

DAM Displacement Resettlement and Rehabilitation

An Empirical Assessment of Tehri Dam Affected Families



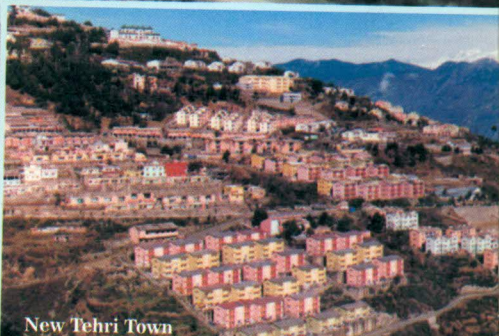
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Tehri Dam



Reservoir for Tehri Dam



New Tehri Town

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Front Cover : Submergence of old Tehri Town



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Dam Displacement Resettlement & Rehabilitation – An Empirical Assessment of Tehri Dam Affected Families

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Foreword

The displacement of people due to the construction of dams is nothing new. Such large scale displacement has caused much human misery and generated bitter political controversy.

The present study is an attempt to explore a wide spectrum of issues including the socio- demographic profile of displaced people, the process of displacement, land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation and its socio- economic and cultural impact. In the conclusion, it provides recommendations for policy makers.

We are thankful to the Union Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, for providing financial support for this study. Mr. Ashish Vachhani, IAS, Deputy Director and Co-ordinator, Centre for Rural Studies in the Academy, deserves special appreciation for his efforts in bringing out this study. Special thanks are due to Dr. N.K. Kumaresan Raja, Professor in the CRS for taking keen interest in this enterprise. We also appreciate the painstaking efforts of Dr. Saroj Arora, Senior Research Officer, CRS, in conducting an empirical study of Tehri Dam oustees. The hard work of the CRS staff in conducting this study deserves deep appreciation.

I hope the findings of this study will be of great use to a wide range of persons including policy makers, academicians, researchers and those working on developmental issues.

Rudhra Gangadharan
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Preface

Development versus displacement debate has been an important topic of intellectual engagement across the world. Displacement of people and communities has varied connotations. Development induced displacement not only results in the physical dislocation of people and communities but also impacts on their socio- economic and psychological life. In India, major dam projects such as the Sardar Sarovar Project, Tehri Dam, etc., have been subject to close public scrutiny on account of their impact on lives and livelihood of the dislocated communities.

In this backdrop, the present study titled "Dam Displacement and Resettlement & Rehabilitation- An Empirical Assessment of Tehri Dam Affected Families" undertaken by the Centre for Rural Studies, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, provide valuable insight on the impact of development induced displacement.

I am hopeful that the study and its recommendations will prove to be useful for policy makers and to all those engaged in research of this area.

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The credit for initiating this study goes to Mr. Manoj Ahuja, IAS, former Co-ordinator cum Vice Chairman, Centre for Rural Studies, LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie who took keen interest on this issue of relevance. I owe my gratitude to him. Mr. Chiranjiv Choudhry, IFS, former co-ordinator cum Vice Chairman who took keen interest and facilitated to carry this study forward. Mr. L.C. Singhi, IAS, Mr. T. K. Manoj Kumar, IAS and Mr. Yatendra Kumar, IAS former Co-ordinators cum Vice Chairmen of the Centre for Rural Studies, LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie have provided valuable support throughout. I am thankful to all of them. I am indebted to Mr. Ashish Vachhani, IAS present Co-ordinator, Centre for Rural Studies as under his leadership this study could see light of the day. I am also thankful to Prof. N.K. Kumaresan Raja, Centre for Rural Studies for facilitating the completion of this study.

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Introduction

Development projects lead to displacement and rendering a substantial number of persons homeless. Studies indicate that over a period of last fifty years, displacement has become synonymous with development and which in turn has caused further marginalisation of socially disadvantaged people (Savyasaachi, 1998 p. 54). Savyasaachi sees displacement as a 'loss of belonging' amongst the work force, which severely affects their productive capacity, and the economy as a whole. He considers the 'sense of belonging' as a necessary prerequisite for the work culture of a healthy economy in the absence of which there is neither engagement nor commitment. This undermines the process of production itself.

Soon after independence, India adopted Nehruvian model for the economic development of the nation. It was visualized that the approach will have a trickle down effect. Large-scale industries were established and steel/aluminum plants were set up at Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Durgapur (West Bengal), Rourkela (Orissa), Mangalore (Karnataka) and NALCO at Orissa. Big dams such as Bhakra Nangal, Balimela, Damodar, Hirakud, Jayakawadi, Kadana, Kali, Koel-Karo, Koyna Nagarjunsagar, Pochampad, Polavaram, Pong, Rengali, Rihand, Sardar Sarovar, Srisaillam, Tawa, Upper Indravati, Upper Kolab, Ukai Kakarpur, Upper Krishna and Tehri were constructed. Coal mining was started in Eastern, Central, Western coalfields and also in Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd.. Similarly some of the important oil refinery projects were installed such as Mangalore Oil Refinery, Talwandi Sahib Refinery Project, Sea Bird Naval Base, and Chakra Savehakklu. Besides, land was acquired for the defense establishment such as Ballipal Natural Missile Range, sanctuaries, road

constructions, railway track, industrial as well as urban development, and thermal plants such as National Thermal Power Corporation and Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, etc. During last few decades, all these developmental projects have led to a large scale displacement.

No census is available on the actual number of displaced people and the resettlement done in India. Data on displaced and their resettlement have been very scanty and piecemeal and data available by various micro studies varies sharply. According to a rough estimate, since the independence upto the beginning of the New Economic Policy (1951-1990), 185 lakhs of people have been displaced by different developmental projects. Details on project-wise affected people shows that 140 lakhs were displaced by dams and canals, 21 lakhs by mines, 24 lakhs by industries, thermal plants, defence establishments and wildlife sanctuaries, etc. (Fernandes, 1992). Later on, another study conducted in 1998 by Fernandes shows that there were 213 lakhs displaced population in India. The number of displaced population has been updated again in his study conducted in 2008. He found that 60 millions populations got displaced due to development projects between 1947-2000.

It is a well known fact that the majority of the displaced belonged to the weaker sections primarily the tribals, addivasis and the dalits. Tribals who constitute 7.85% of the country's population were more than 40% of the displaced people. There would be an equal number of dalits and other landless among the displaced (Fernandes, 1992: 1). Apart from the displaced, there were people who have been deprived of their livelihood due to the loss of their land and common property, or because the community to which they had till then rendered services, has broken up.

There was a rapid increase in dam construction in India during 1951 to 1985, from a total number of 246 major and 1,059 medium River valley projects, 65 major and 626 medium projects were completed. Nehru called these dams as 'temple of modern India' and considered them as symbols of development (for water and electric availability as well as economic development). Robinson (2003) said that during the last fifty years, some 3,300 big dams were constructed in India and another 1000 have been under construction.

Dams and Displacement

Construction of dam particularly large dams has displaced tens of millions of people world- wide in the last half century. Most of these dams were in Latin America, Asia and Sub- Saharan Africa. The overall global level of physical displacement could range from 40 to 80 million. According to official statistics, dams have displaced 10.2 million people in China between 1950 and 1980. Large dams in India displaced an estimated 16-38 million people (WCD, 2000). 1,14,000 people were displaced by Bargi Dam, According to the Government of Orissa Report (1968: 13) about 1.1 lakhs population were affected by Hirakud Dam. Similarly, Tawa Dam completed in 1973, displaced 25,000 people (Narmada Bacho Andolan Support Group in Pune). A study conducted by an IAS probationer in LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie in 2007 revealed that 90,702 persons have been fully affected by Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh. The displacement in Sardar Sarovar Project was the largest in number by any single project in India. It has affected 1,27,446 people from three States namely Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (www.nvda.nic.in). There has been no exact government data available on the affected population by Tehri Dam. However, as per an estimate, around 50-55,000 people have been affected directly by Tehri Dam

Project. This number may increase as land acquisition process was still going- on in 2008. Thus, the figures on displacement by dam projects show that the construction of dams has led to the highest numbers of displaced people in India.

These figures show only the physical displacement and exclude communities upstream and downstream of dams that have suffered livelihood displacement. Also the project affected families and the ones affected by the subsidiary projects of the main projects were often not taken into account and therefore left out from the resettlement package.

Lack of long term regional planning has also caused havoc and led to multiple displacements. In the early 1960s at least 30,000 persons were forcibly displaced by the construction of the Rihand Dam on a tributary of river Sone. In the late 1960s and in the early 1970s, many Rihand displaced persons were again displaced for coal mines. In 1970s, several industrial units were set up in the area and the people were displaced a third time. Several such instances can be seen in other States as well. For instance, some of the 'resettled' of Bargi Dam were again displaced for the military proof range project (NBA Support Group in Pune).

Displacement interrupts and damages all normal social and cultural relations and disrupts life support systems. Breakdowns in relationships destroy the social fabric of life. Social cohesiveness breaks up as large number of outsiders joins the project site. Also the community of people displaced was not always welcome in their new location. For instance, the relationship that bind people together enhance their willingness and potential to contribute to the making of the social fabric of political economy. It was found that very often

resettlement at a new location often created a hostile environment.

For the construction of a dam, blocking of a river is a pre-requisite. This affects ecology and bio-diversity. Consequently, the social and cultural implications of putting a dam into such a landscape are spatially significant, locally disruptive and often irreversible (WCD, 2000). The impact of dam building on people and their livelihood both above and below dams- have been particularly devastating where existing river system supported local economy and the culture of a large population containing diverse communities. Therefore, displacement is not simply 'physical dislocation' rather it involves multifarious issues.

Very often physical displacement was involuntary and involved coercion by the state under eminent domain and sometimes even ruinous. The displacement of people at the Sri Sailam project in India in 1981 and Kalinga firing in Orissa in 2007 and the violence erupted in Singur in the same year were some such examples. In other cases, such as the sub-merging of 162 villages when Bargi dam in India was filled without warning and the authorities resorted to eviction of communities dependent for their livelihood on land and the natural resource bases, losing their accessibility and control on that due to displacement. This affected agricultural production, fishing, livestock grazing, fuel wood gathering and collection of forest products and the life pattern of agricultural labourers, etc.. This form of livelihood displacement deprived people of their means of production and dislocated them from their existing socio-cultural milieu.

With the passage of time, the initial fervor for large scale dam projects has gradually led to disenchantment among people due to economic, political economy

aspects, environmental and ecological concerns, displacement of people and their lack of participation and enormous state control.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation

The issues of Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the displaced people due to development projects remained a critical issue. The criteria for eligibility for compensation very often did not take into account the principle of equity hence, further marginalized the communities who were already vulnerable. It has been noticed that at the planning stage, the number of directly and indirectly affected people has frequently been under estimated. For Instance, among project funded by the World Bank, the actual number of people to be resettled was 47% higher than the estimate made at the time of appraisal (WCD, 2000).

Narrow Definition of Project Affected Families

There have been issues related to the definition of project affected families. It did not include landless, indigenous downstream communities, women and partially affected population. Most of these communities found downstream from the dam, did not have land or had no legal title. In such conditions, compensation usually has been given only to those in possession of legal titles, leaving out a large number of people- often the poorest – who depend on common property resources such as forests and grazing grounds for subsistence.

In India, 75% of the people displaced by dams have not been rehabilitated and are impoverished. Those actually resettled range from less than 10% of the physically displaced in the case of the Bargi Dam to around 90% for the Dham dam. Data on Rehabilitation by Hansda (1983) shows that around 25% of the displaced persons had been resettled till 1980. Bhakra Nangal Dam displaced 2,108 families in the Una and

Bilaspur districts of Himachal Pradesh in the early 50s with a promise of rehabilitation in Sirsa and Hisar districts of Haryana. According to an estimate, only 730 families have been rehabilitated till 1990. Those who got land have still been waiting for proprietary rights of the compensatory land. They therefore, could not avail themselves of loans and other facilities. Also, land was acquired from them at the 1942-47 average prices but allotment was done on the basis of 1952-57 prices. Fewer than 25% of those displaced by projects have been rehabilitated in the last four decades. Only 15.18% of the tribal and 31.4% of the others were in reality allotted land, often of a poorer quality (Fernandes, 1992). The sheer extent of displacement is making resettlement a daunting task of the Sardar Sarovar Project.

On the other hand, there have been success stories as well. For instance, in case of Tawa Dam, affected families have struggled to get the right over the reservoir fishing, like that in Bargi Dam. It was the model of people's management of their own resources, with maximum catch, conservation, wages and bonus to the people. It gave millions of rupees as royalty to the State Government (Narmada Bachao Andolan Support Group in Pune).

Compensation has only been for those with patta land and excludes the landless, although they were the worst sufferers as they could not make their claim on the forest land from where they derived large parts of their common property resources and were symbiotically related. For the tribals, livelihood depends upon the adjoining forests, and hence, their dislocation from their natural habitats result in undermining their livelihood as gross violation of the fundamental right assured to its citizens under Article 21 of the Constitution. Further, to be committed to the fundamental rights of the citizen, India has ratified International Convention number 104

and 107 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) which are conventions concerning the protection and integration of indigenous and other tribal and semi-tribal population in independent countries. Article 12 of the ILO Convention 107 clearly forbids the type of displacement that has been taking place in the country without effective human settlements. This has also been contrary to Article 51 of the Constitution, which enjoined the State to foster respect for international laws and treaties. Besides, a great majority of the rural population in India was engaged in the labour force as tenants, agricultural laborers, artisans, nomadic tradesmen and other such traditional occupations. They were basically resource/asset less and dependent on common property resources more than agricultural land holders. Displacements vary sharply affect this particular social class. Therefore, any Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy need to take into account the interest of these particular sections of society.

Providing employment in the development projects has been considered to be a way of rehabilitation. In the first place, in most of the cases it is observed that displaced persons were allotted unskilled jobs. Almost nothing was done for their skill up gradation. In the second place, it was inappropriate for families having more than one adult and for families having none. In the third place, there was the recent trend of linking jobs with land ownership particularly in coal companies. The Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. at Talcher in Orissa and in South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. At Korba in Madhya Pradesh, had a policy of giving one job for three acres of land ceded. The same rule applied at Piparwar with a provision that it was reduced to two acres in case of matriculates (Sarangi and Sherman 1993: 55). Thus landowner somehow managed to get something but landless were again left to fend for themselves. Such

practices show that many promises have not been met to in many project areas.

Quite often displacing agencies themselves have been rehabilitating authorities also and their performances were assessed on the basis of the physical progress of the project and not in meeting the target of rehabilitation for the displaced. This adversely affected the implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

Thus, the development paradigm which was based on the assumption that the process will enhance the productivity of the national economy, and the compensation, in terms of resettlement & rehabilitation package, would ensure that the displaced not to be rendered unproductive has been proved a myth. Substantial evidence proves that this approach has benefited the urban and the rural middle class and has further marginalized those who have been poor.

Some of the main features of almost all the development projects reveal that these projects induced displacement and in the process of displacement and resettlement the voices of the affected people have, by and large been ignored. They might have been informed but their views were rarely taken into account. Savyasaachi, (1998) says that absence of consultation prepared the ground for social injustice and denial of human rights. In most known cases of displacement, the community was merely informed by an officially short notice. Also in most of these cases, information reached them from the local leaders whom the community trusted the most. They tried to build the confidence in the project authorities. Local leaders present the development projects as the basis of people's development, allured by the promises that these projects in long term would provide benefits in terms of permanent jobs and higher incomes (Fernandes, 1992).

Another study conducted on Narmada dam revealed that the level of information among the potential oustees about the dam, the submergence and rehabilitation was low (MARG, 1992). This created resentment and resistance among the affected people.

The up surge of mass movements of Sardar Sarovar and Tehri Dam (De, 1998: p.1) and resistance by people in Kalinga Jajpur in Orissa and at Singur in West Bengal are some of the examples of growing resistance by the affected people. In many other such projects, questions were raised on the current development paradigms and a shift has taken place in development approach. Mass movements stimulated people's awareness. As a result, during the last few decades policy makers, planners and funding agencies have realized and accepted the concept of human value and community participation as an integral part of developmental projects.

Displacement and New Economic Policy

With the introduction of a New Economic Policy during 1990s, it was thought that there would be a large scale investment both on account of internal generation of capital and increase in flow of foreign investment, thereby creating an enhanced demand for land to be provided within a shorter time-span in an increasingly competitive market ruled economic structure (Ministry of Rural Development, 1994: 1.1). Thus, with liberalization of national economy more land has supposedly been needed and the result of which would be greater displacement. To facilitate the process and to make the land acquisition process effective and efficient, attempts were made to amend the existing Land Acquisition Act 1894. It led to amendment in Land Acquisition Act in 1984. Perhaps the introduction of a New Economic Policy and minimizing increasing resentment due to

displacement and also realizing the need to involve the affected community paved the way for formulating National Policy for Resettlement & Rehabilitation.

National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation- (2003) & (2007)

Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, has come out with a 'National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families- 2003' which was later on revised in 2007. The National Policy of Resettlement & Rehabilitation provides guidelines to all the States/Union Territories on Resettlement & Rehabilitation for oustees uprooted from the project areas. Basic objectives of the National Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy – 2007 are as follow:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non- displacing or least- displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process, and
- (vi) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship

between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

A detail on the National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families- 2007 is annexed at 'A'.

Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy needs to be analyzed in the context of the Constitution of India and Land Acquisition Act, 1984. Article 21 guarantees the right to life with human dignity and personal liberty. Human dignity includes necessities of life such as adequate nutrition, clothing, shelter and facilities for reading and writing and expressing oneself in diverse forms (Vaswani, 1992, p. 158), Article 39 of the Constitution ensures its citizens, men and women, equality to have the right of livelihood. Article 41 ensures right to education, to work and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, sickness, old age and disablement. Article 46 ensures special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, 39 (b) (c) ensures rights of the community based on the principle of equity over natural resources like forest and water. Thus, these constitutional provisions make it evident that it is the responsibility of the welfare state to chart-out its policy, plan and organize administrative arrangements in a manner that it could check impoverishment of people and could organize all necessary requirements for resettlement and rehabilitation for all deserving families, who may be facing the onslaught of land acquisition or any other kind of displacement. On the other hand, Land Acquisition Act 1984, which is a Central Act, empowers the States to acquire any land under the pretext of 'public purpose'. Amendment in Land Acquisition Act made land acquisition process easier. This, however, is contrary to the constitutional rights of the people. For

instance, when the demand was raised for the compensation based on replacement value, the Land Acquisition Act retained market value as its criterion and added an urgency clause (Section 17) which circumvent Section 5 and maintained the status quo by treating land as the 'eminent domain' of the State (Sahaee, R., 2003). Amendment in the existing Land Acquisition Act instead of doing any good to the displaced has rather enhanced power of the State to acquire land which further marginalized the people by 'streamlining the process of acquisition'. The Act neither defines public purpose nor does it give any scope to the affected people to challenge the process of acquisition. Thus, there is an in-built contradiction hampering the interest of the displaced.

Displacement & Rehabilitation: A Historical Perspective

The process of displacement and compensation is not a recent phenomenon. Instances of displacement were found earlier also. Historically, it can be divided into three broad categories: (i.) Pre- independence period (traditional stage); (ii.) Post Independence Period (modern era) and (iii.) Inception of New Economic Policy (Post Modernization Stage).

During pre- independence period, acquisition of land became an 'eminent domain' of the state and the right to acquire land was its prerogative. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which was formulated by the British Government gave immense powers to the State to acquire land without the people's consent.

The medieval ruler exercised the principle of 'eminent domain' as dictatorial power of the State in matters of land acquisition. Although, some of the exceptional cases were also found when people's interest were properly taken care of. A case of Nizamsagar Project, one of the largest projects constructed in Andhra Pradesh and the biggest storage dams in India can be

considered as a case in point. Under this project, the Nizam government preferred to provide land instead of cash compensation. The idea was that if the ryot will be left without making any arrangement for them it will cause inconvenience and also reflect the poor governance (Reddy, 1998: p. 179).

Soon after independence, it was in the form of making a nation state, and afterwards, establishment of large-scale industries and dam, etc.. Savyasaachi (1998) termed it as 'development and displacement era'.

After Independence, the Land Acquisition Act was amended in 1984. An Amendment Bill of 1998 can be considered as part of the larger process of globalization and privatization i.e. post modernization stage in the country.

During 80s onwards, growing consciousness among the affected people made them agitate for their constitutional rights. This in a way put pressure on the project authorities to formulate Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy. Earlier, cash compensation was the basis of rehabilitation for the displaced. Land was replaced by land in case of landowners. Interest of landless, artisans, women, old and other such marginalized sections were ignored to a large extent. Gradually, it has been realized that the cash compensation does not equip a person or a community to be rehabilitated but rather geographical continuity, cultural homogeneity and environmental issues were more important. In other words, Resettlement and Rehabilitation started being treated as a multi-faceted phenomenon which includes socio-economic, environmental and cultural dimensions. Ministry of Rural Development, GoI has incorporated all these components in its National Policy on Resettlement and

Rehabilitation-2007. It emphasized that the interest of the marginal sections must be taken into account.

The Tehri Dam Project

The Tehri Dam Project -one of the highest dams in Asia is located on river Bhagirathi in the northern Himalayan State of Uttarakhand. It is the fourth highest earth and rock filled Dam in the world having an installed capacity of 2400 MW. The idea of constructing Dam in the Tehri Garhwal region was conceived in 1949 soon after Independence. The Planning Commission and Central Water Commission (CWC) gave their sanctions in 1972. In 1976, the project received administrative clearance from the Uttar Pradesh Government. The Ministry of Forest and Environment, Govt. of India cleared the project as late as 1990, with certain conditions.

Benefits of Tehri Dam Project

The Tehri Dam was intended as a multi-purpose project to provide power generation, irrigation and drinking water. When completed, it was expected that it would provide irrigation to an additional to 2.7 lakhs hectare of land, besides stabilizing irrigation facilities in 6.04 lakh hectare of already irrigated land in Uttar Pradesh. It would also provide 1.62 million gallons of water per day – 300 cusecs of drinking water supply to Delhi to cater for a population of 40 lakhs and 108 million gallons drinking water per day to various towns in Uttar Pradesh.

The construction of Tehri Dam started initially by the Uttar Pradesh Government. Later on, it became a joint venture between Government of India and the State Government with 75:25 financial contributions. The project work was started by the Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh Government and later on handed over to Tehri Hydro Development Corporation in 1989, Ministry

of Power, Govt. of India is the implementing Ministry. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation has planned and executed this Hydro Power Project. It involves the construction of two dams namely Tehri and Koteshwar, which resulted in the formation of two reservoirs. Work on the Koteshwar dam is under process.

With the construction of the Tehri Dam, the Old Tehri Town was submerged displacing 5291 urban families. It displaced 3355 rural families from 37 villages and partially affected 1832 rural families in 72 villages. This was perhaps the biggest instance of a township being submerged due to a development project. In other places, where construction of dams has taken place, the displaced were mostly tribals or indigenous people. For instance, the percentage of tribals affected by Sardar Sarovar Project was 100% in Maharashtra, 97.4% in Gujarat and 29% in Madhya Pradesh. However in case of Tehri Dam, most of the displaced population belonged to urban educated, government employees and business class. Although Narendranagar was the district headquarters for Tehri Garhwal more than 40 government offices, including the District Court were located in Tehri.

The submerged Old Tehri Town had a socio-cultural political and historical legacy. It was built by the rajah of Garhwal state, Sudarshan, Shah belonging to Panwar dynasty as the new capital in 1815 A.D. Prior to this, the capital was Srinagar Garhwal, which had been captured by the East India Company. The capital Tehri built by King Sudarshan Shah witnessed royal grandeur for almost 133 years. Tehri which was once ruled by dynasty had high illiteracy and ignorance rate. In the later years, Shri. Dev Suman, a revolutionary against the Shah dynasty had undertaken a marathon 84 day-old hunger strike, which has been second in duration in the world history. The legacy of vibrant movement continued

thereafter, too. Tehri Dam movement is perhaps manifestation of this legacy. Being the capital, Tehri was the hub of education, literature, culture and politics. Even after independence, Tehri retained its importance.

