	No. Provided	Symbol
1	Resi. Plots ...Ready	42	
	Resi. Plots ...Allotted	38	
	Resi. Plots ...Vacant	04	
2	Core House Allotted	38 Nos	
	Core House Available	Nos	
3	Open Well	NO	
4	Hand Pump/Tube Well	2 NO	
5	Primary School (2 Room)	1 NO	
	Madhyan Bhojan		
	Urinal (uri)	NO	
6	Tree Platform	1 NO	
7	Children Park	1 NO	
8	Internal Road	7.50 MT.	
9	Play Ground	1 NO	
10	Hawada	2 NO	
11	Dispensary	1 NO	
12	Pipe Line/Stand Post	380 MT	
13	Over Head (O/H) Tank	1 NO	
14	Low Level Tank (Sump)	1 NO	
15			
16			

SAROAR SAROVAR PUNARVASVAT AGENCY  
 N.P. CONST. (REH) CIRCLE NO. 2, VADODARA.  
 N.P. (REH) LI ON NO. 5, VADODARA  
 LAY OUT PLAN FOR REH. RESIDENTIAL PLOT  
 VILLAGE - VADAJ-2,  
 TALUKA - DABHOI, DIST - VADODARA  
 BY EX ENGR. | EX ENGR. | SUPTDG ENGR  
 DRAWN BY | CHECKED BY  
 TRACED BY | COMPARE BY  
 DATE: 13/08/2002 | DRG NO. NP/RI/LI ON 5

## Appendix: 12 Copy of Land Document

**VI**

Sr. No. in list of PAFs \_\_\_\_\_  
Form A

No/NMD/WS/PU/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Office of the Asst. Commissioner,  
Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat Agency,  
Narmada Bhavan, "A" Block, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
Indira Avenue, Vadodara - 390 001., Gujarat.  
Date :-

### Land Allotment Certificate

- 1 Shri \_\_\_\_\_ of Village \_\_\_\_\_  
Taluka \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ has been declared as PAF by  
Rehabilitation Officer cum-Land Acquisition Officer \_\_\_\_\_ Tehsil, Madhya Pradesh and  
as intimated by the GOMP, he has exercised his option for resettlement in Gujarat.
- 2 The said PAF is affected at RL \_\_\_\_\_ m dam height (Which includes backwater effect upto RL  
\_\_\_\_\_ m) and he belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ category.
- 3 In pursuance of above, the said PAF was served with a notice (letter of offer) dated \_\_\_\_\_ requesting  
him to select agricultural land at any one of the R & R sites, out of the options offered therein. In  
response to the said notice, he has conveyed his option to resettle in Gujarat by letter dated \_\_\_\_\_  
and has also selected agricultural land.
- 4 In view of above, Shri \_\_\_\_\_ is allotted the  
below mentioned agricultural Plot and 500 sq. metre house plot as per his choice and selection. He  
is satisfied that the land is fit for agriculture, productive and of good quality. The boundary marks of  
the agricultural land and house site have also been shown to him.

Description of agricultural plot		Area	Agricultural Plot No.	R & R site	Survey / Block No.	Residential Plot No.
		Ha-Are-sq.mt.				
Taluka :	Survey / Block No.			Taluka :		
Village :				Village :		

- 5 No request for change of land hereafter shall be entertained.

signature / Left hand thumb  
impression of PAF.

( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
R. O. Cum LAO,  
N. V. D. A.,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tehsil, Madhya Pradesh

( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
Assistant Commissioner,  
SSPA, Unit- \_\_\_\_\_,  
Vadodara(Gujarat)

To,  
Shri \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Copy forwarded to :-

- 1) Mamlatdar \_\_\_\_\_ Taluka \_\_\_\_\_ District, (Gujarat) for information.
- 2) Talati-cum-Mantri \_\_\_\_\_ Village \_\_\_\_\_ Taluka \_\_\_\_\_ District  
(Gujarat) with a request to give effect to this certificate in the revenue records/record of rights.
- 3) Rehabilitation Officer-Cum-LAO (NVDA) \_\_\_\_\_ Taluka \_\_\_\_\_ Distt, MP, for necessary action (in  
triplicate) with a request to
  - (a) Countersign the Certificates and return two copies after obtaining signature of the PAF.
  - (b) Retain one copy for his office record.

**12 GLIMPSES OF THE FIELD WORK**  
*"A picture is worth a thousand words"*

All pictures were taken by the author during her field work in India.



**Photo No: 1** Electrification



**Photo No: 2** Class Room



**Photo No: 3** School



**Photo No: 4** Internal Road in Vasahat



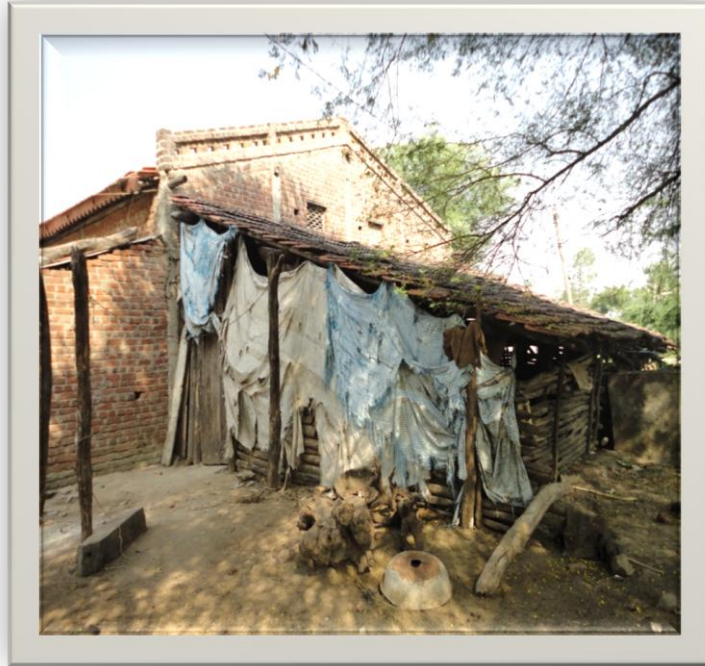
**Photo No: 5** Internal Road at Malu Vasahat



**Photo: 6** Water facilities in Nada Road Village (not in working condition)



**Photo: 7** Hand pump facility



**Photo: 8** Cattle shed Hareshwar Village



**Photo: 9** Allotted house





**Photo: 10** My Female respondents from Gujarat



**Photo: 11** Female respondents from MP



**Photo: 12** Female respondents form Maharashtra



**Photo: 13** Male respondents from Gujarat



**Photo:14** Mobile shop in vasahat



**Photo: 15** My oldest respondent from Gujarat (101 years old at the time of interview)



**Photo: 16** Small shop owned by respondent



**Photo: 17** 'ASHA' women's self-help group in Vasahat