Growing Consciousness and Resistance

Tehri Dam, ever since its construction started in 1972 remained a controversial project for more than one reason. It has been subject to numerous law suits, demonstrations and hunger strikes. Initially the protest was concentrated on the environmental degradation aspect and its capacity to resist the future earthquakes. Later on, it shifted for the proper compensation and resettlement of the project affected families who were likely to be displaced due to dam and flooding of land by its reservoir. Different sections of society have formed their groups such as Tehri Bhumidhar Visthapit Sangthan (Tehri Displaced Landowners' Organization), Tehri Mool-Upekshit Visthapit Sangthan and Thela Patti Union, etc.. and pressurized the govt. to address their grievances. MATU- People's Organization and People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) also supported these organizations. Various committees were constituted from time to time to study multifarious problems arising due to the construction of Tehri Dam. A detailed list of such committees constituted is placed at annexure 'B'.

Constitution of Hanumantha Rao Committee in 1996 and Its Recommendations

Since there was a growing discontentment among the masses, certain demands related to rehabilitation were being received for further examination. The Govt. of India, under the Ministry of Power Office Memorandum No. 1 9/18/960 Hydel-11, dated 17th September, 1996, had constituted a 12 member Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Former Member, Planning Commission, to examine the

Rehabilitation and Environmental aspects of the Tehri Hydro Electric Project, being executed by the THDC. The terms of reference of the Committee, in relation to Rehabilitation, included: to examine the Rehabilitation Policy for the project and suggest modification, if any, and (ii.) to examine, the implementation of the Rehabilitation package and suggest measures for rectification of lacunae in implementation, if any. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in November, 1998, in which a number of recommendations on Rehabilitation, Environment and related aspects were made. The recommendations made by the Hanumantha Rao Committee (HRC) were carefully considered by the Govt. of India in consultation with the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and the concerned Central Govt. Ministries/Departments/Agencies. The Government announced its decisions on the recommendations of the HRC vide Ministry of Power Office Memorandum No. 19/18/96-Hydel-11, dated the 9th December, 1998. While doing so, it was also decided that the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh shall take over the direct responsibility for the entire Rehabilitation Task, to be handled directly by its officers under the overall supervision and control of Commissioner, Garhwal Division. Funds for Rehabilitation were made available by THDC, to the State Government.

Nonetheless, people are still raising their voices against attack on their geography, history, heritage, due to the ambiguity in the definition of the project affected families and the unfulfilled promises of rehabilitation. Dharnas, hunger strike, and rallies were still taking place for not being given proper compensation, incomplete rehabilitation or in villages located in the cut-off area or where quarry work was going -on. Lives of the people were under threat and house structures were getting cracked due to constant seepage by reservoir

water. The cut off area was left without any infrastructure. Consequently, the project affected families once again organizing themselves to draw attention of the project authorities/ government towards their problems.

Objectives of the Study

Objectives of the study are as follow:

1. To study the socio- demographic profile of the project affected families;
2. To study the extent and process of displacement, land acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation and its implementation;
3. to study the provisions of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy and its implementation;
4. To study the socio, economic and cultural impact of displacement;
5. To find- out the role of local grass root level institutions, if any and of local leaders, in the process of displacement and implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation;
6. To find out whether any conflict has taken place between the oustees and the host population;
7. To study the extent of secondary and tertiary displacement, if any.

Scope & Significance

There seems to be a lack of concrete database available on the extent of displaced population and on their Resettlement & Rehabilitation and also of the land acquired for the development projects. There is also a lack of comprehensive assessment of the customary rights of the people who may belong to the category of landless and may not have legal entitlement on

agricultural land but depend on that for their livelihood and survival. Besides, local self government institutions and other informal organizations are not assigned any greater role in the process of displacement and in the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation.

Tehri Dam Project was taken for the purpose of study as large number of population got affected due to construction of Dam. Also from the beginning, the project became controversial due to one or the other reasons. The present study focuses on all these issues. An attempt has been made to find- out the reasons for delay in the completion of the project and implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation. The present study is exploratory in nature. Findings of this study may enable the policy makers to handle development project likely to take place in the years to come.

CHAPTER 2

Sample Universe and Methodology

A combination of research techniques has been used for the purpose of data collection. These were: interview schedule, focused group interview, case study and observation method. A semi- structured interview schedule was developed for collecting household data. An in-depth interview was conducted for preparing the case studies. Besides a focused group interview was also conducted of local resource persons, grass root level institutions and of activists. Secondary sources for data collection were official data, books and websites, etc..

Selection of project affected families was made on random basis. Respondent for the interview was an adult male or female member of the household. A representative sample of 434 project affected families was drawn for the purpose of household survey. Besides, a few partially affected families were also interviewed. As per Tehri Hydro Development Corporation estimate, 15,000 families were affected due to Tehri Dam project. Classification by urban/ rural of project affected families is shown in Table 2.1.

Table: 2.1
Total No. of Families Affected by Tehri Project

Sl.	Urban/ Rural	No.
1.	Urban families (In fully submerged Old Tehri Town)	5291
2.	Rural families (In fully sub merged villages)	3355
3.	Rural families In partially sub- merged villages*	1832

(Source: Directorate of Resettlement: Tehri Dam Project, Uttarakhand Govt. N. Tehri, August, 2004).

- As per Rehabilitation Policy villages where 75% or more families are treated as fully affected; the remaining partially affected families would also be treated as fully.
- Partially affected families are those families whose 50% land is acquired by the project. They have been paid cash compensation for land coming under sub mergence.

As table 2.1 shows that total fully displaced families by Tehri Dam were (5291+ 3355) 8646. Out of which 5291 were from urban area. Out of 5291 urban project affected families 3001 families were land owner/ benap house owner having house on father's land etc. (as per 1985 survey) and remaining 2290 families were government/semi- govt./ institution employees/tenants etc. (excluding labourers and unauthorized families). 3355 rural project affected families were from fully sub merged villages. Partially affected rural families were 1832.

Table 2.2
Classification by Urban/ Rural Project Affected Families Covered in Survey

Sl.	Urban/ Rural	No.
1.	Urban	221 (50.9)
2.	Rural	213 (49.1)
	Total	434 (100.00)

Project affected families by Tehri Dam were resettled in three different districts. These were New Tehri Town in Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun and Haridwar. Administratively all three districts fall in the State of Uttarakhand. For the present study purpose, total 434 project affected families were included in the sample out of which 50.9% project affected families were from urban

resettled sites and 49.1% project affected families were from rural resettled sites (Table 2.2).

District- wise classification of sample population shows that out of total 434 households, 44.01% were from Tehri, 43.32% were from Dehradun and 12.67% project affected families were from Haridwar District. Table 2.3 provides details of project affected families surveyed in these three resettled districts.

Table 2.3
District- Wise Sample Population Surveyed

Sl.	Urban/ Rural	Resettled Districts			
		Tehri Garhwal	Dehradun	Haridwar	Total
1.	Urban	191 (86.43)	30 (13.57)	NA	221 (100.00)
2.	Rural	NA	158 (74.18)	55 (25.82)	213 (100.00)
	Total	191 (44.01)	188 (43.32)	55 (12.67)	434 (100.00)

Data in table 2.3 reveals that the urban project affected families were resettled in New Tehri Town in Tehri Garhwal and Dehradun districts. Rural project affected families were resettled in two districts i.e. in Dehradun and Haridwar. Till the time of the household survey less number of rural project affected families have shifted to Haridwar.

Total 20 urban resettled sites were visited for survey in New Tehri Town. 27 resettled sites were surveyed in Dehradun Districts. Out of these 27 resettled sites, 3 were urban resettled sites and remaining 24 were rural resettled sites. In Haridwar District, only rural project affected families were resettled hence, 4 rural resettled sites were visited. Detailed list of resettled districts, tehsils and resettled colonies/ villages visited during household survey are placed at Annexure- 'C'.

The project affected families by Tehri Dam were allotted house plots, flats, agricultural land and shops as per their entitlement. Table 2.4 gives detail of house plots, flat, agricultural land, shop allotted in resettlement package to urban and rural oustees till August, 2004.

Table 2.4
Assets Allotted to Project Affected Families in Resettlement Package

Assets Allotted to PAFs	Urban/ Rural		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Plots	2438	2853	5291
Houses/ Flats (for tenants/ benap)	2853	NIL	4927
Alloted shops (owners/ tenants)	787	NA	787
Agricultural land	NA	4507*	

Source: Directorate of Resettlement: Tehri Dam Project, Uttarakhand Govt. New Tehri, May, 2008)

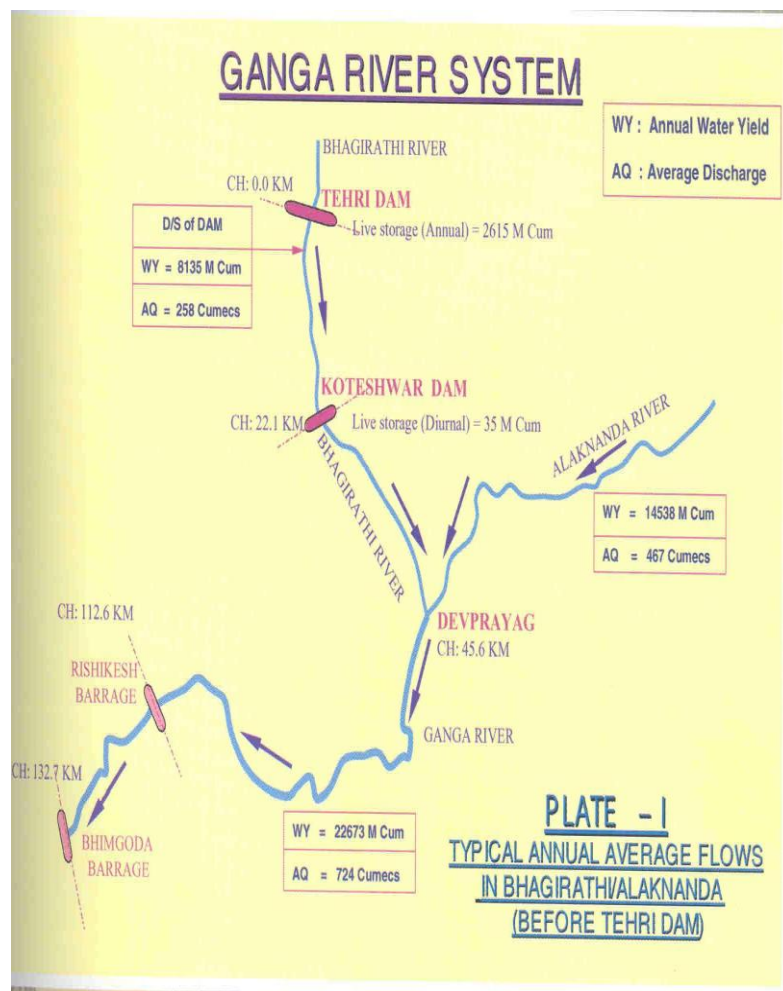
Note: * Out of 4507 agricultural plots, 2430 rural project affected families were allotted plots in Dehradun and 2077 rural project affected families have been allotted plots in Haridwar.

Besides, 100 flats were constructed and distributed free of cost to the displaced families belonging to the weaker sections in Tehri Township. These 100 flats have not been included in the list of urban displaced families who were allotted house plots/ flats. Also the data does not include those project affected families who have surrendered their plots under Cash in lieu of Allotment of Plot (CLA) – a scheme introduced in 1st September,

1995. They were categorized as ineligible for availing rehabilitation benefits.

Figure 2.1 exhibits the map of Tehri Garhwal showing location of Tehri Dam:

Fig 2.1



CHAPTER 3

Socio Demographic Profile of the Affected Families by Tehri Dam Project

Tehri Dam is situated in Tehri Garhwal District of Uttarakhand. Uttra Khand as a new State had been carved out of the northern part of Uttar Pradesh on 9th November 2000. Total population of Tehri Garhwal as per 2001 was 604, 608 in which males were 294, 842 and females were 309,766. Narendra Nagar was the district headquarters for Tehri Garhwal. The district Tehri Garhwal has 5 tehsils, 10 development blocks, 4 nagar panchayat and 762 gram panchayats. Total inhabited villages as per 1991 Census were 1959.

109 villages have been affected by Tehri Dam Project. Out of which 37 were fully submerged and 72 villages were partially submerged. Project affected families resettled at various sites in Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun and Haridwar districts. 434 project affected families were included in the sample for the purpose of household survey. Out of these 95.16% were resettled by the project. Miniscule numbers of them (0.23%) were found self – resettled. 4.61% project affected families were found yet to be resettled (Table 3.1).

Table: 3.1
Status of Project Affected Families

Resettlement Status	No.
Resettled by the Project	413 (95.16)
Self Resettled	1 (0.23)
Yet to be Resettled	20 (4.61)
Total	434 (100.00)

Following paras include socio demographic profile of the project affected families by Tehri Dam. This includes caste, religion, literacy rate, urban-rural background, mother tongue and type of family. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribal population in Tehri Garhwal vis- a- vis Uttarakhand State is shown in table. 3.2.

Table: 3.2
Caste-wise Population Distribution

Castes/Tribes	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
Scheduled Castes	1,232,316	82,384
Scheduled Tribes	211,864	615

(Source: Census of India, 1991)

It is noteworthy that unlike other places, where dams were constructed, the displaced population was mostly tribals or indigenous people. For instance, in case of Sardar Sarovar Dam majority of the affected populations were tribals. Contrary to it, in case of Tehri Dam Project, majority of the displaced population belonged to higher caste, educated and better - off families.

Caste analysis of the sample population shows that more than three- fourth of the project affected families by Tehri Dam (77.08%) were from General Castes category, 15.51% were Scheduled Castes and 7.41% belonged to the Backward Castes. Caste of two project affected families was not specified (Table 3.3).

Table: 3.3
Classification of Project Affected Families by Caste

Caste	No.
General Caste	333 (77.08)
Scheduled Caste	67 (15.51)
Other Backward Caste	32 (7.41)
Total	432 (100.00)

(N varies because of missing figure)

As per 1991 Census, religion-wise distribution of the population of Uttarakhand vis- a -vis Tehri Garhwal is shown in Table 3.4.

Table: 3.4
Classification by Religion

Sl.	Religion	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
1.	Hindus	6,124,509	5,74,330
2.	Muslims	705,298	4,818
3.	Sikhs	176,858	412
4.	Christians	21,504	285
5.	Jains	7,870	139
6.	Budhists	12,850	70
7.	Other Religions	1,195	66
8.	Religion not stated	550	33

(Source: Census of India, 1991)

Classification by religion in the sample population, shows that majority of the project affected families in the sample population were Hindus (88.71%) followed by Muslims (8.76%) and Sikhs (2.30%). Jains were miniscule in number (0.23%) (Table 3.5).

Table: 3.5
Classification of Project Affected Families by Religion

Religion	No.
Hindu	385 (88.71)
Muslim	38 (8.76)
Sikh	10 (2.30)
Jain	1 (0.23)
Total	434 (100.00)

Literacy rate in Tehri Garhwal district (as per Census, 2001) is shown in table 3.6. Literacy rate in Tehri Garhwal was 67.04%, out of which male literacy rate was 85.62%. Female literacy was 49.76%.

Table: 3.6
Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
Male	84.01	85.62
Female	60.25	49.76
Total	72.28	67.04

(Census 2001 Provisional Data)

Table 3.6 shows that female literacy in Tehri Garhwal was lower than the total female literacy rate of Uttarakhand.

Table: 3.7
Classification by Rural-Urban Population

Year	Uttarakhand		Tehri Garhwal	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2001	6,309,317	2,170,245	546,133	58,475
1991	5,416,550	1,634,084	547,258	32,895

(Source: Census of India, 2001)

As per 1991 Census, urban population of Tehri Garhwal was 32,895 which rose to 58,475 in 2001. As far as rural population was concerned, it was 5,472,58 in 1991 and declined to 5,461,33 in 2001. It seems that displacement due to development project has a direct bearing on the demographic composition of the population. Many rural project affected families of Tehri Garhwal have been resettled in Dehradun and Haridwar. Similarly, there was an in- flux of population in New Tehri Town. Further studies may highlight the changing demographic features in areas where displacement due to development projects is taking place.

Table: 3.8
Classification of Project Affected Families by Mother Tongue

Mother Tongue	No.
Garwali	348 (80.18)
Hindi	68 (15.67)
Punjabi	16 (3.69)
Urdu	2 (0.46)
Total	434 (100.00)

Data of project affected families by mother tongue shows that Garhwali was the mother tongue for the majority of the project affected families (80.18%), Hindi was the mother tongue for 15.67% project affected families, followed by Punjabi as mother tongue (3.69%). For miniscule number of project affected families (0.46%) Urdu was the mother tongue (Table 3.8).

Language is not only a powerful tool of communication but also an important component of culture. Displaced population very often face problem in communication at the resettled sites. For instance, displaced population of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh who were resettled in Gujarat State under Sardar Sarovar Project has been facing this problem. Only through concerted efforts the cultural loss can be minimized by development projects. Table 3.9 shows how displacement due to Tehri Dam has changed language spoken by the displaced community.

Table: 3.9
In Which Language the Family Members Speak in the Community at resettled site?

Language	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Garhwali	293 (67.67)	87 (20.28)
Hindi/ Garhwali	65 (15.01)	255 (59.44)
Hindi	60 (13.86)	69 (16.08)
Hindi/ Garhwali/ Punjabi	15 (3.46)	15 (3.50)
Hindi/ Garhwali/ English	NIL	3 (0.70)
Total	433 (100.00)	429 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

To find –out the impact of displacement on language spoken by the community, a comparative analysis has been made. Data in table 3.9 shows that more than two- third project affected families (67.67%) were speaking in Garhwali language in their original colony/village. 15.01% project affected families were speaking both in Hindi and Garhwali,

13. 86 per cent of them were speaking only in Hindi language. 3.46 per cent of the project affected families were found speaking in Hindi, Garhwali and Punjabi. After displacement, around three- fifth (59.44%) of the project affected families said that they were speaking both in Hindi and Garhwali, one- fifth of them (20.28%) said that Garhwali was the main language in which they started speaking after displacement. 16.08% project affected families were found speaking in Hindi, Garhwali and English (Table 3.9).

The analysis shows that a large number of project affected families were speaking in Garhwali before displacement, but after displacement, the number of project affected families speaking Garhwali language declined sharply meaning thereby that there was a differential impact of displacement on language spoken by the project affected families.

Table: 3.10
Classification by Family Type

Family Type	No.
Nuclear	181 (41.71)
Joint	239 (55.07)
Extended	14 (3.22)
Total	434 (100.00)

Most of the project affected families were found living in joint family system (55.07%). Little more than two-fifth of them (41.71%) was living in nuclear family and 3.22% were having extended family (Table 3.10).

As far as family size was concerned, majority of the project affected families (58.53%) were having 4- 6

members in the family. Two-fifth of them (20.97%) was having 7-9 family members. Little less than one –tenth of them (8.06%) were having 10-15 family members. Another little more than one-tenth of the project affected families (12.44%) were having up to 3 family members (Table 3.11).

Table: 3.11
Size of Family Members

Size of Family Members	No.
Upto 3	54 (12.47)
4-6	254 (58.66)
7-9	91 (21.02)
10-15	33 (7.62)
16+-	1 (0.23)
Total	433 (100.00)

Thus, overview of socio- demographic profile of project affected families by Tehri Dam shows that majority of them belonged to General Caste Category and from Hindu religion. Mother tongue of the majority of the project affected families was Garhwali. Most of the project affected families were living in joint family system.

CHAPTER 4

Land Acquisition and Process till Displacement

This chapter focuses mainly on the process of land acquisition and process till displacement due to Tehri Dam Project. There are certain pre- requisites stages involved in the acquisition of land such as prior intimation to the project affected families through various formal and informal channels such as newspapers and notification by the State Government and also by conducting meeting with the affected families, etc..

Uttarakhand is primarily an agricultural State. Total area of Uttarakhand State is 53,484 sq. km.. Total forest area in the State is 63 per cent and cultivable land is 12.5 per cent. Total irrigated area in the State is about 11.5 lac ha. Geographical area of Tehri Garhwal district is 4080 sq. km. (Census of India, 2001).

I

Tehri Dam project is one of the biggest Dams in Asia. Construction of Dam has sub- merged one urban centre i.e. Old Tehri Town and 109 villages (37 fully affected and 72 partially affected villages). This includes 2 fully sub- merged and 14 partially sub-merged villagers of Koteswar Dam. These also include 13 villages affected for the construction of infrastructural facilities like project colony and the New Tehri Township developed for rehabilitating the urban population. A list of fully and partially sub- merged villages is placed at Annexure 'D'. 5291 urban families and 3355 rural families were fully affected. Partially affected rural families were 1832. Partially affected families were to be compensated in cash for the land acquired from them. 680 RL families were affected by the Coffor dam. Besides, a large number of populations have got

indirectly affected by Tehri Dam particularly those living in the cut off area.

4930.84 acres of land was acquired from the rural areas for Tehri Dam Project. Out of which 2993.93 acres were acquired from fully sub- merged villages and remaining 1936.91 acre was acquired from partially sub merged villages. Out of which submerged area was 2295.19 acres and land acquired for project colonies was 698.74 acres (THDC, an Insight). 7655 acres of land was allotted at resettlement site to the rural project affected families. Out of which 4495 acres of land was allotted in Haridwar District and 3160 acres in Dehradun District. 150 acres land was acquired from Old Tehri Town. Out of which 50 acres was private land and 100 acres was Govt. Land. 571.89 acres land was allotted in the urban areas in three Districts namely New Tehri Town, Dehradun and Haridwar. 105 acre forest land was still in the process to be acquired. A total area of 5200- hectare land over the most fertile valleys of Bhagirathi and Bhilganga rivers was sub- merged due to construction of Tehri Complex (Rehabilitation Progress Report, Directorate of Rehabilitation March, 2001).

Land acquisition process for Tehri Dam started way back in 1961 i.e. prior to the amendment of Land Acquisition Act 1984. Land being a state subject was treated as eminent domain of the State. Therefore, land for Tehri Dam project was acquired on the ground of the 'public purpose'. The private land was acquired under enforcement of Section 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 17 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Accordingly compensation released was based on the specified procedure of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and later on as per Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy of THDC. Land was acquired mainly for three purposes i.) for Tehri Dam; ii.) for developing New Tehri Town to resettle urban project affected families of Old Tehri Town as the original Tehri Township

was going to be sub- merged; and iii.) to extract specified quality of mud for the construction of Tehri Dam.

In Tehri Dam Project, categories of displaced families included: 1. Owners, 2. Tenants, 3. Benap, 4. Employees. 5. Organizations, 6. House on fathers' land, and others. Rural categories included 1. Farmers with land; and 2. land less agricultural labourers.

II

Land Acquisition in Rural Areas

The cut off date for the rural area was 8 September, 1976. Land acquisition in Tehri Dam Project started initially with the negotiation process with the villagers of three villages namely Bourari, Kulna, and Moldhar. Various rounds of negotiation and agreement took place between the project authorities and the villagers of these three villages. Notably, agricultural land of these three villages was barren. Drinking water was scare and available at a distance of more than one km. Hence, when villagers of these villages, came to know that land would be acquired they (particularly those having small land holding) readily got agreed to provide their land on the condition that in lieu they would be provided irrigated land with better compensation package. Contrary to it, villagers having fertile land in the Valley of Ganga River were reluctant and were resisting to provide their land for Tehri Project. Land acquisition first started in 1977- 78 from Bourari village. Compensation rate for agricultural land, as fixed by SLAO, was Rs. 600/- per nali. There were around eighty families in Bourari village. 40 families having large land holding preferred to stay back in the village. Remaining 40 families shifted to village Bhaniawala in Dehradun District as they could manage better deal i.e. two acre of irrigated agricultural land and house plot. Since they were getting larger land holding in compensation

therefore, agreed to shift Dehradun District in 1979-80. But, they were not satisfied with the compensation amount for agricultural land and therefore, put up a representation before the then Revenue Commissioner. After several rounds of negotiations, in 1988 the compensation rate for agricultural land was raised from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 6000/-. Remaining 40 families of large farmers were not satisfied with the deal. They were of the view that their village (Bourari) was not coming in the sub-mergence area hence, they should not be displaced. The land acquisition was just started in Bourari and other two villages for developing the proposed New Tehri Town. They wanted to stay back and to be resettled in the proposed New Tehri Town. After sometime, when forty families which have already shifted to Dehradun were given revised compensation for agricultural land @ Rs. 6000/- per nali. Remaining 40 families of large farmers who were insisting to be resettled in New Tehri Town, pooled money among themselves and filed a court case to revise their compensation amount too. The compensation rate was later on, revised for them also. The whole process of negotiation with the project authorities went on verbally. Project affected families were never communicated in writing hence, they felt cheated and forced to go for legal suit. Forty rural families of Bourari village resettled in New Tehri Town were still not satisfied with the compensation package and once again filed a court case. As per the court verdict, project affected families were allotted residential plot of 400 sq. ft. in New Tehri Town. Compensation for agricultural land which was raised from 600/- to 6000/- was further raised @ Rs. 9000/- per nali. This did not include legal expenses incurred by them. The court took twelve years to decide this case. Thus 40 rural project affected families of Bourari village have been resettled in urban resettled site i.e. in New Tehri Town. Recently,

they have again filed a court case to get house construction allowance as given to the urban project affected families of Old Tehri Town. The case was still pending with the court.

III

Land Acquisition in Urban Areas

Cut-off date for the urban area was 6 June, 1985. In Old Tehri Town, land was acquired in phase manner. Ward number 1 to 4 were taken for displacement purpose in phase-I and ward number 5-10 in Phase-II. Thereafter, notices were served under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act of 1894 to families owning land. Land in rural area was categorized into three types: i.) irrigated, (ii.) un irrigated and (iii.) mixed land, this was locally termed as talau, doyam and awwal respectively. Accordingly, land rate was fixed. As mentioned earlier, most of the land, acquired for the project was fertile land. However, variation was found in land rates fixed for different wards/villages. Valuation rate of the land acquired from some of the wards/villages as determined by the then SLAO has been placed in Annexure- 'E'.

As per THDC Status Report of Resettlement & Rehabilitation: the Old Tehri Town (OTT), where urban population was situated at an elevation of EL. 640 to 660 m. Due to the construction of Tehri Complex, the Old Tehri Town had to come under sub-mergence. The Old Tehri Town comprised of Urban Population of 5291 families, categorized as fully affected. With the closing of T1 and T2 tunnels in 2004, all the urban families residing in Old Tehri Town were displaced and land was sub-merged by Tehri Dam.

Table 4.1 provides year-wise details when respondents came to know about the acquisition of land/house of the affected families. Data shows that during

1981-90, majority of the project affected families (40.49%) came to know about the acquisition of land/ house; during 1971- 80 little more than one- fourth of the project affected families (26.34%), and during 1991-2000, 16.10%. During 2001 and onwards, one- tenth of them (10.24%) came to know. 1.46% project affected families were not served any notice. Land was acquired from them through negotiation and on mutual agreement basis. During 1961-70 miniscule number of project affected families (0.98%) came to know about the acquisition of land/ house.

Table: 4.1
Year When They Came to Know about the Acquisition of Land/House?

Year of Notification	No.
1961-70	4 (0.98)
1971-80	108 (26.34)
1981-90	166 (40.49)
1991-2000	66 (16.10)
2001+-	42 (10.24)
Notice not served/decided through discussions & mutual agreement basis	6 (1.46)
Do not know	18 (4.39)
Total	410 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or figure missing)

The data analysis shows that land acquisition process for Tehri Dam Project started in 1961 and continued till 2001 and onwards. It took more than four

decades to acquire the land. Maximum numbers of land acquisition notices were served during 1971-90. During re- visit to Resettlement & Rehabilitation Office in Tehri Town in 2008, it was found that land acquisition process was still going on.

IV **Sources of Information about the Displacement due to Tehri Dam Project**

Table 4.2 shows that the major sources of information through which project affected families came to know about the displacement due to Tehri Dam Project. 49.88% respondents said that they came to know about displacement due to Tehri Dam through multiple sources such as local political leaders, survey team and notification for acquisition award, local newspaper, drum beat, village panchayat, fellow villagers, friends, relatives, radio and market place. 37.88% respondents said that they came to know through the government officials /survey team and patwari who used to visit to survey the area, measure and mark the land. 6.24% respondents said that they came to know through fellow- villagers. 2.31% of them said that either they themselves or one of their family members was working in the State Land Acquisition Office/or Irrigation Department. Since these offices were directly involved in land acquisition for Tehri Dam Project hence, they came to know from these offices. 1.62% respondents said that the family members used to discuss it at home. Some of the respondents said that initially nobody believed that dam could be constructed. Villagers used to think that blocking of Ganga water -a religious river was just not possible. Gradually when they started hearing blasting of mountain, as stated by 0.46% respondents, saw co- villagers selling their cattle, cutting their trees or heard from fellow- villagers/ land

lords (as 0.23% respondents said) then only their doubt turned into belief.

Table 4.2
Source of Information through whom First Come to Know about the Displacement due to Tehri Dam Project

Sl.	Source of Information	No.
1.	Local political leaders/ fellow villagers/ project/ govt. officials/ survey team/acquisition award/ local newspaper Drum Beat/ village panchayat/friends/relatives/ radio/ market	216 (49.88)
2.	Project/ govt. officials/ survey team/ notification/ local newspaper/ patwari office/ tehsil	164 (37.88)
3.	Fellow villagers	27 (6.24)
4.	Self/ family members working in Irrigation /SLAO Deptt./ discussion in office/project officials/ fellow villagers/survey team/local newspaper	10 (2.31)
5.	Family members used to discuss/ project/ govt. officials/survey team/ market	7 (1.62)
6.	Notification/ market/ by seeing displacement during first phase/ at the time of displacement	6 (1.39)
7.	While hearing the blast	2 (0.46)
8.	Fellow villagers and land lords	1 (0.23)
	Total	433 (100.01)

(N varies because of no response)

Out of total project affected families surveyed, 54.04 per cent of them said that a meeting was called-up by the project officials and attended by the people getting affected by Tehri Dam Project. One- fourth of the

project affected families (25.17%) said that no such meeting was called -up by the project officials. Remaining one- fifth of them (20.79%) said they did not know about any such meeting conducted in their areas (Table 4.3).

Table: 4.3
Did Project Officials Call a Meeting of the People Getting Affected by Tehri Project?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Yes	234 (54.04)
2.	No	109 (25.17)
3.	Don't know	90 (20.79)
	Total	433 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or figure missing)

Respondents who said that a meeting was convened by the project officials with the people getting affected by Tehri Dam Project 69.23% of them said that the meeting was held with some section of the village/ town particularly with families not interested to shift from the project site, 8.55% project affected families said that the meeting was conducted with the panchayat leaders or the people separately. Around one- tenth of them (13.68%) said that they met with only panchayat leaders. 7.69% of them said that one meeting was convened particularly with those owning land. 0.85% of them said that the meeting was attended by the Members of Legislative Assembly/ Parliament who were not even holding land in the project area (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4
If So, How?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	With some section of the village/town/ with families not interested to shift/ not leaving project site	162 (69.23)
2.	With the panchayat leaders and the people separately	20 (8.55)
3.	Met only with panchayat leaders	32 (13.68)
4.	One meeting with project affected families particularly land owners	18 (7.69)
5.	With MLAs / MPs who were not even holding land at project area	2 (0.85)
	Total	234 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or figure missing)

Out of total respondents who said that project officials called up a meeting, majority of them (96.15%) said that the project officials made promises during meetings. Only small number of them (3.85%) said that the officials did not make promise (Table 4.5).

Table: 4.5
Did Project Officials Make Some Promises during or Outside These Meetings?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Yes	225 (96.15)
2.	No	9 (3.85)
	Total	234 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or figure missing)

Respondents who said that project officials made promises with project affected families, majority of them (70.67%) said that brouchers were distributed to the project affected families enticing them with false promises that they would be provided residence and resettlement site would be well equipped with basic amenities and infra- structure. They were told that the resettled site (New Tehri Town) would be developed as tourist centre similar to Switzerland and their standard of living would become high. This was how the colorful dreams were shown. It was also promised that the compensation would be released timely. Little more than one- tenth respondents (11.56%) said that assurance was given for employment to one member of each displaced family and also of providing land or shop. It was also promised that transportation and other allowances would be released timely. Around one- tenth of them (9.78%) said that they were promised to be provided water with switch button technology and so long dam under construction water and other basic amenities would be free job, two & half acre agricultural land & residential plot. 3.11% of them said that they were promised that all pending compensation would be released and equal no. of project affected families (3.11%) said that the project officials promised to allot tin shed/ house/ flat at better location/ to allot flats on subsidy basis to rentiers. Miniscule no. of respondents said that project officials promised to project affected families that they would be given house construction allowance. Thus, by making false promises project affected families were cheated and shifted (Table 4.6).

CHAPTER 5

Resettlement & Rehabilitation in Tehri Dam

This chapter focuses on the rehabilitation of the project affected families by Tehri Dam. The analysis includes the process of resettlement and rehabilitation, status of releasing compensation, and issuance of title deeds for the assets allotted to them at resettled site and their experiences with the project authorities. Attempts have also been made to find-out the relationship between the oustees with the host population and the role of grass root organizations, if any, in negotiating for better compensation.

The construction of Tehri Dam was started by the Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh Government in collaboration with the Govt. of Russia. In 1989, the project was handed over to Tehri Hydro Development Corporation, Ministry of Power, Govt of India. Initially, there was no framework or guidelines in terms of rehabilitation policy; the rehabilitation work was carried out in accordance with various Government Orders issued from time to time. Around hundred of Government Orders were released between 1973 -2004. These were mainly on: (i.) formation of various committees related to Tehri Dam projects; (ii.) rights and duties of resettlement directorate; (iii.) land acquisition and resettlement; (iv.) acquisition of structure; (v.) New Tehri Town; and (vi.) formation of committees for allotment of land/ structure at resettled site and in New Tehri Town and vii) providing jobs to one member of each project affected family, etc.. Till 1989 Resettlement & Rehabilitation kept on moving with the help of Government Orders.

Table: 4.6

If Yes, What Promises were made by the Project Officials?

Sl.	Promises Made	No.
1.	Distributed brouchers giving false assurances of providing all basic amenities at resettled area and quick realization of compensation	159 (70.67)
2.	To provide job for one member from each PAF / allotment of land/shop and other allowances	26 (11.56)
3.	Promised to provide water with switch button technology and so long dam under construction water and other basic amenities would be free job, two & half acre agricultural land & residential plot	22 (9.78)
4.	To release all pending compensations	7 (3.11)
5.	To allot tin shed/ house / flat at better location/ flats on subsidy basis for tenants	7 (3.11)
6.	House construction allowance	4 (1.78)
	Total	225 (100.01)

I

Changes in Rehabilitation Policy

Rehabilitation Policy in the Tehri Dam Project evolved over time. THDC prepared a document on rehabilitation in 1995. The document only contained information about the estimates of construction of Govt. office buildings in New Tehri (rehabilitation site of Old Tehri Town). The THDC document on Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy reveals that the Rehabilitation Policy, including the location of the New Tehri Town, had been evolved and decided by the State Government after interaction with the representatives of the local population. After the formation of the THDC and the transfer of rehabilitation work to it, Rehabilitation Policy as evolved by the State Government was fully adopted by the Corporation, and later on the amounts of compensation was increased where it was found necessary. In 1998 revised Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy was introduced by THDC. It has incorporated some of the recommendations of Hanumantha Rao Committee.

The Rehabilitation Plan has been broadly divided into Rural Rehabilitation and Urban Rehabilitation. Affected families under Rural Rehabilitation were categorized as “Fully affected” or “Partially affected”. The families whose 50% or more land was being acquired were treated as fully affected. Those families whose less than 50% land was coming under sub-mergence were categorized as “partially affected”. There were two criteria in Resettlement & Rehabilitation: (i) either cash compensation or (ii) land for land.

With the formation of Uttarakhand State in November, 2000, Resettlement & Rehabilitation work was transferred to Govt. of Uttarakhand vide G.O. No. 11/39/ Hydrel/II dated 2nd January 2001 by Ministry of

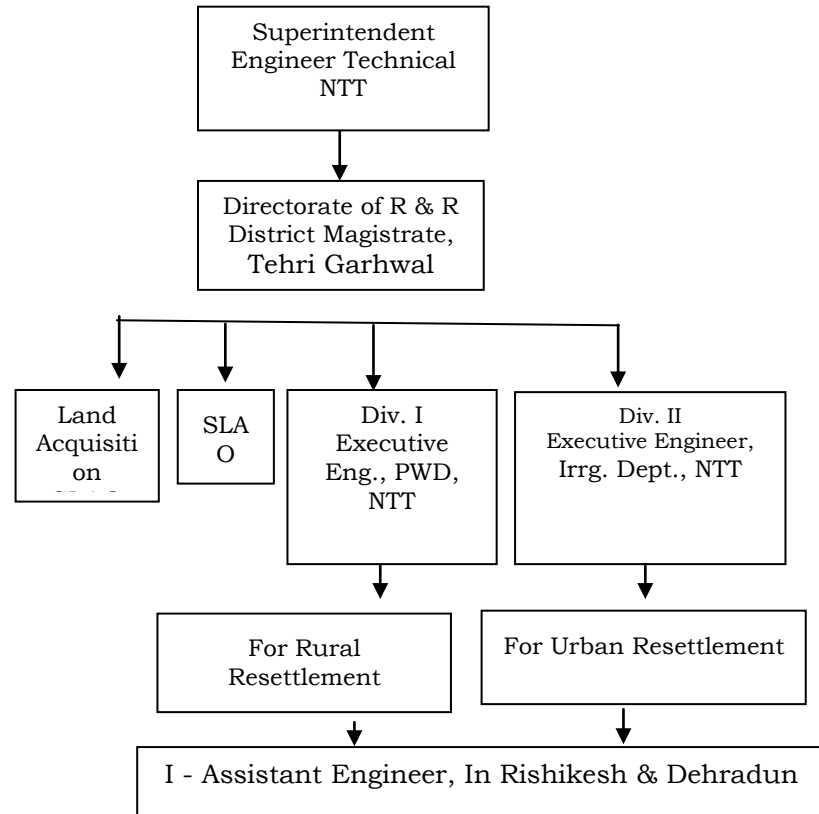
Power, Govt. of India, New Delhi and funds were to be made available by THDC. Some of the respondents were of the view that so long as the project was with Uttar Pradesh Govt., it was implemented effectively but after taking over by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation nothing worked without favouring them.

The Govt. of Uttarakhand has constituted a Co-ordination Committee to monitor the progress and to resolve the day to day problems arising in the execution of rehabilitation programme. The committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Revenue Commissioner, Tehri Garhwal was constituted. Members of Co-ordinator Committee were MLAs, Chairman of Zila panchayat, ward members and project authorities, etc.. Proposal to include trader was also made but over looked. More details on the features of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy of THDC for the project affected families of Tehri Dam Project are placed at Annexure ‘F’:

II

Organizational- Structure of the Directorate of Resettlement & Rehabilitation, Tehri

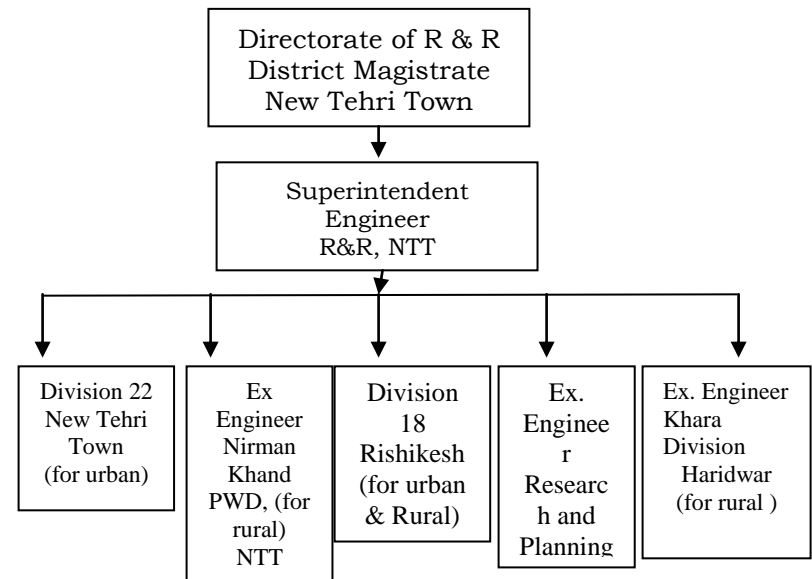
When THDC was the implementing agency for Resettlement & Rehabilitation for the project affected families the organizational structure Resettlement & Rehabilitation Directorate was as follow:



At present, when work related to Resettlement & Rehabilitation has been reduced to a great extent, Directorate of Resettlement & Rehabilitation has now Five Divisions which are responsible for the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation.

Present Organizational-Structure of Directorate of Resettlement & Rehabilitation:

Division 22 is working under Directorate, Resettlement & Rehabilitation in New Tehri Town. Nirman Khand Divisions were dealing with the rural oustees. Division 18 was dealing with the oustees resettled in Dehradun. There was Research and Planning Division in Rishikesh. Khara Division was dealing with rural oustees of Haridwar. These divisions were headed by the Executive Engineer.



The Revised Cost Estimate of Tehri Dam & HPP,

III

Cost of Tehri Dam Project vis- a- vis Rehabilitation

Stage-I, (1000 MW) including essential works of Tehri PSP amounting to Rs. 6621.32 crore including IDC & FC of Rs. 560.00 crore at March, 03 Price Level) has been approved by Govt. Anticipated Completion Cost of the project was Rs. 8000 Crores. Till 25 October, it was Rs. 8302 Crores.

The cost estimate of Resettlement & Rehabilitation at March, 1993 PL was Rs. 413.72 crores. The revised cost estimates (At March' 03PL) as approved by Govt. was Rs. 983.14 crores which included Rs. 242.64 crores on account of Hanumantha Rao Committee recommendations accepted by the Government. Tehri dam has still been under construction for the last four decades. This has increased the cost of the project as well as of Resettlement & Rehabilitation. The budget for Resettlement & Rehabilitation for Tehri Dam initially started with an initial cost of Rs. 200 crore and now it stands at around Rs. 12000 crore. Considering escalation due to the cost of land, properties and additional measures agreed by Govt. of India, the total cost of Resettlement & Rehabilitation is estimated as Rs. 1260 crore. Till 25 October, 08 provision of budget was Rs. 1380 crore (THDC, An Insight).

IV

Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families

The urban project affected families of Old Tehri Town have been completely rehabilitated at New Tehri Town (NTT), or at Rishikesh and Dehradun as per the option of the oustees. In Old Tehri Town, there were 64 State Government Departments. Out of 5291 urban project affected families, 2290 were Government/ semi Govt. Institution employees and tenants etc. for whom

flats were constructed and allotted. Thus, out of total sizeable number of urban project affected families (43.28%) were consisted of the government officials or tenants who were treated as displaced. Remaining 56.72% urban project affected families were those having land in Old Tehri Town. As per an estimate 2853 flats were constructed. Out of which 1939 flats were exclusively for the Government Employees/Semi Govt./Institutions/Others. Remaining 914 flats were for benap house owners/ tenants/ and father's land. Residential complex for Central Govt. employees (such as LIC or Banks) were developed by the respective departments. Only the land was allotted by THDC. Around 351 plots were allotted to the Central Govt./ Institutions. Table 5.1 & Table 5.2 provide details of urban rehabilitation.

Table 5.1
Progress of Rural Rehabilitation

Description of affected family	Total No. of PAFs	Shifting Status from Old Tehri Town		Remarks
		Shifting	Balance	
Land owner/ Benap House owner/ Father Land, etc. (as per 1985 survey)	3001	3001	NIL	All PAFs have evacuated from Old Tehri Town
Govt./ Semi Govt./ Institution employees/ Tenants etc. (excluding labours and unauthorized families)	2290	2290	NIL	
Total	5291	5291	NIL	

(Directorate of Rehabilitation, Tehri Dam Project, New Tehri, Progress Repot May, 08).

Table 5.2**Progress of Rural Rehabilitation (Upto F.R.L. 835.0M)**

Sl	Descrip tion	Land affected (in acre)	No. of Village s	Fully Affected Families	Rehabilita tion facilities provided
1.	Fully sub merged affected villages	2993.93	37	3355	3355
2.	Partially sub- merged/ affected villages	1936.91	72	1832	1832

(Directorate of Rehabilitation, Tehri Dam Project, New
Tehri, Progress Repot May, 08)

Rehabilitation in Two Phases

Rehabilitation has been implemented in two phases. The phase-I covered those families, which were affected by the construction of coffer Dam including the Old Tehri Town. Land was acquired in Dehradun and Haridwar districts to resettle the oustees. In phase-II. All remaining families affected by construction of Main Dam were rehabilitated. It was proposed that the entire Phase-II affected population would be rehabilitated before the impoundment of the reservoir. They were usually resettled in Haridwar District. Besides, project affected families having many elder sons who were entitled for land according to Land Tenurial Law, opted to resettle in Haridwar.

V**Separate Package for Urban & Rural Project Affected Families**

There were different Resettlement & Rehabilitation package for urban and rural project affected families. In urban resettlement package, there was a provision of house plot/ flat/ shops, etc for the project affected families. In Rural Rehabilitation package project affected families were compensated for assets like house structure, agricultural land, tree, left out property (boundary wall, pan chakki, chul for irrigation, temporary structure) and cattle shed, etc.

In the beginning compensation to the oustees was given according to the Govt. Orders and later on, as per provisions of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy of THDC. The partially affected families were not to be relocated. They have been paid cash and the rests were under process.

Data on compensation award to the project affected families of Tehri Dam shows that the process of compensation award started in 1971 and continued till 2001 and onwards. During 1981- 2000 maximum number of project affected families (76.17%) was given compensation notice. One- tenth of the project affected families (10.55%) said that they were given compensation notice on 2001 or onwards. Small number of them (0.78%) said that the year for compensation award was between 1971-80. 5.08% project affected families said that they did not remember the year of compensation award. Remaining 7.42% project affected families said that they were not served any notice for compensation notice. Thus, the data shows that it took more than three decades to complete the compensation process. As found during household survey releasing of compensation award was still under process. As told by

Directorate of Resettlement & Rehabilitation officials as on 25 October, 08, 370 families were still left to be rehabilitated (Table 5.3).

Table: 5.3
Year of Getting Compensation Notice

Year	No.
1971-80	2 (0.78)
1981- 90	114 (44.53)
1991-2000	81 (31.64)
2001+	27 (10.55)
Do not remember/ do not know	13 (5.08)
No notification	19 (7.42)
Total	256 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or figure missing)

As per Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy, oustees who were landowners, including Nazul land holders, were given a residential plot of the size of 60, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300 sq. m. in proportion to their holding, equal to or higher than what they had in original site. Besides, in Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy flats were allotted to tenants, benap house owners and persons having house on father's land on payment of cost. 100 flats were allotted to Economically Weaker Section free of cost. Shops have been constructed by THDC in New Tehri Town and other rehabilitation sites. These were allotted on payment of cost. Fully affected rural land owners (including landless agricultural labourers would each be allotted on payment of cost, a house plot equal to 200 sq. m. at the rural resettled site.

Table 5.4 shows field data on the size of plots/ flats and shops allotted to project affected families of Tehri Dam Project. Sample drawn for the present study included 106 project affected families were allotted flats, 265 project affected families were allotted house plots and 49 project affected families were allotted shops. Data analysis shows that out of total project affected families who were allotted house plots, majority of them (72.45%) were allotted house plots measuring in the range of 100-250 sq. m.. 17.74% project affected families were allotted house plot measuring in the range of 250 sq. m., 5.28% of them were given in the range of 61-100 sq. m.. Remaining 3.77% project affected families were allotted house plots measuring upto 40 sq. m.. 0.38% of the respondents said the house plots were purchased from other project affected families and they did not know the size. And similar number of them (0.38%) said that they did not know the size.

Table: 5.4
Plinth Area of Following Assets Provided in Resettlement Package (in sq. m.)

Sl.	Size	Of House Plot	Of Flat	Of Shop
1.	Upto 40 sq mt.	NIL	NIL	18 (36.73)
2.	41-60	10 (3.77)	35 (33.02)	19 (38.78)
3.	61-100	14 (5.28)	33 (31.13)	7 (14.29)
4.	100 – 250	192 (72.45)	36 (33.96)	NIL
5.	250	47 (17.74)	NIL	NIL
6.	Self purchased but do not know the size	1 (0.38)	2 (1.89)	NIL
7.	Do not know the size	1 (0.38)	NIL	5 (10.20)
	Total	265 (100.00)	106 (100.00)	49 (100.00)

Data analysis on the size of flats allotted shows that out of total project affected families, one- third of them (33.96%) were allotted flats measuring in the range of 100-250 sq. m. Another one- third of them (33.02%) were allotted flats measuring in the range of 41-60 sq. mt. and 31.13% of them were having flats measuring in the range of 61-100 sq. m. 1.89% project affected families reported that they purchased flats but did not know the size.

It is further added that some of the project affected families in Nehrupuram colony in Rishikesh said that the flats allotted to them were either leaking or having dampness. They asked for repair but did not get any response. As the Dehradun Development Authority which has developed resettled colony for the project affected families was not yet handed over the resettled colony, DDA was unable to take any action.

Data shows that the project affected families who were allotted shops in resettlement package, around two-fifth of them (38.78%) said that they were allotted shops measuring in the range of 41-60 sq m. 36.73% of them said that they were allotted shops measuring up to 40 sq. m. 14.29% were given shops in the range of 61-100 sq m.. 10.20% of them said that they did not exactly know the size.

In the beginning there was a provision of land for land. Later on, oustees were given an option either to take cash compensation for the assets acquired or take assets as per entitlement. In 1976, cash compensation for land was increased. Allowances for house construction, relocation, and land development were also increased.

Under rural rehabilitation package, each displaced land owner family, even if its acquired land was less than two acres, was to be given two acres of developed

irrigated land. Alternatively, half acre of developed irrigated land was offered adjacent to the municipal limits of Dehradun or Haridwar city, subject to the availability, to those entitled families who wished to be settled there. Provision was also made for the seed and fertilizer grant of Rs. 2000/-, developed residential plot of 200 sq. mts. for house and 750 days minimum wages to all adult members (completed 21 years on 19-7-90). Cost of compensation for house- plot/ agricultural land was adjusted from the amount of compensation payable to the oustee in respect of acquired land. Landless agricultural labourers of fully affected areas were also to be given two acres of land free of cost on certification by the concerned District Magistrate of district.

As per Report of the Directorate of Resettlement & Rehabilitation, out of 4507 agricultural plots allotted to rural project affected families, 2430 agricultural plots were allotted in Dehradun. Out of these 2430 plots were allotted in Dehradun, 1029 rural project affected families were given 2 acre and 1401 of them were allotted ½ acre of agricultural plots. 2077 agricultural plots were allotted in Haridwar out of which 1749 rural project affected families were allotted 2 acre of agricultural land and remaining 328 of them were allotted ½ acre of agricultural land.

Table 5.5 shows size of *agricultural land* (in nali) allotted to rural project affected families in resettlement package.

Household data shows that around two-third rural project affected families (65.73%) were allotted agricultural land of the size of 40 nali (equivalent to two acre or ten bigha) at resettled site; 29.11% of them were allotted 10 nali (equivalent to half acre) of land. 5.16% project affected families said that they were not aware of

the size of land allotted to them in the resettlement package.

Table: 5.5
Size of Agricultural Land, if Allotted

Sl.	Size (in Nali)	No.
1.	Upto 10 nali	62 (29.11)
2.	Upto 40 nali	140 (65.73)
3.	Not aware	11 (5.16)
	Total	213 (100.00)

As per THDC information, around one hundred rural project affected families who were land less before displacement were also provided land after displacement.

During field visit, it was found that some of the project affected families who were displaced from village Bhado Ki Nagari in Tehri Garhwal were resettled in Parbal village at Dehradun District. Most of these project affected families were Scheduled Castes. Host population inhabiting the surrounding villages was from High Castes such as Brahmins, Thakur or Muslims. It was found that host population was trying to dominate these project affected families. Land of four project affected families was encroached upon by one of the Brahmins of the nearby village who was a lawyer by profession. A complaint in this regard was lodged in Resettlement & Rehabilitation office. As a relief measure, these project affected families were allotted land at a different place. However, in the land records, entitlement was still continuing on the previously allotted land which was declared by the court as disputed land.

- It was also found that some of the project affected families were allotted agricultural land in different plots. Hence, supervision of land became difficult.

VI

Land Tenurial Law & Inherent Inequality in Resettlement Policy

- As per Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand land tenure law, if father was alive, family was considered as one unit. If father was not alive each adult son(s) was treated as separate unit. This provision has resultant deprivation and discontentment among those families having more than one minor son on the cut -off date and was treated as single unit.

- On such land tenurial provisions, one of the project affected families said to the then District Collector

“Do you want our own sons to kill us?”

As per *Land Ceiling Limits*, rural project affected families owning 40 or more than 40 nali of agricultural land were given cash compensation for their surplus land. In the present study, it was found that out of total rural project affected families 28 of them were having large land holding i.e. land holding of more than 40 nali.

VII

Cash Compensation for the Assets Acquired and Status of Releasing of Payment

Following paras focuses on the Resettlement & Rehabilitation guidelines on cash compensation for the assets acquired and corroborate with the field data. Field data collected on the cash compensation amount released for the assets acquired from the project affected families (such as house- structure, agricultural land and shop) is shown in composite no. Table 5.6. It also gives

details on allowances released for developing agricultural land and for transportation.

As per Resettlement Policy the compensation for the acquired houses was assessed by the Power Works Department Schedule Rates prevailing at the time of acquisition. This value was depreciated according to the life of the house. On it was added a solatium equal to 30% of depreciated value of house. In addition, an ex-gratia payment was also given to the house owner equal to the amount of depreciation, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-. Compensation for houses (and not the land) and other structures situated on benap land, like Gul, Gharat, tank, boundary wall, gobar gadha etc., as per Survey Sheet made by SLAO at the time of Section- 4 Notification, was to be paid based on their evaluation at PWD norms. Cash compensation for house was released only when a certificate was issued by amin, Junior Engineer and Assistant Engineer certifying that the particular house has been demolished.

Cost of Land in Rehabilitation Policy

As per Rehabilitation Policy of THDC 1998 for purpose of payment of compensation as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, the cost of land acquired from a person would be calculated at the rates decided by SLAO. If the cost of land acquired was more than the cost of the allotted land, he would be paid the difference in cost; and if it was less, the difference in cost would not be recovered (presently, the cost of 2 acres of allotted land, to be adjusted from the amount of compensation for acquired land was Rs. 2 lakh which was equivalent to the minimum cash amount payable in lieu of land allotment (CLA).

There was also a provision in Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy that those entitled persons who wish to opt for cash compensation, instead of land

allotment, would be given cash compensation as assessed according to the Land Acquisition Act, including the admissible amount of solatium, plus an ex-gratia payment. The compensation for land more than 2 acre would be paid in cash, calculated as per the normal rates.

Introduction of Cash Payment in lieu of Land Allotment (CLA) in Rehabilitation Policy

A provision was made in Rehabilitation Plan stating that from 1 September, 1995 the project affected families would have an option to get cash payment in lieu of allotment (CLA) of a residential plot as per their entitlement. The cash in lieu of allotment of a residential plot (CLA) on handing over of their premises in Tehri Town would be admissible.

Provision of Ex- gratia

Also there was a provision of ex- gratia to additional members of land less agricultural labourers as applicable for fully affected rural families. It was given to those adult men and women who were not given any resettlement benefits. All additional family members, (as per eligibility) of fully affected rural families, as on 19 July, 1990, excluding those who were given land for cultivation, would be eligible to receive payment of an ex-gratia amount equivalent to 750 times the minimum agricultural wage (which at current rates would be equivalent to a total amount of Rs. 33,000/- per person).

For this purpose, eligibility criteria of additional family members of the entitled fully affected families is defined as consisting of major sons and major daughters who attained the age of 21 years, and dependent parent (mother/ father) of the fully affected entitled land owner. The date to determine eligibility for additional members of the entitled fully affected families for receiving the ex-gratia shall be 19 July, 1990.

Provision of Compensation for Horticulture & Timber Trees

Compensation for trees would be payable to the entitled land owner families, as per evaluation done by the State Authorities/ Horticulture Department, as per the guidelines and principles as may be laid down by the State Government.

VIII

Field Data on Cash Compensation for House-Structure

Table 5.6 is a composite table showing field data on the compensation amount received by the project affected families. Data analysis on *cash compensation released for house- structure* shows that little more than one-fourth of the project affected families (26.78%) were given upto Rs. 25,000/-, one fifth of them (20.68%) said that they were given cash compensation for house in the range of Rs. 1-2 lacs, another little less than one- fifth of them (18.64%) got in the range of Rs. 25,001- 50,000. one- tenth of them (10.17%) were given in the range of Rs. 75,000- 100000 lac. Another little less then one -tenth project affected families (9.49%) said that compensation was given in the range of Rs. 50,001 to 75,000/-. Around one- tenth of them (6.44%) said that they were given cash compensation for house in the range of Rs. 2-3 lacs or above. 0.34% project affected families said that they were still not left the house in the original village/ colony and yet not given cash compensation. 4.07% project affected families did not know the amount of compensation given to their families.

With the introduction of Cash Payment in lieu of Land Allotment Scheme (CLA) for urban project affected families in 1995, eight hundred and twenty four urban project affected families have surrendered their plots (THDC, 2009). But the Cash Payment in lieu of Land

Allotment Scheme (CLA) proved disastrous for many project affected families and rendered them homeless/ landless. The temporary arrangement of tin shed was made for them to live in New Tehri Town in 2002-03. Many of them were still found staying in tin shed during 2008 -09 in New Tehri Town as they did not have any option.

Following paras exhibits experiences of one of the affected families who were rendered landless/ homeless due to opting for Cash Payment in lieu of Land Allotment Scheme (CLA). Sheikh Ali narrated that:

“After the allotment of a house plot to project affected families, a scheme (CLA) was announced by the Resettlement and Rehabilitation agency stating that the house construction allowances would be given to only those families who surrender their plots. Many project affected families gave up their plots after this announcement. I did so in 1996 and got the Rs. 3.5 lakh as an allowance”.

He further said that

It was difficult to purchase a house plot with the amount given to them as house construction allowance. Gradually even that money was spent in incurring other consumption needs of the family as there was no immediate source of livelihood. About 600 families would have surrendered their plots and became homeless/ landless. As a temporary arrangement, many such families have been shifted in tin shed by the THDC after sub mergence of Old Tehri Town. Many such families were still residing there and often asked to vacate even tin shed. Since these

families did not have any other place to shift hence, filed a case in the High Court.

Sheikh Ali said that

I joined them in filing the court case but I have lost the law suit now as I could not appear in the court as my wife was ill and admit in the hospital”.

Field Data on Cash Compensation for Agricultural Land

Out of total project affected families who were given *cash compensation for agricultural land*, around one- third of them (32.14%) were given in the range of upto Rs. 25,000/- . Little less than two- fifth (17.86%) project affected families were given in the range of Rs. 1- 2 lacs. Similar number of project affected families (17.86%) were given between Rs. 3-6 lacs, one- tenth of them (10.71%) were given between Rs. 25,001-50,000. 3.57% project affected families were given in the range of Rs. 7-10 lacs. One- tenth of them (10.71%) were not aware of the cash compensation amount given for their agricultural land. 3.57% project affected families said that they were given in the range of Rs. 50,001- 75,000/- and similar number of them (3.57%) said that they were given cash compensation for agricultural land in the rang of Rs. 75,001- 100000/-. Remaining 3.57% of them said that they were given in the range of Rs. 7-10 lacs as cash compensation for agricultural land.

Field Data on Cash Compensation for Shop

Data on *cash compensation for shop* shows that two-fifth of the project affected families (20.45%) were given cash in the range of Rs. 1-2 lacs. Similar number of project affected families (20.45%) were given in the range of Rs. 2-3 lacs, 13.64% of project affected families were given upto Rs. 25,000/-. Number of project affected families given cash compensation in the range of Rs.

25,001- 50,000/-, Rs. 50,001- 75,000/- and Rs. 75,001- 100000/- were 11.36% in each category respectively. 4.55% project affected families were given Rs. 3-6 lacs as cash compensation. One project affected family was given in the range of Rs. 8- 10 lacs, 4.55% project affected families said that they did not know the compensation amount was being given to them for shop. (Table 5.6).

Field Data on Allowance for Developing Agricultural Land

Data analysis on the amount of allowance for developing agricultural land shows that most of the project affected families (73.85%) were given developed agricultural land hence, no allowance was given. However, around one- tenth of the project affected families (9.23%) said that they were given allowance in the range of Rs. 1000-2000/-. 5.38% project affected families said that they were given in the range of Rs. 2001- 4000. 1.54% project affected families said that they were given Rs. 4000. A miniscule number of project affected families said that the allowance to them was given in the range of Rs. 5000-6000/-. Around one-tenth of them (9.23%) said that they did not know how much they were being given.

As far as transportation allowance was concerned little less than three- fifth of the respondents (58.10%) said that Tehri Hydro Development Corporation provided truck to load the household luggage, little more than one- tenth of them (11.34%) said that they were paid transport allowance in the range of Rs. 2001- 4000/-, around one- tenth of them (9.72%) said that they were paid in the range of Rs. 1000/-, 7.64% of them said that they were paid upto Rs. 4000/-. And 4.86% said that they were paid in the range of Rs. 1001- 2000/-. And lastly, 8.33% of them said that they did not know the amount (Table 5.6).

Table: 5.6
Compensation Amount Released To Project Affected
Families against Following Components

Amount (in Rs.)	Compensation for House	Agricultural Land	Allowances for Developing Agricultural Land	Shop	Business Compensation	Transportation Allowance
Upto 1000/-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	42 (9.72)
1001- 2000	NIL	NIL	12 (9.23)	NIL	NIL	21 (4.86)
2001- 4000	NIL	NIL	7 (5.38)	NIL	NIL	49 (11.34)
4000+	NIL	NIL	2 (1.54)	NIL	NIL	33 (7.64)
5000- 6000	NIL	NIL	1 (0.77)	NIL	NIL	NIL
Upto 25,000	79 (26.78)	9 (32.14)	NIL	6 (13.64)	7 (38.89)	NIL
25,001- 50,000	55 (18.64)	3 (10.71)	NIL	5 (11.36)	7 (38.89)	NIL
50,001- 75,000	28 (9.49)	1 (3.57)	NIL	5 (11.36)	NIL	NIL
75,001- 1 lac	30 (10.17)	1 (3.57)	NIL	5 (11.36)	NIL	NIL
1-2 lacs	61 (20.68)	5 (17.86)	NIL	9 (20.45)	1 (5.56)	NIL
2-3 lacs	19 (6.44)	NIL	NIL	9 (20.45)	1 (5.56)	NIL
3-6 lacs	10 (3.39)	5 (17.86)	NIL	2 (4.55)	NIL	NIL
7 lacs- 10 lacs	NIL	1 (3.57)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8-10 lacs	NIL	NIL	NIL	1 (2.27)	NIL	NIL
Still not left the house hence no payment	1 (0.34)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Provided developed land	NIL	NIL	96 (73.85)	NIL	NIL	NIL
THDC provided Truck	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	251 (58.10)
Do not know	12 (4.07)	3 (10.71)	12 (9.23)	2 (4.55)	2 (11.11)	36 (8.33)
Total	295 (100.00)	28 (99.99)	130 (100.00)	44 (100.00)	18 (100.01)	432 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or figure missing)

Although as per Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy minimum amount of compensation payable for a structure was Rs. 40,000/- from 1st September, 1995 however, the field data shows that 26.78% reported receiving upto Rs. 25,000/- as cash compensation for their house.

Status of Realization of Cash Compensation

Table 5.7 shows the status of releasing cash compensation to project affected families by Tehri Dam under various components of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy. It includes releasing of compensation for agricultural land, house, shop, ex- gratia for men and women and transportation allowance and allowance for developing agricultural land.

Table: 5.7
Status of Realization of Cash Compensation for the Following
Components

Status	Fully	Partially	Yet to be Released	Do not know	Total
Agricultural land	31 (100.00)	NIL	NIL	NIL	31 (100.00)
House	290 (98.31)	2 (0.68)	3 (1.02)	NIL	295 (100.01)
Shop	46 (85.19)	1 (1.85)	7 (12.96)	NIL	54 (100.00)
Ex gratia for men	92 (84.40)	1 (0.92)	16 (14.68)	NIL	109 (100.00)
Ex gratia For women	49 (77.78)	0 (0.00)	14 (22.22)	NIL	63 (100.00)
Transportation allowances	133 (73.48)	0 (0.00)	46 (25.41)	2 (1.10)	181 (99.99)
Allowances for Developing Agricultural Land	21 (95.45)	NIL	NIL	1 (4.55)	22 (100.00)

Data shows that out of total project affected families, 98.31% project affected families said that the cash compensation for house was released fully. 0.68% said that the compensation was only partially realized. 1.02% said that the compensation for house was yet to be released.

Data on realization of cash compensation for agricultural land shows that cash compensation for agricultural land to all project affected families was released fully.

Similarly, status of realization of cash compensation for shop shows that 85.19% of project affected families said that cash compensation for shop was released fully. Little more than one- tenth (12.96%) said that the compensation was yet to be released. A miniscule number of them (1.85%) said that the compensation was released to them only partially.

Regarding releasing of compensation amount against transportation, around three- fourth of the families (73.48%) said that the transportation allowance has been released fully, one- fourth of them (25.41%) said that it was yet to be released. And miniscule number (1.10%) said that they did not know about it.

Families who were given allowances for developing agricultural land majority of the them (95.45%) said that the allowances for developing the agricultural land has been released fully. 4.55% of them said that they did not know whether allowances for developing agricultural land was released or not.

Data analysis reveals that 84.40% project affected families said that ex- gratia to entitled male in the family was released fully, 14.68% said that it was yet to be released. Remaining 0.92 % said that it was released partially. Thus, the data analysis shows that although in most of the cases cash compensation was released fully,

yet sizeable number of them reported that their payment against various components and mainly the payment of ex- gratia were yet to be released. Resettlement & Rehabilitation office mentioned that the budget for Resettlement & Rehabilitation was yet not received hence, they could not release the payment.

Relationship with the Family Members whom Cash Compensation was Given

Table 5.8 shows relationship with the family member whom cash compensation against various components was released. Data analysis shows that 0.35% project affected families whom cash compensation for house was given were women and the remaining were male members. And since there was an exclusive provision of ex- gratia, women who were entitled for it were provided compensation. Relationship with the respondent to female members whom ex gratia was released was sister/ sister- in-law/ widow mother/ mother –in-law or daughter, etc.

In rest of the cases components of Resettlement & Rehabilitation such as cash compensations for agricultural land, shop, transportation charges, and relocation amount were released only to the male members of the family.

As far as procedure of payment was concerned, in the beginning, on the pursuance of the project authorities, part of the cash compensation was invested in various post office savings schemes and the banks. Villagers agreed to invest part of their compensation as they were illiterate and ignorant. Later on, it was found that some of the relatives of some of the SLAO officials working as post office agents diverted savings for their own benefits. When some of the project affected families made a complaint, compensation payment started being given through cheque.

Table: 5.8

Relationship with the Respondent to Whom Compensation Released

	Self	Father/ father- in- law	Self/ son / brother	Husband	Sister/ sister- in- law Widow mother/ mother- in law/ daughter	Self/ Father/ father-in- law/brot her /brother- in- law/husb and/ uncle	Grand Father	Total
House Plot	163 (67.63)	35 (14.52)	20 (8.30)	19 (7.88)	NIL	2 (0.83)	2 (0.83)	241 (99.99)
Flat	60 (56.60)	11 (10.38)	2 (1.89)	31 (29.25)	NIL	2 (1.89)	NIL	106 (100.01)
Cash compensati on for house	182 (64.08)	32 (11.27)	39 (13.73)	22 (7.75)	1 (0.35)	7 (2.46)	1 (0.35)	284 (99.99)
House construction allowance (For urban PAFs)	21 (63.64)	0	1 (3.03)	6 (18.18)	NIL	5 (15.15)	NIL	33 (100.00)
Agricultural land	125 (69.44)	22 (12.22)	18 (10.00)	13 (7.22)	NIL	1 (0.56)	1 (0.56)	180 (100.00)
Cash compensat ion for agri. land	14 (45.16)	7 (22.58)	5 (16.13)	1 (3.23)	NIL	3 (9.68)	1 (3.23)	31 (100.01)
Allowances for Developing Agricultura l Land	8 (80.0)	0	2 (20.0)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	10 (100.00)
Shop	38 (71.69)	6 (11.32)	2 (3.77)	7 (13.21)	NIL	NIL	NIL	53 (99.99)
Cash Compensat ion for shop	45 (95.74)	1 (2.13)	1 (2.13)	NIL (0.00)	NIL NIL	NIL	NIL	47 (100.00)
Transporta tion Charges	141 (80.11)	14 (7.95)	9 (5.11)	10 (5.68)	NIL	NIL	2 (1.14)	176 (99.99)
Ex gratia for male	30 (44.12)	1 (1.47)	30 (44.12)	1 (1.47)	NIL	6 (8.82)	NIL	68 (100.00)
Ex gratia For female	5 (14.71)	NIL	NIL	NIL	29 (85.29)	NIL	NIL	34 (100.00)
Relocation Charges	20 (68.97)	4 (13.79)	2 (6.90)	3 (10.34)	NIL	NIL	NIL	29 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

IX**Anomalies in Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy**

Anomalies and ambiguities at the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy at various stages proved fatal for its effective implementation.

(i.) For instance, discrepancy was found in the valuation of land both in the urban and rural areas. Urban oustees of phase- I were given Rs. 5/- in Old Tehri Town whereas Rs. 30/- per sq. mt. was given to the oustees displaced during Phase- II;

(ii.) In another instance, the project affected families resettled in tin sheds narrated:

An information was published in the newspaper describing that those urban project affected families who would surrender their house plots would be given cash in lieu of allotment of residential plot (CLA). Consequently, around three per cent project affected families surrendered their house plots. When these families asked for the house construction allowance, officials said that the provision of cash in lieu of allotment of residential plot (CLA) was for those families who were displaced during Phase- II.

(iii.) As per Resettlement & Rehabilitation guideline land was to be allotted in both husband and wife's name. It was found that initially land was allotted to both husband and wife jointly, later- on, it was allotted only to male head of the family.

(iv.) Due to soil erosion problem and fragility of land Geological Survey of India in its report submitted in 1986- 87 emphasized the need to develop a Green Belt in New Tehri Town. However, during survey, it was found that earlier land was allotted for the purpose of

afforestation but later on, that was diverted for some other purpose.

(iv.) There was no provision of land for widows. This has made their condition vulnerable.

Legal Cell/ Grievances Redressal Cell

A large number of project affected families have made law suits due to their dissatisfaction with Resettlement & Rehabilitation. Seeing the increasing number of such disputes, Supreme Court of India has directed to establish Legal Cell, so that speedy disposal of Resettlement & Rehabilitation could be done. The Cell was established in New Tehri Town on 1 June, 07. As on 25 October, 08 total 2806 cases were registered. Out of which 439 cases have been disposed of and 2367 cases were still pending.

X

Employment & Income Generation

Government Order was released on 21 February, 1980 stating that one member of each project affected family would be provided a job in compensation package. There was a provision of employment and income generation for project affected families in Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy of THDC. Employment in Tehri Dam Project, contractors and by other govt. agencies was to be given to one of the members of project affected families. There was also a provision of awarding small/ petty contracts for them.

As per THDC records, around 870 project affected families were provided employment as on 25 October, 08. However, it seems that even provision of employment in Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy could not ensure its effective implementation probably because either the poor project affected families did not have the links with

the project authorities or they were resettled too far away from the project site.

Displacement affects negatively the livelihood of the affected population. Field data shows that a large number of the project affected families (85.31%) said that their family members who were engaged in economic activity were rendered unemployed due to displacement. 14.69% project affected families said that they were not (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9
Were Those Employed in Economic Activity Got Rendered Unemployed after Displacement?

Response	No.
Yes	366 (85.31)
No	63 (14.69)
Total	429 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Project affected families who said that family members became unemployed due to displacement; most of them (52.19%) said that two to three members got unemployed. Little more than two- fifth (43.17%) project affected families said that one member was rendered unemployed. 4.64% project affected families said that three to four members were rendered unemployed (Table 5.10).

Table: 5.10
If So, How Many Family Members in Total were Rendered Unemployed (Actual No.)

No. of Family Members	No.
0- 1	158 (43.17)
2-3	191 (52.19)
3-4	17 (4.64)
Total	366 (100.00)

Most of the project affected families (89.62%) said that availability of work for those rendered unemployed was difficult, 7.65 per cent of them said that availability of work was not easy. Only 2.73 per cent said that it was manageable (Table 5.11).

Table: 5.11
How was the availability of work for them?

Response	No.
Difficult	328 (89.62)
Not very easy	28 (7.65)
Manageable	10 (2.73)
Total	366 (100.00)

(No. varies because of missing figure or no response)

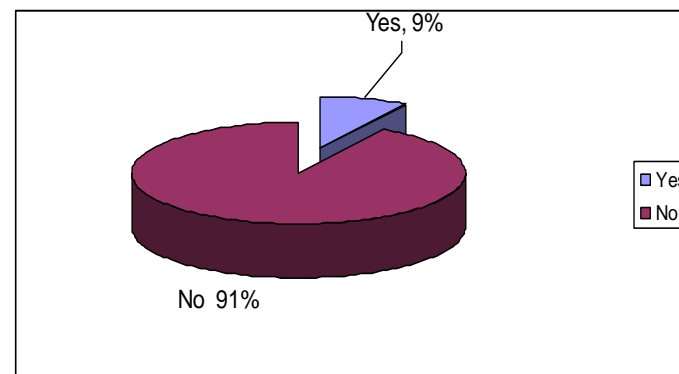
Out of total affected families, little less than one-tenth (8.58%) of them said that they or their family members were provided employment in Tehri Dam Project. However, a large number of them (91.41%) said that they/ their family members were not employed by Tehri Dam Project (Table 5.12).

Table: 5.12
Is Any Member Belonging to the Original Family Employed by the Tehri Dam Project?

Response	No.
Yes	37 (8.58)
No	394 (91.42)
Total	431 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Fig: 4.2
Employment by Tehri Dam Project



Those who were given employment in Tehri Dam Project, 37.84% were given skilled and permanent jobs. Little less than one-third of them (32.43%) said that semi-skilled/ unskilled permanent jobs were provided. 29.73% project affected families said that either semi-skilled or unskilled (temporary & daily wages) jobs were provided (Table 5.13).

Table: 5.13
Nature of Employment

Nature of Employment	No.
Skilled permanent	14 (37.84)
Semi-skilled/ unskilled permanent	12 (32.43)
Semi- skilled/ unskilled (temporary & daily wages)	11 (29.73)
Total	37 (100.00)

During field survey, it was found that in some of the cases even two persons in one family were given jobs in Tehri Dam Project. Out of total project affected families who said that job was provided by Tehri Dam Project, 13.95% of them said that they/ their family members lost the job in the project after getting it. Remaining 86.05% said that they did not (Table 5.14).

Table: 5.14
Have you/ Your Family Members Lost Job in the Project after Getting it?

Response	No.
Yes	6 (13.95)
No	37 (86.05)
Total	43 (100.00)

Reasons for losing job were either project work was in binding up stage (50.00%) or they/ their family members did not have the required skill or the project could not take- off (Table 5.15).

Table: 5.15
If So, Reasons Given by the Project Managers

Response	No.
Project work at completion hence, few people were needed	3 (50.00)
Lack of required skill/ project could not take off	3 (50.00)
Total	6 (100.00)

A miniscule number of project affected families (2.09%) said that original member of the households were given jobs by contractors under the same project whereas a large number of them (97.91%) said that they were not (Table 5.16).

Table: 5.16
Is Any Member Belonging to the Original Household Employed by Contractor Under the Same Project?

Response	No.
Yes	9 (2.09)
No	422 (97.91)
Total	431 (100.00)

(No. varies because of missing figure or no response)

As far as provision for capacity building of eligible project affected population was concerned, almost all the project affected families surveyed unanimously said that no training was imparted to the family members.

XI

Market Value of the Assets Acquired

As per Land Acquisition Act, any property damaged or acquired from the project affected families (such as house, agricultural land, shop and tree) was to be compensated as per prevailing market rate. National Policy for Resettlement & Rehabilitation- 2007 clearly states that the compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location- wise minimum price per unit area was fixed (or to be fixed) by the respective State Government or UT Administration. As per Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy of THDC rate of acquired land for the Tehri Dam Project was fixed by State Land Acquisition Officer. Public Works Department (PWD) did valuation of the house- structure. District Forest Officer and District Horticulture Office did valuation for timber and horticultural trees.

Project Affected Families's Perception about the Market Value of their Assets

The project affected families interpreted market value of the assets as current rate of the land and building materials, loss of social credibility which was damaged due to displacement and increasing cost of living, etc. Following paras highlight project affected families' views whether they found the compensation of their assets according to the market value. Market value has been defined here with reference to date of publication of section 4 notification and payment of solatium, etc.. Their views were taken for the four assets. These were: house, agricultural land, shop and tree. It was found that out of total only little less than one- tenth of project affected families (9.92%) said that assessment of house was made as per market value. Little more than one- third of them (34.99%) said that compensation for

house was not as per market rate. Large number of them (55.09%) said that they were not sure whether the compensation for house was according to the market value (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17
Was the Compensation for the Following Assets According to the Market Value?

Response	Yes	No	Do not know/ can not say	Total
House	38 (9.92)	134 (34.99)	211 (55.09)	383 (100.00)
Agricultural Land	28 (12.96)	87 (40.28)	101 (46.76)	216 (100.00)
Shop	4 (8.51)	20 (42.55)	23 (48.94)	47 (100.00)
Tree	12 (8.28)	82 (56.55)	51 (35.17)	145 (100.00)

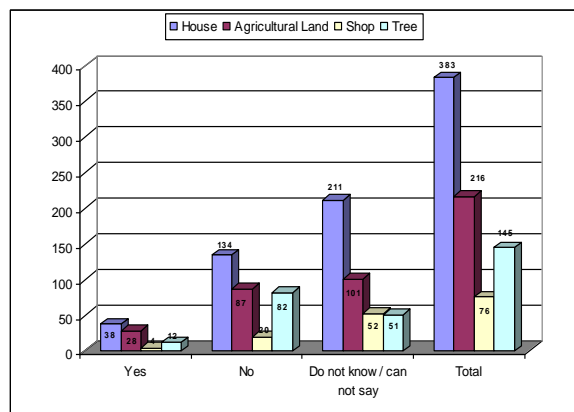
Similarly, little more than one-tenth of the project affected families (12.96%) said that the compensation for agricultural land was as per market value, two-fifth of them (40.28%) said that they did not know. Most of the project affected families (46.76%) said that they did not know whether compensation for agricultural land was as per market value (Table 5.17).

On market value of shop, little less than one-tenth of the projects affected families (8.51%) said that the compensation for shop was as per market value. Little more than two- fifth of them (42.55%) said that they did not know. Around half out of total project affected families (48.94%) said that they were not sure whether compensation for shop given to them was as per the market value (Table 5.17).

On market value for timber and horticultural trees, less than one- tenth of the project affected families (8.28%) said that cash compensation for the tree was as

per market value, but most of them (56.55%) said that it was not. Remaining 35.17% said that they did not know.

Fig: 4.3
Was Compensation According to the Market Value?



Above data analysis shows that majority of the project affected families covered in the sample were not sure whether the cash compensation released to them for the assets was as per market rate.

XII

Issuance of Entitlement Documents/ Title Deeds for the Assets Allotted to the Project Affected Families

As per Rehabilitation Policy of THDC, stamp duty payable, if any, would not be borne by the project affected persons, effective from 1st September, 1995. Registration charges, if any, would however, be paid by the concerned persons themselves.

The project affected families by Tehri Dam were allotted assets such as flats, house plots, agricultural land and shops as per their entitlement. In 2003, a notification was released in the newspaper informing the project affected families to take possession and collect

possession certificate for the house plots/ agricultural land allotted to them as per their entitlement. They were informed to collect Possession Certificate and produce that before the concerned authority for getting the entitlement document.

An attempt has been made to find- out whether they have been given any legal documents with regard to ownership/ entitlement of the assets allotted to them in resettlement package.

Table: 5.18
Has Any Legal Document with Regard to Ownership/ Entitlement of Following Assets Given For?

Response	Flat	House Plot	Shop	Agricultural Land
Yes	101 (95.28)	205 (77.36)	41 (83.67)	151 (71.90)
No	5 (4.72)	50 (18.87)	2 (4.08)	50 (23.81)
Do not know	0	10 (3.77)	6 (12.24)	9 (4.29)
Total	106 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	49 (100.00)	210 (100.00)

Table 5.18 shows that project affected families in the sample population who were allotted flats, majority of them (95.28%) said that they were given legal document with regard to ownership/ entitlement of flat. 4.72% project affected families said they were not.

Project affected families who were allotted house plots, 77.36% of them said that legal document for house plot/ was given, 18.87% project affected families said that it was not given. 3.77% respondents said that they did not know. On issuance of entitlement document for shop, 83.67% affected families said that they were given legal document for the shop, 4.08% of them said that they were not. 12.24% said that they did not know.

Similarly, with regard to the agricultural land, 71.90% project affected families said that they were given ownership document; around one-fourth of them (23.81%) said that they were not given ownership document. Remaining 4.29% said that they did not know (Table 5.18).

Table: 5.19

If yes, then what Types of Document were given for?

Type of Legal Documents	Flat	House Plot	Agricultural Land	Shop
Allotment paper (kabja patra)	96 (95.05)	199 (97.07)	113 (74.83)	38 (92.68)
Small chit as receipt	5 (4.95)	0	0	0
Pustika/ jot bahi/ katauni/ kisan bahi/ dakhil kharij/ fard/ Patta	0	0	34 (22.52)	0
Registry	0	4 (1.95)	1 (0.66)	0
Do not know	0	2 (0.98)	3 (1.99)	3 (7.32)
Total	101 (100.00)	205 (100.00)	151 (100.01)	41 (100.00)

Project affected families who said that they were given ownership entitlement paper for the assets allotted to them were further asked about the type of document given to them. It was found that out of total project affected families who were allotted flats, majority of them said that (95.05%) they were given allotment paper. Remaining 4.95% said that they were just given small chit as a receipt.

Project affected families who were allotted house plots majority of them (97.24%) said that they were given the allotment paper. A small fraction of them (1.95%) said that registry was done. A miniscule number of project affected families (0.98%) said that they did not know.

Most of the project affected families who allotted agricultural land 74.83% said that they were given allotment papers. 22.52% of them said that they were given Dakhil Kharij Pustika locally termed by various terms such as jot bahi, katauni/ kisan bahi/ fard / patta. Remaining 0.66% of them said that registry was done. And remaining 1.99% said that they did not know.

Project affected families were allotted shop; majority of them (92.68%) said that they were given allotment paper. Remaining 7.32% project affected families said that they did not know (Table 5.19).

Thus, above analysis shows that most of the project affected families were given only allotment paper, or small chit for the assets allotted to them. These documents were not an entitlement document. But it seems that most of the project affected families were neither aware of ownership document nor its importance. Although, some of the project affected families complained that in the absence of entitlement document, they were not able to take the loan. Hence, project affected families were deprived of their entitlement rights. A small number of project affected families said that registry was done for house plots.

Table: 5.20
Documents was Given After How Many Months of the Allotment?

Months	Flat/ house	House Plot	Agricultu- ral Land	Shop
01- 06	72 (71.29)	129 (62.93)	94 (62.25)	27 (65.85)
07-12	13 (12.87)	42 (20.49)	30 (19.87)	7 (17.07)
13- 24	13 (12.87)	11 (5.37)	6 (3.97)	4 (9.76)
More than 24 months	3 (2.97)	23 (11.22)	21 (13.91)	3 (7.32)
Total	101 (100.00)	205 (100.01)	151 (100.00)	41 (100.00)

Table 5.20 shows data on the number of months after which ownership document of the allotment assets was given. Project affected families who were allotted flats; majority of them (71.29%) said that they were given documents after 1-6 months of allotment. 12.87% of them said that the document was given after 7-12 months of the allotment. Little more than one- tenth (12.87%) said that ownership document was given after 13 to 24 months of allotment. Some (2.97%) said that ownership document was given after 24 months (i.e. two years) of allotment.

Majority of families (62.93%) who were allotted house plots as resettlement package said that ownership document was allotted within six months. One- fifth of them (20.49%) said that it was allotted 7-12 months, and 5.37% of them said that it took 13-24 months. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.22%) said that it took more than 24 months to get ownership document after allotment of assets.

Similarly, for the agricultural land, majority of the project affected families (62.25%) said that they were given document within 1-6 months of the allotment of agricultural land. Little more than one- fifth of them (19.87%) said that ownership document was given after 7-12 months, 3.97% project affected families said that ownership document was given after 13-24 months of allotment of agricultural land. 13.91% project affected families said that document was given after 24 or more than 24 months of allotment of agricultural land.

On time period taken to allot document for the shop around two- third of the project affected families (65.85%) said that ownership document was allotted within 1-6 months, 17.07% of them said that it took 7-12 months, 9.76% project affected families said that it took 13- 24 months and 7.32% project affected families have said that it took more than 24 months to get the document after the allotment of shop.

Table: 5.21
Did you/ Your Family Pay Anything for That?

Response	No.
Yes	97 (26.43)
No	207 (56.40)
Don't Know	63 (17.17)
Total	367 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Project affected families who said that they got entitlement documents they were further asked whether they/ their family paid anything in getting ownership documents. Little more than one- fourth of the project affected families (26.43%) said that payments were made to get ownership document. Although majority of the

project affected families (56.40%) said that they did not make payment. Remaining 17.17% said that they did not know (Table 5.21).

Table: 5.22
If Yes, How Much? (In Rs.)

Amount (in Rs.)	No.
Upt 500/-	13 (25.00)
1000- 5000	11 (21.15)
6000- 6500	3 (5.77)
17,000 20,000	6 (11.54)
20,000- 30,000	4 (7.69)
Do not know / do not remember	15 (28.85)
Total	52 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Analysis of the amount of payment made for getting entitlement/ ownership document shows that one- fourth of the project affected families (25.00%) said that they paid upto Rs. 500/-, little more than one- fifth of them (21.15%) said that they paid in the range of Rs. 1000-5000/-. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.54%) said that they paid in the range of Rs. 17,000-20,000/-. 7.69 per cent said that they paid in the range of Rs. 20,000/- to 30,000/-. Remaining 5.77% project affected families said that they paid in the range of Rs. 6000-6500/-. 28.85% families said that they did not know the amount (Table 5.22).

Table: 5.23
If the Legal Document of Asset Ownership Not Given, Reasons?

Sl.	Reasons	No.
4.	Officials gave false assurances and delayed/ officials themselves ignorant did not know entitlement issues / evade/ ban on registration	117 (56.52)
5.	No document for PAFs allotted tin shed	24 (11.59)
6.	Construction yet to start / shifted recently/many families yet not shifted / resettled site still not notified	16 (7.73)
7.	Demand bribe otherwise delay the matter	8 (3.86)
8.	Agricultural land and house in original village still not handed over	7 (3.38)
9.	Lawyers acted as middlemen/ the actual owner from whom it was purchased was not given/ land allotted to PAFS not allowed for registration hence, preferred to purchase	2 (0.97)
10.	Land allotted by UP Govt. and with the creation of Uttarakhand Khand, documents under transfer process	2 (0.97)
11.	Issued only after depositing full payments, we paid half amount	1 (0.48)
12.	Land allotted got encroached and hence, under dispute	1 (0.48)
13.	Do not know	29 (14.01)
	Total	207 (99.99)

Most of the families (56.52%) said that officials gave false assurances and delayed the process/Officials themselves were ignorant and did not know about entitlement issues hence, evaded questions or there was ban on registration. Little more than one- tenth of them

(11.59%) said the families who were allotted tin shed were not given ownership document, 7.73% of them said that construction was yet to start /recently shifted /many families yet not shifted / resettlement site still not notified, 3.86% said that concerning officials demanded bribe failing which providing the document was delayed, 3.38% project affected families said that agricultural land and house in original village were not handed over, 0.97% said that lawyers were acting as middlemen/ the actual owner from whom the flat was purchased was not given document/ land allotted to project affected families not allowed for registration hence, preferred to purchase. Similar number of project affected families (0.97%) said that land allotted by Uttar Pradesh Govt. and with the creation of Uttarakhand Khand, land related documents were under transfer, 0.48% project affected families were issued ownership document only after depositing full payments since they paid half amount, they could not get it. Similar number of project affected families said that land allotted was encroached upon and hence, under dispute. And lastly, 14.01% said that they did not know (Table 5.23).

Some of the project affected families informed that earlier Resettlement & Rehabilitation officials used to say that registry would be done by the project but now they demanded money for registration.

XIII

Experiences with the Project Officials and Realization of Compensation

Further, project affected families were asked whether they had to incur expenses to get compensation. Majority of the respondents (87.0%) said that they had to incur expenses to get compensation. Around one- tenth (9.69%) of them said that they did not incur expenses.

Remaining 3.31% said that they were not aware whether family members had incurred expenses to release compensation (Table 5.24).

Table: 5.24
Did You Have to Incur Expenses to Get Compensation?

Response	No.
Yes	368 (87.00)
No	41 (9.69)
Not aware	14 (3.31)
Total	423 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Project affected families who said that their family had to incur expense, they were further asked about the nature of expenses incurred by the project affected families to get compensation. Most of them (80.43%) said that expenses were incurred to meet travelling expenses to visit Resettlement & Rehabilitation office as the compensation was pending with the project. Little more than one- tenth (11.96%) said that they had to bribe the officials/ or give commission to middlemen to get their compensation released. 5.71% project affected families said that they had to give commission to middlemen to get their pending compensation and also due to constant travel to the project office to get their compensation. 1.36% of them said that they had to incur expenses to meet court expenses (Table 5.25).

Table: 5.25
If Yes, Nature of Expenses

Sl.	Nature of Expenses	No.
1.	Had to bribe officials/ commission to middlemen	44 (11.96)
2.	Pending with project so constant travel	296 (80.43)
3.	Court expenses	5 (1.36)
4.	Request to Resettlement & Rehabilitation to allot a house/ tin shed	2 (0.54)
5.	Had to give commission to middlemen/ pending with project so constant travel	21 (5.71)
	Total	368 (100.00)

Table: 5.26
How Many Times Your Family Has to Visit to Resettlement & Rehabilitation Office for the Compensation?

Response	No.
Once	6 (1.38)
Two to Four Times	6 (1.38)
More than hundred times	399 (91.94)
Still Continued	23 (5.30)
Total	434 (100.00)

To get the compensation released, majority of the project affected families (91.94%) said they had to visit Resettlement & Rehabilitation office more than 100 times, 5.30% said that they were still visiting

Resettlement & Rehabilitation office for getting their pending compensation. Only a small number of project affected families (1.38%) said that they visited the office only twice or four times. Similar number of project affected families (1.38%) said that they went to the office only once (Table 5.26).

Table: 5.27
What Was the Attitude of the Project Authorities?

Attitude	No.
Not helpful/ forceful	140 (32.56)
Indifferent/ Insensitive/ Not good	133 (30.93)
Hostile/ rude	66 (15.35)
Not available	54 (12.56)
Helpful/ Good	29 (6.74)
Bribe taker/ corrupt	8 (1.86)
Total	430 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

The project affected families were further asked about the attitude of the project authorities when they visited Resettlement & Rehabilitation Office. Data analysis shows that attitude of the project officials involved in the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation towards the project affected families was perceived differently by project affected families. Majority of them (32.56%) found that the project officials were not helpful, 30.93% of them said that project officials were as indifferent/ insensitive and not good. 15.35% found project officials hostile or rude. 12.56% families said that the officials were not available in the office hence, they

had to visit Resettlement & Rehabilitation office frequently. Only 6.74% of them said that they were helpful. 1.86% of them said that project officials were corrupt and would do the job only if given bribe (Table 5.27).

Studies show that resettlement sites were often selected without ensuring the availability of livelihood opportunities or affected families were not given proper consideration. These families were very often resettled in resource depleted areas.

Data in the present study shows that the majority of the project affected families (60.83%) by Tehri Dam Project were not given any choice in selecting the place for resettlement. 36.18% were given the choice in selecting the place for resettlement. Remaining 1.38% of them said that they did not know of the choice. 1.61% of them said that not much choice was given (Table 5.28).

Table: 5.28
Did Your Household Have Any Choice in Selecting the Place for Resettlement?

Response	No.
Yes	157 (36.18)
No	264 (60.83)
Not much	7 (1.61)
Do not know	6 (1.38)
Total	434 (100.00)

Project affected families who said that they were not given any choice for selecting the place for resettlement; they were further asked whether they like the resettled place. Majority of them (56.82%) said that

they did not like the resettled place. 37.88% of them said that they did not have any option. 5.30% of them said that they liked the place (Table 5.29).

Table: 5.29
If No, Did Your Family Members Like the Resettled Place?

Response	No.
Yes	14 (5.30)
No	150 (56.82)
O.kay/ no option/ no alternative/ can not say	100 (37.88)
Total	264 (100.00)

Table: 5.30
If No, Reasons for that

Sl.	Reasons	No.
1.	Lack of transportation/ basic amenities /pucca houses/PAFs just thrown out	40 (26.67)
2.	Geographical location of NTT hindered business growth hence, income declined/ no proper thoroughfare/ no transportation/ sun not facing	28 (18.67)
3.	Insecurity/ fear of theft/ looting/ lack of facility	20 (13.33)
4.	Treated as outsider/ original inhabitants monopolize resources/ lack of belongingness/ live under threat/uprooted ness	17 (11.33)
5.	Drinking and irrigation water crisis	12 (8.0)
6.	Land undeveloped, full of stones, snakes and insects hence, not fit for cultivation	8 (5.33)
7.	No place for garbage, thoroughfare, drainage, for cattle shed	8 (5.33)
8.	Increased physical distance between residential and agricultural plots	5 (3.33)
9.	Garhwalis consider themselves superior and does not interact with non- garhwalis/ feeling of casteism/ water crisis	4 (2.67)
10.	Stinky smell comes from nearby drainage/no maintenance of road/ full of dust	3 (2.00)
11.	Everything expensive	3 (2.0)
12.	Land encroached by powerful person	1 (0.67)
13.	Original inhabitants were Scheduled Castes so sometime caste conflicts take place	1 (0.67)
	Total	150 (100.00)

The families who said that they did not like the place of resettlement were asked reasons for that. Data analysis shows that it was mainly due to the lack of basic amenities such as transportation/ pucca houses

and the feeling of thrown out as stated by 26.67% project affected families. 18.67% of them said that geographical location of resettled site was not conducive for business growth hence, income declined; there was no proper thoroughfare, no transportation/sun did not face the shop hence, goods were spoiled due to dampness. Little more than one- tenth (13.33%) of them said that they did not like the resettled site due to feeling of insecurity/ fear of theft/ looting/ lack of facility. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.33%) said that they were treated as outsiders/original inhabitants monopolize resources/ live under threat/uprooted ness/ lack of belongingness, 8.0% of them said that they did not like resettled site due to water crisis both drinking and irrigation. 5.33% project affected families said that there was no place for throwing garbage/ drainage/ cattle shed and there was no thoroughfare. 5.33% project affected families said that the agricultural land allotted to them was not fit for cultivation as it was undeveloped and full of stones, snakes and various insects. 3.33% of them said that physical distance between residential and agricultural plots increased, 2.67% project affected families said that Garhwalis considers themselves superior and do not interact with non- garhwalis/ feeling of casteism and water crisis (Table 5.30).

Compensation is understood to refer to specific measures intended to make good the losses suffered by people affected by the dam. Sometime, project affected families did not get adequate compensation to buy alternate land. Although cash compensation is a principle vehicle for delivering resettlement benefits, but studies have shown that it has often been delayed and, even when paid on time, has usually failed to replace lost livelihood (WCD, 2000).

Use of Cash Compensation

An attempt has been made to find-out how project affected families spent the cash compensation amount. Majority of the families (73.68%) said that they spent the compensation amount on building a house or purchasing a flat, land and or on food. 12.50% project affected families said that they spent the amount for income generation (business, livestock) or other assets and food, little more than one- tenth of them (11.08%) said that they spent on building a house, developing agricultural land and on business. 1.66% project affected families said that they spent on meeting expenses related to sickness, marriage or liquor. A very few families said that they (0.83%) deposited compensation amount in bank. 0.28% project affected families said that they were not yet released the compensation (Table 5.31).

Table 5.31

If Given Cash Compensation, How Did You/ Your Family Spend the Compensation Amount?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Build house/ purchased flat/ agricultural land/ on food	266 (73.68)
2.	Started business/ purchased household assets/ livestock/ on food	45 (12.47)
3.	Building house/ purchased flat/ developing land/ for income generation	40 (11.08)
4.	Sickness/ marriage/ liquor	6 (1.66)
5.	Deposited in Bank	3 (0.83)
6.	Yet not released	1 (0.28)
	Total	361 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Data on the adequacy of compensation amount shows that only 3.06% project affected families said that cash compensation was adequate. Large number of them (85.56%) said cash compensation was not adequate. 11.39% project affected families said that they could not say (Table 5.32).

Table: 5.32

Do you/ Your Family Members Think That Compensation Was Adequate?

Response	No.
Yes	11 (3.06)
No	308 (85.56)
Can not say	41 (11.39)
Total	360 (100.01)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

31.82% project affected families filed complaints for the increase in compensation, however; large number of them (65.91%) did not. 2.27% families said that they did not know (Table 5.33).

Table: 5.33

If No, Did You/ Your Family Members File Any Case/ Complaint for Enhancement of Compensation?

Response	No.
Yes	98 (31.82)
No	203 (65.91)
Do not Know	7 (2.27)
Total	308 (100.00)

Those who filed complaints for enhancement of compensation, majority of them (71.43%) filed their complaints in the court/ Govt. Office and remaining (28.57%) of them said that they filed the complaint in the project office (Table 5.34).

Table: 5.34
To Whom was the Representation Made?

Response	No.
Govt. Officials	28 (28.57)
Court/ Govt. office	70 (71.43)
Total	98 (100.00)

The project affected families who filed complaints for raising compensation 65.22% said that they did not get any response from the concerned authorities, 22.83% of them said that it was still pending with the court, 8.70% of them said that they were asked for bribe and if not paid they raised hundred of questions and made excuses for not raising the compensation 3.26% project affected families said that either one of their family member was awarded contract by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation or land was given as compensation (Table 5.35).

Table: 5.35
Outcome of Protest

Response	No.
No response from concerned authority	60 (65.22)
Pending with the court/ under process	21 (22.83)
Bribe demanded otherwise raise hundred queries and make objections	8 (8.70)
Awarded contract job/ allotted land as compensation	3 (3.26)
Total	92 (100.01)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table: 5.36
If Representation Was Not Made, Why?

Response	No.
Nobody listens so it was of no use	103 (50.74)
No time/money	67 (33.00)
Illiteracy/ no idea whom to contact/ being rentier / If one pays money only then the problem was heard	17 (8.37)
Being a govt. servant it was not possible	13 (6.40)
Do not know	3 (1.48)
Total	203 (99.99)

Respondents who did not make representation had following reasons. Most of the project affected families (50.74%) said that nobody listens in the Resettlement & Rehabilitation office so it was of no use. One- third of project affected families (33.0%) said that they did not have time and money; 8.37% of them said that due to illiteracy they did not have any idea whom to

contact, 6.40% of them said that being a govt. servant they could not do so, 1.48% project affected families said that they did not know (Table 5.36).

Table: 5.37
If the Compensation was not Adequate, How Much Have Your Family Expected?

Response	No.
As per current value of building material/ shop actual cost	142 (46.10)
Double the amount released	47 (15.26)
Three times the amount released	22 (7.14)
Four or more than four times the amount	81 (26.30)
Residential plot with agricultural land or job	16 (5.19)
Total	308 (99.99)

Respondents who said that the compensation was not adequate majority of them (46.10%) said that it should have taken into account the current market rate of building material/ shop. 15.26% project affected families said that compensation should be double the amount, 7.14% said that compensation should be three times more. One- fourth (26.30%) said that it should be four times more than the amount given to them. 5.19% said that both agricultural land & residential plot and job should be given (Table 5.37).

Table: 5.38
Why Does Your Family Think So?

Response	No.
Can not rebuilt house with given compensation amount / expensive building material	111 (36.04)
Equal measure of land cost more/ land was fertile / on roadside/ land measured less	98 (31.82)
Does not replace income used to get from the assets earlier	70 (22.73)
Had many dependents/ family branches increased (father with many sons)	29 (9.42)
Total	308 (100.01)

Reasons for finding cash compensation inadequate were as follow: 36.04% families said that the compensation amount was not sufficient to rebuild a house in the resettled area as building material was expensive. 31.82% families said that equal measure of land cost more/ land acquired from them was fertile /on roadside/ or their land was measured less. Little less than one- fourth (22.73%) said that compensation did not replace the income they used to get out of those assets. Lastly, around one- tenth of them (9.42%) said that there were many dependents in the family and the compensation did not compensate for the loss (Table 5.38).

XIV

Experiences at Resettled Sites

The National Policy of Resettlement & Rehabilitation- 07 has mentioned that the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

An attempt has been made to find out the relationship of oustees with the host population in resettled areas. In the present study, it was found that majority of the respondents (52.72%) said that they and their family members find themselves either uncomfortable or very uncomfortable in the resettled area. Little more than two-fifth (42.08%) of them said that they just feel alright. Only 5.20% said that they find it comfortable (Table 5.39).

Table: 5.39

How Does You/ Your Family Find Yourself/ Themselves at the Resettled Colony?

Response	No.
Comfortable	22 (5.20)
Just alright	178 (42.08)
Uncomfortable/very uncomfortable	223 (52.72)
Total	423 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Further an analysis on the reasons for feeling uncomfortable or very uncomfortable at the resettled

area shows that most of the project affected families (43.50%) said that the host population was hostile and non co-operative and pick up disputes on common property resources and due to pressure on community water sources. Little more than one- third of the project affected families (34.08%) said that women were not able to move out freely as they used to do in the hills of Tehri Garhwal. 8.52% said that flats allotted were too small and congested/ building was damaging/ leaking/ seepage but development authority did not respond to repair, resettled town (New Tehri Town) was full of staircases, transportation system was poor, lack of money, business declined, and no space even for dumping garbage. 7.62% project affected families said that the incidences of theft of cattle/ crop/ property and robbery were taking place and threat to lives was increasing and hence, they started keeping weapons in self defense, 3.59% project affected families said that host population has monopolized common property resources and did not share irrigation water with project affected families. 2.69% said that since project affected families were from different villages, communities, speak different languages, some of them were arrogant. Lots of conflicts started taking place (Table 5.40).

Table: 5.40
If Response is Uncomfortable or Very Uncomfortable,
Reasons for that

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Hostile and non co-operative host population/ dispute occurs frequently/ pressure on community water	97 (43.50)
2.	Women of PAFs can not move out freely if they move they are teased off	76 (34.08)
3.	Congested flats/ development authority did not repair flats/ no space for garbage/ too many staircases/ business declined/ lack of money/ no transportation	19 (8.52)
4.	Theft of cattle/ crop/ property/ robbery/ threat to life hence started keeping weapons in self defense	17 (7.62)
5.	Monopolization by host population on common property resources did not let take canal water	8 (3.59)
6.	PAFs from different village/ communities speak different languages hence, conflicts occur /some of them arrogant, taunts/ corruption prevalent	6 (2.69)
	Total	223 (100.00)

Project affected families were asked whether any dispute took place with the host population. Only little more than one- tenth of the project affected families (12.44%) said that dispute with host population took place whereas majority of the project affected families (82.03%) said that dispute did not take place. A small number of them (5.53%) said that they did not know anything about such things (Table 5.41).

Table: 5.41
Have/ Had Ever There Been a Dispute Took Place with the
Host Population?

Response	No.
Yes	54 (12.44)
No	356 (82.03)
Do not know	24 (5.53)
Total	434 (100.00)

Main reasons for dispute were cultural differentiation, treating project affected families as refugees and monopolization of common property resources (CPRs) and did not let project affected families take water for irrigation from canal/ tube wells/ lack of space for garbage/ cattle shed/ drainage/ thoroughfare/ scarcity of drinking water, reluctance of project affected families to share thoroughfare, drainage & road built for them/ encroachment of shop/entered agricultural land of project affected families and damage their crops (75.93%), little more than one- tenth (11.11%) project affected families said that stealing of cattle/ crops/ robbery took place/ if relatives if visit at night they were robbed, 7.41% project affected families said that pasture land belonged to host population was acquired for resettlement of project affected families hence, they now started facing problem for fodder and fuel wood. 5.56% project affected families said that since there was a free accessibility of wedding point for project affected families the host had to pay which has created resentment among host population (table 5.42).

Table: 5.42
If so, Reasons

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Due to cultural differentiation/ PAFs treated as refugees/ monopolization of CPRs/ do not let take irrigation water/ lack of space for garbage/ cattle shed/ drainage/ thoroughfare/ scarcity of drinking water, reluctance of PAFs to share thoroughfare, drainage build for them/ encroachment of shop/enter in agricultural land and damage crops	41 (75.93)
2.	Stealing of cattle/ crops/ robbery/ relatives of PAFs robbed if they visit at night	6 (11.11)
3.	Host population facing problem of fodder for cattle as their pasture land acquired for resettlement of PAFs	4 (7.41)
4.	Resentment due to free accessibility of wedding point for PAFs while host families were to pay	3 (5.56)
	Total	54 (100.00)

XV

Arrangements for Stay between Displacement & Rehabilitation

In principle rehabilitation should come before displacement. In the present household survey, it was found that transit camp in the form of tin shed was set up for the project affected families. In New Tehri Town, it was located in Kemsari and Pipli. Transit camps still found during re- visit to Tehri in October, 2008 where project affected families were found residing.

Table: 5.43
Where Were Your Family Members Between Displacement and Resettlement?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Transit camp	149 (33.48)
2.	With relatives	28 (6.29)
3.	In a hut at resettled site	44 (9.89)
4.	Commuted from the old inhabitants	145 (32.58)
5.	Purchased another house	15 (3.37)
6.	Government quarter	11 (2.47)
7.	Rented house	53 (11.91)
	Total	445 (99.99)

33.48% project affected families said that during the displacement and resettlement they and their family members stayed in the transit camp. One- third of them (32.58%) said that they commuted from old inhabitanace, little more than one- tenth of project affected families (11.91%) stayed in the rented houses. One- tenth of them (9.89%) said that they stayed in a hut at resettled site. A miniscule number of them (2.47%) said that they were allotted government quarters and some of them (0.92%) said that they purchased a house at resettled site (Table 5.43).

Most of such transit camps where project affected families were residing was found in Dehradun, Haridwar and New Tehri Town.

Table: 5.44
How Long Have Your Family Stayed in the Transit Camp?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	1-6 months	41 (27.52)
2.	7-12 months	25 (16.78)
3.	more than 12 months	30 (20.13)
4.	Still staying	53 (35.57)
	Total	149 (100.00)

Data on duration of staying in the transit camp shows that most of the project affected families (35.57%) were still staying in the transit camp, 27.52% stayed in transit camps for 1-6 months, one- fifth of them (20.13%) stayed in the transit camp for more than 12 months, 16.78% project affected families said that they stayed in the transit camp between 7-12 months (Table 5.44).

Table: 5.45
Accessibility of Basic Amenities

Response	Yes	No	Total
Water	126 (84.56)	23 (15.44)	149 (100.00)
Toilet	82 (55.03)	67 (44.97)	149 (100.00)
School	17 (11.41)	132 (88.59)	149 (100.00)
Dispensary	10 (6.71)	139 (93.29)	149 (100.00)

On the accessibility of basic amenities at the transit camp, 84.56% project affected families said that

water was made available at the transit camp whereas 15.44% said that water was not made available. Project affected families had to make their own arrangements either by installing hand pumps or using water tap installed or they procured water from the tankers.

55.03% affected families said that toilet facility was made available at transit camp and remaining 44.97% of them said that toilet facility was not made available. As far as school facility was concerned, little more than one- tenth of them (11.41%) said that school facility was available and majority of them (88.59%) said that it was not made available. Regarding accessibility of dispensary, very few project affected families (6.71%) said that medical services were made available and majority of them (93.29%) said that it was not made available. Table 5.45 shows that provision of school and dispensary was made available only at few transit camps.

Table: 5.46
Approx. No. of Project Affected Families from Original Colony/ Village

No. of PAFs	No.
Upto 40	194 (47.55)
41-100	94 (23.04)
101+-	115 (28.19)
Do not know	5 (1.23)
Total	408 (100.01)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

47.55% project affected families said that approximately up to 40 project affected families from original colonies/ villages were resettled at one resettled

site. Another 28.19% said that more than 100 project affected families from original colonies/ villages were resettled at one resettled site. 23.04% of them said that 41-100 affected families were resettled. Remaining 1.23% project affected families said that they did not know (Table 5.46).

Table: 5.47
Distance between Original and Resettled Sites

Distance (in km.)	No.
Less than 1 km.	7 (1.76)
Upto 30	160 (40.20)
31-100	72 (18.09)
101-150	133 (33.42)
151-200	23 (5.78)
Do not know	3 (0.75)
Total	398 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Data on the distance between original colony/ village to resettled colony/ village shows that two- fifth of the project affected families (40.20%) said that the distance between original and resettled site was upto 30 kilometer, for one- third of them (33.42%) distance between original and resettled site was between 101-150 km. For little less than two- fifth of them (18.09%) distance between the two was between 31-100 km. Few of the respondents said (5.78%) said that the distance between the two was 151- 200 km. 0.76% families said that they did not know the distance (Table 5.47) Annexure 'G' exhibits distance of the resettled sites

located in Dehradun, Haridwar and Tehri Garhwal where resettled sites were located.

4.3

Map of Uttarakhand



(Source: www.mapsofindia.com)

Out of total 80 project affected families said that the resettled village/ colony were not notified. Reasons

reported were as follow: only few project affected families had shifted to resettled site (5.0%) action yet not taken in this regard (2.50%), 1.25% of them said that district administration wanted to merge two villages and then notify which was not acceptable to the project affected families. Large numbers of affected families (91.25%) were not aware of the reasons for not notifying the resettled site (Table 5.48).

Table: 5.48
If Resettled Village/Colony not Notified Reasons for that?

Reasons	No.
Only few project affected families have come	4 (5.00)
Action yet not taken	2 (2.50)
Dist. Admin wanted to merge two villages	1 (1.25)
Do not know	73 (91.25)
Total	80 (100.00)

Table: 5.49
Do You Have Any Complaints about the Process of Resettlement/Land Takeover?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Lack of drinking and irrigation water/ medical/ electricity	98 (25.59)
2.	Compensation/ land inadequate/ structure of house small and poor quality	94 (24.54)
3.	Land infertile/full of stone / no irrigation/ small & poor quality house, no thoroughfare/no bus stand/ compensation/ inadequate/ lack of water/ medical/ small and	72 (18.80)
4.	Common property resources not available/ lack of water medical electricity everything has cost/ land inadequate	44 (11.49)
5.	Jobs given were later cancelled/no employment, irregular income	22 (5.74)
6.	House poor & too small/ house not facing sun	20 (5.22)
7.	Dimension of social web not taken into account/ lack of water/ medical/ electricity/ geographical situation does not allow business growth/no proper rehabilitation/ no maintenance of house	14 (3.66)
8.	No house to poor	6 (1.57)
9.	No transparency in compensation	5 (1.31)
10.	Fear of robbery	4 (1.04)
11.	No arrangement for petty shopkeeper municipality staff bind up petty vendors shop and ask to go away/water/medicines/ electricity	2 (0.52)
12.	Unauthorized occupancy of land	1 (0.26)
13.	Children not getting scholarship at resettled site	1 (0.26)
	Total	383 (100.00)

Data on complaints during the process of resettlement/ land take over is shown in table 5.49. Out of total one- fourth of the project affected families (25.59%) said that there were problem of drinking water, irrigation/ medical facility and electricity. Another one- fourth of them (24.54%) said that they found compensation inadequate; flats allotted too small and of poor quality. Little less than one- fifth of them (18.80%) said that land allotted was infertile/ full of stone / no irrigation facility/no bus stand/ inadequate compensation/lack of water/ medical facility/ small and poor quality house and no thoroughfare. Little more than one- tenth (11.49%) project affected families said that common property resources was not available, land was inadequate, there was lack of basic amenities, 5.74% project affected families said that job given were later on cancelled. Hence, there was no employment vis_ a _ vis no income. 3.66% project affected families said that the dimension of social web was not taken into account also there was a lack of water/ medical/ electricity/ geographical situations not conducive for business growth/ no proper rehabilitation and no maintenance of house (Table 5.49).

XVI

Resistance to Tehri Dam Project

Initially people did not oppose construction of Tehri dam. Emphasis was for the better resettlement. However, since most of the rural project affected families were illiterate and ignorant they could not bargain for the better resettlement package. Political leaders of national stature used to visit Tehri Garhwal and appealed people to give their land for Tehri dam and told to sacrifice for the development of the nation. People got convinced and agreed to give their land.

After a while people who were anti- dam earlier started supporting the dam. They did so to safeguard their interest. When land acquisition started in urban areas resistance became stronger. Various interest groups emerged and insisted on getting better resettlement. Some of the social groups were Tehri Bhumidhar Visthapit Sangthan (Tehri Displaced Landowners' Organization), Tehri Mool-Upekshit Visthapit Sangthan and Thela Patri Union, etc the MATU- People's Organization and PUCL also supported these organizations.

In the present study, a large number of affected families (82.26%) said that there was resistance to Tehri Dam Project. Only one- tenth of them (10.14%) said that there was not any resistance. Remaining 7.60% project affected families said that they did not know (Table 5.50).

Table: 5.50
Was There Any Resistance to the Tehri Dam Project?

Response	No.
Yes	357 (82.26)
No	44 (10.14)
Do not know	33 (7.60)
Total	434 (100.00)

28.34% said that organizations like MATU, PUCL etc, mobilized the affected people. 56.91% said that no organization mobilized their families. Remaining 14.75% said that they did not know (Table 5.51).

Table: 5.51
Did Any Organization Mobilize Your Family Members for Any Course of Action?

Response	No.
Yes	123 (28.34)
No	247 (56.91)
Do not know	64 (14.75)
Total	434 (100.00)

Table: 5.52
Did the Local Elected Body Such as Ward Member/Councilors/ PRIs Play Any Role in Negotiating and Releasing the Compensation?

Response	No.
Yes	61 (14.22)
No	315 (73.43)
Don't know	53 (12.35)
Total	429 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

14.22% project affected families said that local elected body such as ward members, councilors or pranchayati raj institutions play a role in negotiating and releasing the compensation. Little less than three- fourth of them (73.43%) said that it did not. Remaining 12.35% project affected families said that they did not know (Table 5.52).

Table: 5.53
If Yes, How?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Movement took place & project work stopped / asked not to shift unless given proper compensation In getting tin shed/ EWS	28 (45.90)
2.	In releasing pending compensation	24 (39.34)
3.	Helped their own people in getting suitable place for resettlement and releasing of compensation/ tried to gain personal benefits, kept earning from all possible sources	6 (9.84)
4.	Tried but overheard perhaps they themselves were ignorant	3 (4.92)
	Total	61 (100.00)

Project affected families who said that their families were mobilized by the local elected bodies majority of them (45.90%) said that they used to meet with the people and told them not to shift unless proper compensation and resettlement was done, tried to stop the project work, helped poor people in getting tin shed or house for economically weaker section (Table 5.53).

Little less than two- fifth of the project affected families (39.34%) said that the elected people helped to release pending compensation. 6.56% of them said that they helped their people in getting site at suitable place and releasing of compensation. 3.28% said that the elected bodies tried to gain personal benefits and kept taking benefits in terms of contractor ship.

XVII

Whether PAFs Displaced Earlier Also

One of the objectives of National Policy of Resettlement & Rehabilitation - 07 was to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non – displacing or least- displacing alternatives. Chapter VI at 6.12 Resettlement & Rehabilitation states that land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. However, the administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families.

In the present study, out of total a miniscule number of project affected families (2.07%) said that their families were displaced earlier also whereas 97.93% of them said that they did not (Table 5.54).

Table: 5.54
Have Your Family Displaced earlier or after this displacement Also?

Response	No.
Yes	9 (2.07)
No	425 (97.93)
Total	434 (100.00)

Table: 5.55
Under which Project?

Name of the Project	No.
Expansion aerodome area in Dehradun	7 (77.78)
Road construction by block office	1 (11.11)
Earthquake in Uttarkashi	1 (11.11)
Total	9 (100.00)

Out of total, nine of the project affected families said that they were displaced twice. Out of these nine, most of them (77.78%) said that their land was being acquired again for the expansion of aerodrome in Dehradun. One of them said land was acquired for road construction and the similar number of them (11.11%) said that there was an earthquake in Uttarkashi district so they were going to be displaced and resettled (Table 5.55).

Table: 5.56
What Compensation was given to Your Family Due to Displacement Prior / or After to This Displacement?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Cash compensation	2 (22.22)
2.	We resisted as only cash compensation was being given/ nothing	6 (66.67)
3.	Land as compensation	1 (11.11)
	Total	9 (100.00)

CHAPTER – 6

Socio - Economic & Cultural Impact of Displacement

Displacement deprives people of their means of production and dislocates them from their existing socio- cultural milieu. The timing of social impact varies, depending on the proximate cause. In the case of loss of home and livelihood due to the filling of a reservoir, the social impact is quite immediate. The implications for downstream livelihood, however, came to the fore later on only after completion of the dam. According to Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model, displacement epitomizes social exclusion of certain groups of people. It culminates in physical exclusion from a geographic territory and economic and social exclusion from a set of functioning social network. Affected people face a broad range of impoverishment risks that include landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity, loss of common resources and community disarticulation that result in a loss of socio cultural resilience.

The key economic risks to affected people which is often more critical in rural areas are from the loss of livelihood and income sources such as arable land, common property resources (forests, grazing land, ground and surface water, fisheries and so on) and changed access and control of productive resources. The loss of economic power with the breakdown of complex livelihood system results in a temporary or permanent, often irreversible decline in living standards, leading to marginalization. Higher risks and uncertainties are introduced when diversified livelihood sources are lost. Loss of livelihood and disruption of agricultural activity can

Two- third of the project affected families (66.67%) said that they were offered only cash compensation hence, they resisted as they wanted land for land compensation. Little less than one- fourth of them (22.22%) said that they were given cash compensation. Lastly, little more than one- tenth of them (11.11%) said that they were given land as compensation (Table 5.56).

Thus it was found that the process of displacement and implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation in case of Tehri Dam Project, took almost four decades. Construction of dam started in 1972. Rehabilitation of the project affected families was initially dealt with ad- hoc approach i.e. by way of issuing Govt. Orders. Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan was introduced in 1995 and Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy for project affected families came into existence in 1998. Anomalies and ambiguity in the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation created discontentment and invited several law suits. Lack of transparency in deciding the compensation value emerged as one of the important factor for the derailment of the project. Growing discontentment among the project affected families turned into a social movement called as Tehri Dam Movement. This has attracted attention of policy makers and planners. Notably, process of displacement and resettlement was still going- on and so was the construction of dam. Majority of the project affected families have still not been issued entitlement documents. Many of them were still found visiting Resettlement & Rehabilitation office for releasing their pending compensation.

adversely affect household food security, leading to under nourishment. Higher incidence of diseases can result in increased morbidity and mortality. Forced displacement breaks the existing social fabric and leads to socio- cultural disarticulation.

The major issues for concern after the displacement are accessibility to basic amenities and infrastructure at resettled sites. Project affected families quite often encounter difficulties such as shortage of drinking water, schools, food, electricity, medical services, market, post office, bank and means of communication and transportation, etc.

Displacement has a direct bearing on the socio- economic and cultural aspect of the community. Resettlement programmes predominantly focus on the physical relocation rather than on the economic and social development of the displaced and other negatively affected people. The result has been the impoverishment of a majority of resettlers most of whom got displaced due to dam projects throughout the world. Quite often, lack of accountability on the part of the implementing agency which promises entitlements led to poor or incomplete implementation of resettlement measures. Long delays in the onset of resettlement programmes heighten the risk of impoverishment (WCD, 2000). Besides displacement has an impact on culture also.

There is a dearth of literature on the issue of archeological and cultural loss which took place due to displacement more particularly by dam project.

This chapter primarily focuses on socio economic and cultural impact of displacement due to Tehri Dem Project. Impact has been seen on the occupation, income level, expenditure pattern and life style of the project affected people. It also analyses

accessibility and availability of basic amenities (such as school, college, health centre, post office, bank, market, play ground and burial ground) at resettled sites and compare that with the availability and accessibility in original colony/ village. In case of rural project affected families, the impact of displacement has been analyzed on cropping pattern, food grains production, land tenure system, accessibility of common property resources and livestock, etc..

I

Displacement & Occupational Structure

A comparative analysis has been made of the occupations in which project affected families were engaged before and after displacement. Rural project affected families were mainly engaged in occupations such as cultivation and livestock whereas urban families were found in government job, trade/ vendor/ self employment, professional wage labour, barber, shoe- maker, tailor, contractors, private jobs and pension/ rent/ remittances, etc.

Table 6.1
Occupations in which Men were Engaged in Project Affected Families

Occupations	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Cultivator	213 (36.47)	186 (29.81)
Trader/ Vendor/ Self employment/ Professionals	141 (24.14)	170 (27.24)
Govt. Job	110 (18.84)	103 (16.51)
Wage Labour	44 (7.53)	81 (12.98)
Barber/ shoe- maker/ tailor	51 (8.73)	35 (5.61)
Pension/ Rent/ Remittances	7 (1.20)	13 (2.08)
Contractors/ Private Job	18 (3.08)	36 (5.77)
Total	584 (99.99)	624 (100.00)

Table 6.1 shows data on occupations in which family members of project affected families were engaged before and after displacement. Before displacement, most of the members of project affected families (36.47%) were found engaged in cultivation. Around one- fourth of them (24.14%) were trader/ vendor/ self employed/professionals, around one-fifth of them (18.84%) were in govt. jobs, fewer (8.73%) were engaged as barber/ shoe maker/ tailor, 7.53% were engaged as wage labourers, 3.08% were engaged as contractors. Miniscule number of them (1.20%) were found deriving income out of rent/ remittances/ pension also. After displacement, out of total, 29.81% members of the project affected families were engaged as cultivator, little more than one-

fourth of them (27.24%) were trader/ vendor/ self employed/ professionals. 16.51% of them were in govt. jobs, little more than one tenth of them (12.98%) were engaged as wage labourers. 5.77% were contractors, 5.61% were barber/ shoe- maker/ tailor. 2.08% were deriving income out of rent/ remittances/ pension.

Overall analysis of occupational structure shows that participation in occupations such as cultivation, traditional occupations (such as barber/ shoe- maker/tailor) has declined after displacement. On the other hand, participation in construction-related occupations such as contractors and wage labourers got increased.

Table 6.2
Displacement and Impact on Women's Occupational Structure of Project Affected Families

	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Dairy/ cattle rearing	178 (66.42)	120 (56.60)
Cultivators	51 (19.03)	46 (21.70)
Govt. Job	15 (5.59)	19 (8.96)
Traders/ Self Employment/ Professional	14 (5.22)	7 (3.30)
Tailor	5 (1.86)	4 (1.89)
Pension/ Rent/ Remittances	3 (1.12)	8 (3.77)
Wage Labour	2 (0.75)	8 (3.77)
Total	268 (99.99)	212 (99.99)

Analysis of data of occupations in which women of project affected families were engaged in shows that before displacement, majority of women (66.42%) were engaged in dairy/ poultry. One- fifth of them (19.03%) were engaged in cultivation as primary occupation. 5.59% women were in government jobs, 5.22% women were trader/ self employed/ professional. Miniscule numbers of them (1.86%) were engaged as tailor or earning out of rent/ remittances/ pension (1.12%). 0.75% women were wage labourers (Table 6.2). After displacement, 56.60% women in project affected families were found engaged in dairy/ poultry. Little more than one- fifth of them (21.70%) were working as cultivators; little less than one- tenth of them were in govt. jobs, small number of them (3.30%) were engaged as trader/ self employed/ professionals, 3.77% were getting income out of rent/ remittances/ pension. 3.77% of them were wage labourers and 1.89% were in tailoring.

Thus data shows that after displacement, women's participation in occupations such as dairy, cultivation, trading and tailoring has declined. An occupation where women's participation has increased is as wage labourers, government jobs or rent/ pension/ remittances.

II

Approximate Annual Household Income

In the following paras, a comparative analysis (before and after displacement) has been made of income earned out of various occupations by the project affected families.

Data analysis shows that before displacement majority of the project affected families (57.28%) were having income from cultivation in the range of Rs. 10,001- 20,000. Little more than one- third project

affected families (34.27%) were having income from cultivation upto Rs. 10,000. Project affected families having income in the range of Rs. 20,001- 30,000/- and in the range of Rs. 30,001- 40,000/- were relatively low i.e. 5.63% and 2.82% respectively. After displacement, majority of the respondents (58.60%) said that they were having income from cultivation in the range of Rs. 10,001- 20,000. Around two- fifth of them (39.25%) said that they were having income up to Rs. 10,000/-. A miniscule number of respondents (1.08%) said that income from cultivation was in the range of Rs. 20,001-30,000. Similar number of project affected families (1.08%) said that income from cultivation was in the range of Rs. 30,001- 40,000/- (Table 6.3).

Table: 6.3
Annual Total Family Income from Cultivation

Sl.	Income (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
1.	Upto 10,000	73 (34.27)	73 (39.25)
2.	10,001- 20,000	122 (57.28)	109 (58.60)
3.	20,001- 30,000	12 (5.63)	2 (1.08)
4.	30,001- 40,000	6 (2.82)	2 (1.08)
	Total	213 (100.00)	186 (100.01)

Data on income from dairy/ poultry is shown in Table 6.4. Before displacement, majority of the project affected families (96.15%) said that they were earning from dairy/ poultry up to Rs. 8000/-. A small number of them (3.85%) said that they were earning from dairy/ poultry in the range of Rs. 8001- 15,000/-. After displacement, 93.50% project affected families were earning up to Rs. 8000/-. Families

earning from dairy/ poultry in the range of Rs. 8001-15,000/- were slightly higher i.e. 6.50%.

Table: 6.4
From Dairy/ Poultry

SL.	Income (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
1.	Upto 8000	175 (96.15)	115 (93.50)
2.	8,001- 15,000	7 (3.85)	8 (6.50)
	Total	182 (100.00)	123 (100.00)

Data shows that the number of project affected families (though small in size) started earning better from dairy/ poultry after displacement. It could be possible probably as some of the project affected families were keeping high breed cattle.

Table: 6.5
Income from Self Employment/ Trade/ Vending

Sl.	Income (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
1.	Upto 10,001- 30,000	53 (37.59)	108 (63.53)
2.	30,001- 50,000	35 (24.82)	40 (23.53)
3.	50,001- 1,50,000-	53 (37.59)	22 (12.94)
4.	Total	141 (100.00)	170 (100.00)

As far as income from self employment/ trade/ vending was concerned before displacement 37.59% project affected families were found earning out of these occupations in the range of Rs. 10,001-30,000/-. Similar number of them (37.59%) were

earning in the range of Rs. 50,001- 1,50,000/-. One-fourth of them (24.82%) were found earning out of self employment/ trade/ vending in the range of Rs. 30,001-50,000/-. After displacement, most of the project affected families (63.53%) were found earning from self- employment in the range of Rs. 10,001-30,000/-. Around one-fourth of them (23.53%) were earning in the range of Rs. 30,001- 50,000/-. Little more than one- tenth (12.94%) of them were found earning out of self- employment/ trade/ vending in the range of Rs. 50,001- 1,50,000/- (Table 6.5).

The data shows that after displacement income from self- employment declined.

Table: 6.6
Income from Wage Labour

Sl.	Income (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
1.	6000	40 (90.91)	67 (82.72)
2.	6001- 10,000	4 (9.09)	7 (8.64)
3.	10,001- 15,000	NIL	7 (8.64)
	Total	44 (100.00)	81 (100.00)

Data on income from wage labour shows that before displacement, most of the project affected families (90.91%) were earning upto Rs. 6,000/-. Little less than one- tenth of them (9.09%) were found earning in the range of Rs. 6001- 10,000. Similar number of project affected families (8.64%) were earning in the range of Rs. 10,001-15,000/-. After displacement, most of the project affected families (82.72%) were found earning upto Rs. 6000/-. Little less than one- tenth of them (8.64%) were found earning in the range of Rs. 6001 -10,000. Similar

number of them (8.64%) were earning in the range of Rs. 10,001- 15,000 (Table 6.6).

Thus, the data analysis shows that after displacement, number of project affected families earning out of wage labour was high.

Table: 6.7
Income from Barber/Shoe- making/ Tailoring

Sl.	Income (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
1.	Upto 11,000	21 (41.18)	28 (80.0)
2.	11,001- 30,000	30 (58.82)	7 (20.0)
	Total	51 (100.00)	35 (100.00)

Table 6.7 exhibits income from a barber's job/shoe- making/ tailoring. Before displacement, little more than two- fifth of the project affected families (41.18%) were earning out of these occupations up to Rs. 11,000/-. Around three- fifth of them (58.82%) were found earning in the range of Rs. 11,001- 30,000/-. After displacement, most of the project affected families (80.0%) were found earning upto Rs. 11,000/-. Remaining one- fifth of them (20.0%) were found earning in the range of Rs. 11,001- 30,000/-.

Data in table 6.7 clearly points out that after displacement, income from traditional occupations such as barber/shoe- making/ tailoring got declined.

Table: 6.8
Income from Contract ship

Sl .	Income (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
1	Upto 20,000	7 (38.89)	20 (55.56)
2	20,001-35,000	7 (38.89)	9 (25.0)
3	35,001- 50,000	1 (5.56)	5 (13.89)
4	50,001-100000	3 (16.67)	2 (5.56)
	Total	18 (100.01)	36 (100.01)

A comparative analysis of income from contractor ship shows that before displacement, around two- fifth of the project affected families (38.89%) were earning from contractor ship up to Rs. 20,000/-. Similar number of them (38.89%) were earning in the range of Rs. 20,001- 35,000/-. 16.67% project affected families were having income from contractor ship in the range of Rs. 50,001- 100000/-, 5.56% project affected families were found earning in the range of Rs. 35,001-50,000/-. After displacement, 55.56% project affected families said that the income earned from contractor ship was up to Rs. 20,000. One- fourth of them (25.0%) said that the income was in the range of Rs. 20,001- 35,000. 13.89% project affected families said that the income from contractor ship was in the range of Rs. 35,001- 50,000 (Table 6.8).

Thus, data- analysis shows that after displacement number of project affected families earning out of contractor ship went up.

Table: 6.9
Income from Pension/ Rent/ Remittances

Sl.	Income (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
1.	Upto 30,000	5 (71.43)	11 (84.62)
2.	30,001+	2 (28.57)	2 (15.38)
	Total	7 (100.00)	13 (100.00)

Before displacement, majority of the respondents (71.43%) said that income out of rent/ remittances/ pension was up to Rs. 30,000/-, 28.57% of them were earning in the range of Rs. 30,001 or more. After displacement, most of the project affected families (84.62%) were having income out of pension/ rent/ remittances upto Rs. 30,000.-. Remaining 15.38% of them were having income in the range of Rs. 30,001/- or more (Table 6.9).

Data analysis shows that although number of project affected families having income out of rent/ remittances/pension went up after displacement yet the income level got declined.

Remarkable fact about Old Tehri Town was that no family was below poverty line in the township, which could be corroborated by government documents, particularly from the records of Public Distribution System (PDS) (Matu- Fourth Document). Although the same was not true for the rural population in Tehri Garhwal. Issuance of a yellow card to a project affected family was taken as criteria for assessing whether family was below poverty line or not. A comparative analysis has been made of project affected families below poverty line (Table 6.10). 6.45% project affected families were below poverty line before displacement, 91.01% project

affected families were not. 2.53% families did not know. After displacement, only 3.93% were below poverty line and 93.53% were not. Few of the project affected families (2.54% said that they did not know.

Table: 6.10
Had Your Family Been Below Poverty Line?

Response	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Yes	28 (6.45)	17 (3.93)
No	395 (91.01)	405 (93.53)
Don't Know	11 (2.53)	11 (2.54)
Total	434 (99.99)	433 (100.00)

Rural project affected families which were below poverty line before displacement but not after displacement were asked reasons for that. Table 6.11 exhibits data related to that. 64.70% project affected families said that nobody listens in government offices, officials said that they would visit and inspect the conditions of the family but did not visit and there was no such provision to do so, 17.64% project affected families said that all project affected families have yet not shifted completely. Little more than one-tenth of them (11.76%) said that they did not know whom to contact for this purpose hence, they were not considered to be included in the record of below poverty line. 5.88% project affected families said that they did not know the reasons.

Table: 6.11

If the Answer is in yes, Before and No After, Give Reasons

Response	No.
Nobody listens in govt. offices/say that they come to enquire about the existing condition of family/ no provision by the Govt.	11 (64.71)
All PAFs have yet not shifted properly	3 (17.65)
Don't know whom to contact	2 (11.76)
Do not know	1 (5.88)
Total	17 (100.00)

III

Approximate Annual Household Expenditure

A comparative analysis (before and after displacement) of household expenditure of the project affected families has been made. It included expenses on food, clothes, education, health, electricity, transportation, liquor, social functions, phone and fodder, etc.

Table: 6.12
Expenditure on Food

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 6000	75 (17.32)	73 (16.90)
12,001- 25,000	246 (56.81)	222 (51.39)
25,001- 75,001	112 (25.87)	137 (31.71)
Total	433 (100.00)	432 (100.00)

(No. varies because of missing figure)

Data on expenditure on food shows that before displacement, most of the project affected families (56.81%) were spending on food in the range of Rs. 12,001- 25,000/- Little more than one- fourth of them (25.87%) were found spending on food in the range of Rs. 25,001- 75,000/- . 17.32% project affected families were found spending upto Rs. 6000/-. After displacement, 51.39% project affected families were found spending on food in the range of Rs. 12,001- 25,000/-. Little less than one- third of them (31.71%) were found spending in the range of Rs. 25,001- 75,000/-. 16.90% project affected families were found spending on food up to Rs. 6000/- (Table 6.12).

The data shows that after displacement the expenditure on food got increased.

Table: 6.13
Expenditure on Clothes

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 1000	190 (43.98)	NIL
1001- 5000	227 (52.55)	351 (80.88)
5001+	15 (3.47)	83 (19.12)
Total	432 (100.00)	434 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.13 shows a comparative analysis (before and after displacement) of annual expenditure on clothes by the project affected families. Before displacement 52.55% families spent in the range of Rs. 1001- 5000/- on clothes. 43.98% of them were found spent upto Rs. 1000/-. 3.47% spent in the range of Rs. 5001/- or more. After displacement,

most of the project affected families (80.88%) were found spending on clothes in the range of Rs. 1001- 5000/-. Around one- fifth of them (19. 12%) were found spending on clothes in the range of Rs. 5000/- and above.

Data shows that there was a sharp increase in the expenditure on clothes after the displacement. Project affected families were of the view that Old Tehri Town was located in a valley which has moderate climate and life was simple whereas urban resettled site i.e. New Tehri Town was located at the semi- hilly track and has cold- climatic conditions hence, project affected families need more woolen clothes. This has increased expenditure on clothes. Another reason mentioned by the rural project affected families was the exposure to consumer culture.

Table: 6.14
Expenditure on Education

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 2000	174 (42.75)	108 (31.21)
2001- 5000	102 (25.06)	123 (35.55)
5001- 15,000	113 (27.76)	92 (26.59)
15,001+	18 (4.42)	23 (6.65)
Total	407 (99.99)	346 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.14 shows a comparative analysis of expenditure on education. Before displacement, little more than two- fifth project affected families (42.75%) were found spending on education up to Rs. 2000/-.

One- fourth of them (25.06%) were spending in the range of Rs. 2001- 5000/-. Little more than one- fourth of the families (27.76%) were found spending in the range of Rs. 5001- 15,000/-. 4.42% project affected families were found spending in the range of Rs.15,001 or above on education. After displacement, 35.55% project affected families were spending in the range of Rs. 2001- 5000/- . 31.21% were spending upto Rs. 2000/-. Little more than one- fourth of them (26.59%) were found spending on education in the range of Rs. 5001- 15,000. 6.65% project affected families were found spending in the range of Rs. 15,001 and above (Table 6.14). Data shows that after displacement expenditure on education increased till a certain level, and afterwards it started declining. One of the reasons was that in Old Tehri Town, schools/ colleges and transportation were accessible easily. But New Tehri Town located in a semi- hilly track has an inherent geographical constraints and accessibility of transportation was a serious problem. These factors were causing serious problems and discouraging students to continue with their studies.

Data on expenditure on health shows that before displacement most of the project affected families (53.68%) were spending upto Rs. 500/- on health. Around two- fifth (39.71%) were found spending on health in the range of Rs. 501- 2000. 5.15% project affected families said that expenses on health was in the range of Rs. 2001-5000/-. Remaining 1.47% project affected families said that it was in the range of Rs. 5000/- and above.

Table: 6.15
Expenditure on Health

Expenditure (In Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 500	219 (53.68)	173 (45.05)
501- 2000	162 (39.71)	128 (33.33)
2001- 5000	21 (5.15)	54 (14.06)
5000+	6 (1.47)	29 (7.55)
Total	408 (100.01)	384 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

After displacement, 45.05% project affected families said that expenditure on health was up to Rs. 500; one- third of them (33.33%) said that expenditure on health was in the range of Rs. 501-2000. 14.06% of them said that it was in the range of Rs. 2001- 5000. 7.55% of them said that it was in the range of Rs. 5001 or above (Table 6.15).

Data analysis shows that after displacement expenditure on health increased.

Table: 6.16
Expenditure on Electricity

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 800	100 (29.24)	3 (0.94)
801- 2000	114 (33.33)	96 (30.19)
2001- 5000	96 (28.07)	147 (46.23)
5001+	32 (9.36)	72 (22.64)
Total	342 (100.00)	318 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.16 shows household expenditure on electricity. Before displacement, one- third project affected families (33.33%) said that the expenditure on electricity was in the range of Rs. 801-2000/-. 29.24% of them said that it was up to Rs. 800/-. 28.07% project affected families said that expenditure on electricity was in the range of Rs. 2001- 5000/-. Around one- tenth of them (9.36%) said that expenditure on electricity was up to Rs. 5001 or above. After displacement, 46.23% project affected families said that they were spending between Rs. 2001- 5000/- on electricity. 30.19% respondents said that the expenditure on electricity was in the range of Rs. 801- 2000/-. 0.94% of the project affected families said that they were spending up to Rs. 800/- . Little more than one- fifth of the project affected families (22.64%) said that expenditure on electricity was Rs. 5001/- or above. Data analysis shows that expenditure on electricity increased after displacement (Table 6.16).

Table: 6.17
Expenditure on Transportation

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 1000/	185 (44.79)	149 (37.25)
1001- 2000	76 (18.40)	69 (17.25)
2001+ -	152 (36.80)	182 (45.50)
Total	413 (99.99)	400 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

A comparative analysis of expenditure on transportation shows that before displacement, 44.79% project affected families spent upto Rs. 1000/-. 36.80% project affected families were found spending in the range of Rs. 2001 or above. Little less than one- fifth of them (18.40%) were found spending on transportation in the range of Rs. 1001-2000/-. After displacement, 45.50% spent upto Rs. 2001 and above on transportation. 37.25% were found spending up to Rs. 1000/- on transportation and 17.25% of them were found spending in the range of Rs. 1001- 2000/- (Table 6.17).

Data analysis shows that after displacement, expenditure on transportation increased.

Table: 6.18
Expenditure on Liquor

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 1000	157 (46.18)	125 (38.70)
1001- 2000	106 (31.18)	114 (35.29)
2001+	77 (22.65)	84 (26.01)
Total	340 (100.01)	323 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response/ not applicable or missing figure)

Table 6.18 shows household expenditure on liquor before and after displacement. Data analysis reveals that before displacement most of the project affected families (46.18%) were spending up to Rs. 1000/- on liquor. Little less than one- third of them (31.18%) were found spending in the range of Rs. 1001- 2000. Little less than one- fifth of them (22.65%) were found spending in the range of Rs.

2001 or more. After displacement, more than two- fifth of the project affected families (38.70%) were found spending upto Rs. 2000/- on liquor. 35.29% of them were found spending in the range of Rs. 1001- 2000/-. Little more than one- fourth project affected families (26.01%) were found spending in the range of Rs. 2001 or more on liquor.

Data analysis shows that liquor expenses increased after displacement.

Table: 6.19
Expenditure on Social Functions

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
500	228 (57.29)	147 (49.16)
501- 1000	79 (19.85)	50 (16.72)
1001- 2000	62 (15.58)	57 (19.06)
2001+	29 (7.29)	45 (15.05)
Total	398 (100.01)	299 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Expenses on social functions show that before displacement, most of the project affected families (57.29%) were found spending upto Rs. 500/- on social functions. One- fifth of them (19.85) were found spending in the range of Rs. 501- 1000/- on it. 15.58% of them were found spending in the range of Rs. 1001- 2000/-. Small numbers of them (7.29%) were found spending in the range of Rs. 2001 and above. After displacement, about half of the total project affected families (49.16%) were found spending upto Rs. 500/- on social functions. Around two- fifth (19.06%) spent in the range of Rs. 1001-

2000/-. 16.72% project affected families were found spending in the range of Rs. 501- 1000/-. 15.05% were found spending on social functions in the range of Rs. 2001 and above (Table 6.19).

Data analysis shows that after displacement there was an increase in the expenditure on social functions. Project affected families were of the view that earlier it used to be convenient visiting relatives/ kinship as they were residing nearby. With displacement, distances increased and cost of living gone very high and this has made maintaining relations difficult.

Table: 6.20
Expenditure on Telephone

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 2000	11 (36.67)	10 (22.73)
2001+	19 (63.33)	34 (77.27)
Total	30 (100.00)	44 (100.00)

Expenditure on telephone shows that before displacement 36.67% project affected families were found spending upto Rs. 2000/-. Large number of the project affected families (63.33%) were found spending on telephone in the range of Rs. 2001/- and above. After displacement, little less than one- fourth of the project affected families (22.73%) were found spending on telephone upto Rs. 2000/-. Little more than three- fourth of them (77.27%) were found spending on telephone in the range of Rs. 2001 and above (Table 6.20). Expenses on phone increased after displacement.

Table 6.21 shows expenditure on fodder. It is noteworthy to point-out that before displacement

there was no expenditure on fodder. After displacement, little less than three- fifth project affected families (58.82%) were found spending upto Rs. 2000/- on fodder. Little more than two-fifth of them (41.18%) were found spending up to Rs. 2000/ and above (Table 6.21).

Table: 6.21
Expenditure on Fodder

Expenditure (in Rs.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 2000	NIL	20 (58.82)
2001+	NIL	14 (41.18)
Total	NIL	34 (100.00)

An overview, of expenditure on various household heads shows that expenses under all heads have increased after displacement. It is noteworthy to point- out that before displacement expenditure on fodder was nil but after displacement there was an expenditure on fodder, too.

Table 6.22 shows comparative analysis of movable and immovable assets owned by the project affected families before and after displacement. An overview of table 6.22 shows that after displacement, there was an increase in the ownership of consumer items such as car, motor cycle, cycle, television, radio, steel almirah, furniture, mobile, fan, fridge, washing machine and the computer. The only asset where decline is visible has been jewellery. Some of the project affected families mentioned that the cash compensation amount was spent mainly on consumer items by maximum number of the project affected families. Couple of project affected families informed that they had to sell jewellery to build the

house as the cash compensation given to them was not adequate.

Table: 6.22
Ownership of Assets

Assets	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Car	3 (0.69)	431 (99.31)	434 (100.00)	19 (4.40)	413 (95.60)	432 (100.00)
Motor Cycle	88 (20.28)	346 (79.72)	434 (100.00)	179 (41.44)	253 (58.56)	432 (100.00)
Cycle	46 (10.60)	388 (89.40)	434 (100.00)	139 (32.18)	293 (67.82)	432 (100.00)
Television	225 (51.84)	209 (48.16)	434 (100.00)	335 (77.55)	97 (22.45)	432 (100.00)
Radio	259 (59.68)	175 (40.32)	434 (100.00)	327 (75.69)	105 (24.31)	432 (100.00)
Steel Almirah	136 (31.34)	298 (68.66)	434 (100.00)	218 (50.46)	214 (49.54)	432 (100.00)
Furniture	203 (46.77)	231 (53.23)	434 (100.00)	285 (65.97)	147 (34.03)	432 (100.00)
Utensils	434 (100.00)	00	434 (100.00)	430 (99.54)	2 (0.46)	432 (100.00)
Jewellery	348 (80.18)	86 (19.82)	434 (100.00)	347 (80.32)	85 *19.68	432 (100.00)
Mobile/ phone	16 (3.70)	417 (96.30)	433 (100.00)	31 (7.18)	401 (92.82)	432 (100.00)
Fan/ cooler	6 (1.38)	428 (98.62)	434 (100.00)	13 (3.01)	419 (96.99)	432 (100.00)
Fridge	5 (1.15)	429 (98.85)	434 (100.00)	12 (2.78)	420 (97.22)	432 (100.00)
Washing Mchine	NIL	434 (100.00)	434 (100.00)	1 (0.23)	431 (99.77)	432 (100.00)
Computer	NIL	434 (100.00)	434 (100.00)	1 (0.23)	433 (99.77)	434 (100.00)

IV

Accessibility to Basic Amenities and Infrastructure

The replacement of agricultural land, basic amenities (electricity, health facilities and education) and infrastructure at resettlement sites has often been inadequate or delayed for many years. There are seven difficulties and four inadequacies at the resettlement site as identified by Jing, 1999. These difficulties include: shortage of drinking water, food, medical services, electricity and means of communication and transportation. The four inadequacies refer to the insufficient amount and poor quality of irrigation, housing, flood control and reservoir maintenance facilities.

In the following paragraphs, attempts has been made to find- out the status of accessibility to basic amenities and infrastructure such as drinking water, school, college, district hospital, private dispensary, burial ground, play ground, post office and bank before displacement and compared with the accessibility of these amenities at resettled site.

In the original colony/village in Tehri Garhwal District, all the civic amenities were available to the project affected families at manageable distance. The premises of Garhwal University, Government Hospital, Post and Telegraph offices were also located within the town. Even in the connecting rural areas these amenities were available not very far off as most of these villages were located in the surrounding of Old Tehri Town. Only in three villages (Bourari, Kulna and Moldhar) accessibility to basic amenities was difficult and was at far off areas.

Data analysis on the accessibility of drinking water shows that before displacement for most of the project affected families (57.01%) accessibility to drinking water was easy. One- fourth of the project affected families (25.70%) said that accessibility of water was manageable. 17.29% project affected families said that accessibility to water was difficult. After displacement, majority of the project affected families (51.88%) said that access to drinking water was difficult, 35.68% of them said that accessibility to drinking water was easy and little more than one-tenth of them (11.97%) said that accessibility to water was manageable. Miniscule number of project affected families (0.47%) said that it was not (Table 6.23).

Thus, after displacement, accessibility to drinking water was found difficult by many project affected families.

Table: 6.23
Access to Drinking Water

Response	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Easy	244 (57.01)	152 (35.68)
Manageable	110 (25.70)	51 (11.97)
Difficult	74 (17.29)	221 (51.88)
Do not know	NIL	2 (0.47)
Total	428 (100.00)	426 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.24 shows accessibility to school in the original colonies/ villages and compared with the accessibility at resettled site. Before displacement,

around three- fourth of the project affected families (73.30%) said that school was accessible at the distance of 1 km.. Around two- fifth of them (19.0%) said that it was accessible within 2-3 kilometer, 7.69% project affected families said that school was accessible within 3 or more than 3 km.. After displacement, little more than three- fifth project affected families (62.17%) said that the school was accessible at the distance of 1 km. One- fifth of them (20.87%) said that the school was accessible within 2-3 kilometer. 16.52% project affected families said that the school was accessible at 3 km. or more than that. Remaining 0.43% respondents said that they did not know about the distance.

Thus, the data shows that the distance to school increased after displacement.

Table: 6.24
Accessibility of School

School (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 1 km.	162 (73.30)	143 (62.17)
2-3	42 (19.00)	48 (20.87)
3+	17 (7.69)	38 (16.52)
Do not know	NIL	1 (0.43)
Total	221 (99.99)	230 (99.99)

Data analysis on the condition of school shows that the condition of school was good as said by the majority of project affected families (83.45%). Little less than one- tenth of them (8.76%) said that the condition of school was very good, 4.62% of them said that the condition of school was bad and 3.16%

project affected families said that the condition of school was very bad. After displacement, around two-third project affected families (64.95%) said that the condition of school was good, 14.69% of them said that condition of school was very bad. Little more than one- tenth of the project affected families (12.63%) said that the condition of school was very good. 7.73% project affected families said that the condition of school at resettled site was bad (Table 6.25).

Table: 6.25
Condition of School

Condition of School	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Very good	36 (8.76)	49 (12.63)
Good	343 (83.45)	252 (64.95)
Very Bad	13 (3.16)	57 (14.69)
Bad	19 (4.62)	30 (7.73)
Total	411 (99.99)	388 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Data shows that before displacement condition of school was rated good by majority of the project affected families. After displacement, less number of project affected families rated condition of school as good. At the same time, number of project affected families who rated condition of school as very good or very bad also increased.

Table 6.26 shows the status of accessibility of college before and after displacement. Most of the project affected families (43.01%) said that before displacement accessibility to college was within 2 km.

30.05% project affected families said that college was in the range of 2-5 kilometer. Little more than one-tenth of them (11.66%) said that college was within 6-10 kilometer. 4.15% project affected families said that the distance to college was 29 km or more. 3.63% project affected families said that college was accessible at the distance of 11-30 kilometer. 7.51% project affected families said that they did not know.

Table: 6.26
Accessibility to College

College (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 2 km.	166 (43.01)	44 (11.40)
3-5	116 (30.05)	120 (31.09)
6-10	45 (11.66)	89 (23.06)
11-30	14 (3.63)	101 (26.17)
31+	16 (4.15)	2 (0.52)
Do not know	29 (7.51)	30 (7.77)
Total	386 (100.01)	386 (100.01)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

After displacement, 31.09% project affected families said that the distance to college was 3 -5 kilometers. Little more than one- fourth of them (26.17%) said that college was at the distance of 11-30 km.. Little less than one- fourth of them (23.06%) said that the distance to college after displacement was 6-10 km.. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.40%) said that the college was located within 2 km.. A small number of them (0.52%) said that the

distance to college was 31 km. or more. 7.77% of them said that they did not know the distance to college. Data shows that after displacement the distance to college increased.

Data on accessibility to district hospital is shown in table 6.27. Most of the project affected families (50.49%) said that before displacement district hospital was located within 5 kilometer. Two-fifth of them (19.90%) said that district hospital was accessible within 10- 20 km., 14.56% project affected families said that district hospital was within 20- 30 kilometer. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.89%) said that the district hospital was within 5- 10 kilometer. 3.16% said that the district hospital was accessible within 31- 50 km..

Table: 6.27
Accessibility to District Hospital

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 5 km.	208 (50.49)	149 (40.27)
6-10	49 (11.89)	48 (12.97)
11-20	82 (19.90)	94 (25.41)
21- 30	60 (14.56)	70 (18.92)
31- 50	13 (3.16)	9 (2.43)
Total	412 (100.00)	370 (100.00)

(No. varies because of missing figure or no response)

After displacement, accessibility to district hospital increased. 40.27% project affected families said that the district hospital was within 5 kilometer. One- fourth of them (25.41%) said that district

hospital was located at the distance of 11- 20 kilometer. Little less than one- fifth of the project affected families (18.92%) said that the distance to the district hospital was 21-30 kilometer. Little more than one- tenth of them (12.97%) said that the distance to the district hospital was 6- 10 kilometer. 2.43% project affected families said that the distance was in the range of 31- 50 kilometer.

Data shows that for majority of the project affected families the distance to the district hospital increased after displacement.

Table: 6.28
Condition of Road

Response	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Kutchra road	183 (42.96)	67 (15.76)
Pucca road	237 (55.63)	348 (81.88)
Both	6 (1.41)	10 (2.35)
Total	426 (100.00)	425 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.28 shows condition of road before and after displacement. Most of the project affected families (55.63%) said that before displacement road was pucca, little more than two- fifth of them (42.96%) said that road was kutchra. Few of them (1.41%) said that both kutchra and pucca road were there. After displacement, most of the project affected families (81.88%) said that the road was pucca, 15.76% of them said that the road was kutchra. 2.35% project affected families said that the road was both kutchra and pucca.

Thus, data analysis shows that majority of the project affected families found that road was pucca at resettled site.

Table: 6.29
Accessibility to Private Dispensary

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 1 km.	158 (46.20)	37 (11.35)
2-3	76 (22.22)	182 (55.83)
3-5	41 (11.99)	57 (17.48)
5-11	44 (12.87)	31 (9.51)
11+	21 (6.14)	11 (3.37)
Do not know- Does not exist	2 (0.58)	8 (2.45)
Total	342 (100.00)	326 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.29 shows status of accessibility to private dispensary before and after displacement. Before displacement, private dispensary was accessible within 1 km. as said by 46.20% of project affected families. Little more than one- fifth of them (22.22%) said that the private dispensary was at a distance of 2-3 km. Little more than one- tenth of them (12.86%) said that the private dispensary was at a distance of 5- 11 km.. Little more than one-tenth of them (11.99%) said that the private dispensary was 3-5 km.. 6.14% project affected families said that private dispensary was 11 or more than 11 km. 0.58% said that they did not know. After

displacement, most of the project affected families (55.83%) said that private dispensary was located at a distance of 2-3 km. 17.48% said that private dispensary was located at a distance of 3-5 km.. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.35%) said that the private dispensary was within 1 km.. Around one-tenth of them (9.51%) said that private dispensary was located within 5- 11 km. 3.37% project affected families said that private dispensary was located at a distance of 11 km. or more. 2.45% project affected families said that they did not know the distance to private dispensary.

Data shows that for most of the project affected families the distance to private dispensary has increased at resettled site.

Table: 6.30
Distance to Burial Ground

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 4 km.	149 (42.21)	5 (1.41)
5-8	118 (33.43)	52 (14.65)
8-12	30 (8.50)	17 (4.79)
12-30	28 (7.93)	154 (43.38)
30+	0 (0.00)	97 (27.32)
Do not know	28 (7.93)	NIL
Did not exist	NIL	30 (8.45)
Total	353 (100.00)	355 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Non- existence or increased distance to burial ground emerged as one of the serious problems faced by the oustees at resettled site. Little more than two fifth of the project affected families (42.21%) said that before displacement burial ground was located within 4 km. One- third project affected families (33.43%) said that it was located at the distance of 5- 8 km., Little less than one- tenth of them (8.50%) said that the burial ground was located 8-12 km., 7.93% project affected families said that burial ground was located at the distance of 12- 30 km. Similar number of them (7.93%) said that they did not know. After displacement, 43.38% project affected families said that the burial ground at the resettled site was located at a distance of 12- 30 km, 27.32% of them said that burial ground was located within 30 km. or more than that. 14.65% project affected families said that burial ground was located at a distance of 5- 8 km., 4.79% project affected families said that the distance to burial ground was at a distance of 8-12 km. 1.41% project affected families said that the burial ground was located within 4 km.. Little less than one- tenth of them (8.45%) said that there was no burial ground (Table 6.30).

Thus, the distance to burial ground increased after displacement. Besides, there was hardly any provision of burial ground at any rural resettled site.

Table: 6.31
Distance to Post Office

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 1 km.	194 (47.67)	79 (19.70)
2-3 km	143 (35.14)	219 (54.61)
4 -5	41 (10.07)	60 (14.96)
6-8	28 (6.88)	26 (6.48)
Did not exist/ Did not know	1 (0.25)	17 (4.24)
Total	407 (100.01)	401 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

A comparative analysis of the distance to post office (before and after displacement) is shown in table 6.31. Most of the project affected families (47.67%) said that before displacement distance to post office was within 1 km.. Little more than one-third of them (35.14%) said that the distance to post office was 2-3 kilometer. One- tenth of them (10.07%) said that the distance to post office was 4-5 kilometer and 6.88% of them said that the post office was at a distance of 6-8 kilometer. 0.25% of project affected families said that they did not know the distance to post office. After displacement, most of the project affected families (54.61%) said that the post office was accessible at a distance of 2-3 kilometer. One-fifth of them (19.70%) said that it was located within 1 km. 14.96% said that the post office was at a distance of 4-5 kilometer, 6.48% of them said that the post office was located at a distance of 6-8 kilometer.

Remaining 4.24% project affected families said that there was no post office (Table 6.31).

Thus, an overview of the data analysis reveals that after displacement, distance to post office increased at resettled site.

A comparative analysis on the accessibility to bus stand shows that before displacement bus stand was located at a distance of up to 2 km. as said by little more than three- fifth of the project affected families (61.48%). One- fifth of them (19.62%) said that the distance to bus stand was within 2-5 kilometer. Little more than one- tenth of the project affected families (12.44%) said that the distance to bus stand was in the range of 5- 10 km.. Miniscule number of the project affected families (1.44%) said that they did not know the distance. After displacement, most of the project affected families (46.28%) said that the distance to bus stand was 2-5 km.. 29.74% project affected families said that the distance was upto 2 km.. 15.83% of them said that the distance to bus stand was between 5-10 km. 7.43% of them said that the distance to bus stand was more than 10 km.. 0.72% project affected families said that they did not know the distance to bus stand (Table 6.32).

Thus, the data shows that after displacement distance to bus stand increased.

Table: 6.32
Distance to Bus stand

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Upto 2 km.	257 (61.48)	124 (29.74)
2-5	82 (19.62)	193 (46.28)
5- 10	52 (12.44)	66 (15.83)
10+	21 (5.02)	31 (7.43)
Do not know	6 (1.44)	3 (0.72)
Total	418 (100.00)	417 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.33 shows distance to play ground. Majority of the project affected families (87.21%) said that the play ground was located within 1 kilometer. 5.12% project affected families said that the distance to play ground was 2 or more than 2 kilometer. 7.67% of them said that the play ground did not exist. After displacement, 48.15% project affected families said that the play ground was located at a distance of 1 kilometer. However, little more than one- third of the project affected families (34.39%) said that the play ground did not exist. 17.46% of them said that the play ground was located at a distance of 2 kilometer or more.

Thus, sizeable number of project affected families said that there was no play ground at all at the resettled site. And wherever play ground existed it's at an increased distance.

Table: 6.33
Distance to Play Ground

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 1 km.	341 (87.21)	182 (48.15)
2+	20 (5.12)	66 (17.46)
Not Existing	30 (7.67)	130 (34.39)
Total	391 (100.00)	378 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.34 shows data on the accessibility to the market/ hatt. It shows that before displacement, accessibility to market / hatt was within 1 km. as said by 47.82% project affected families, 17.23% project affected families said that market/ hatt was located at a distance of 5 km. or more. 16.50% project affected families said that market/ hatt was located at a distance of 2-3 kilometer, 13.59% project affected families said that market/ hatt was at a distance of 3-5 kilometer. 4.85% project affected families said that they did not know. After displacement, little more than two- fifth of the project affected families (41.49%) said that market/ hatt was located at a distance of 2-3 km.. Little more than one-third project affected families (34.05%) said that market/ hatt was located at a distance of 3-5 kilometer, 13.67% project affected families said that market/ hatt was within 1 km.. One- tenth of them (10.31%) said that market/ hatt was located at a distance of 5 km. or more. 0.48% said that market/ hatt did not exist.

Table: 6.34
Accessibility to Market/ Hatt

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 1 km.	197 (47.82)	57 (13.67)
2-3	68 (16.50)	173 (41.49)
3-5	56 (13.59)	142 (34.05)
5+	71 (17.23)	43 (10.31)
Did not know/ Did not exist	20 (4.85)	2 (0.48)
Total	412 (99.99)	417 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

The data shows that after displacement, the distance to market/ hatt increased for majority of the project affected families. Overall analysis of the accessibility of basic amenities shows that in most of the cases, distance to basic amenities increased at resettled sites.

V

Impact on Lifestyle

Furthermore, an attempt has been made to find- out the impact of displacement on the life style of the project affected families. A comparative analysis of the housing- structure, sources of light, overall space availability and the accessibility of toilets and bathroom within the house- structure, etc. has been made. Data analysis shows that before displacement, 47.69% project affected families were having pucca houses, 30.09% were having semi-pucca houses and little more than one-fifth of them (22.22%) were having kutcha houses.

Table 6.35
House Structure

House Structure	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Kutchha	96 (22.22)	18 (4.20)
Pucca	206 (47.69)	372 (86.71)
Semi Pucca (Kutchha+Pucca)	130 (30.09)	12 (2.80)
Tin shed	NIL	27 (6.29)
Total	432 (100.00)	429 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

After displacement trend was reversed as most of the project affected families (86.71%) were having pucca houses. Number of project affected families living in tin shed (transit camp) was 6.29%. Project affected families having kutchha house were 4.20% or semi- pucca houses was 2.80% (Table 6.35). The above analysis shows that after displacement number of project affected families having pucca houses increased.

Regarding electricity, it was found that before displacement, little more than three- fourth of the project affected families (77.21%) were having electricity connection. Little more than two-fifth of them (22.79%) were using kerosene lamp. After displacement, most of the project affected families (95.51%) were found having electricity connection. Only miniscule numbers of them (3.07%) were using kerosene lamp. 1.42% project affected families told having illegal electricity connections as they did not have money to pay electricity bill or even to buy kerosene oil (Table 6.36).

Table: 6.36
Source of Light

Source of Light	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Kerosene Lamp	98 (22.79)	13 (3.07)
Electricity	332 (77.21)	404 (95.51)
Illegal Connection	NIL	6 (1.42)
Total	430 (100.00)	423 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

On the space availability in the house, most of the project affected families (69.19%) said that before displacement they were having spacious houses. Little less than one tenth of them (8.62%) said that they were having congested houses. Little more than one-fifth of them (22.19%) said that space in the house was of similar size as what it has been after displacement. After displacement, a large number of project affected families (64.65%) said that their houses were congested. Only 8.33% project affected families said that their houses were spacious. Little more than one- fourth of them (27.02%) said that the space availability was similar in size as what it was before displacement (Table 6.37).

Table: 6.37
Overall Space Availability

Space Availability	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Spacious	265 (69.19)	33 (8.33)
Congested	33 (8.62)	256 (64.65)
Similar	85 (22.19)	107 (27.02)
Total	383 (100.00)	396 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Thus, the data analysis shows that a large number of project affected families were having spacious houses, before displacement. After displacement, large numbers of them were having congested houses.

VI

Displacement and Agrarian Community

Displacement may have a differential impact on the communities. Following paras deal with the impact of displacement on rural community. It includes comparative analysis of problems faced during cultivation, nature of problems, land use pattern, quality of land, sources of irrigation, cropping pattern, yield production of main crops, common property resources and livestock, etc.. In the present study, out of total project affected families covered for the sample survey, 213 were rural families. This section focuses impact of displacement on agrarian community.

Table 6.38 exhibits data about problems faced by the rural project affected families during cultivation.

Before displacement, majority of the rural project affected families (88.89%) said that they were facing problems during harvesting time. Little less than one- tenth of them (8.80%) said that they did not. 2.31% project affected families said that they did not know. After displacement, a large number of project affected families (98.57%) said that they were facing problems in harvesting at the resettled site. 1.43% project affected families said that they just had harvested the crops or crop was just standing in the field hence, could not say.

Table: 6.38
Problems Faced During Cultivation

Response	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Yes	192 (88.89)	207 (98.57)
No	19 (8.80)	NIL
Do not know	5 (2.31)	NIL
Can not say as first crop just grown/ sowing started	NIL	3 (1.43)
Total	216 (100.00)	210 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.39 shows nature of problems faced during cultivation, before and after displacement. Little more than three- fourth of the project affected families (76.04%) said that before displacement rain fed agriculture/ infertile land and lack of irrigation facility were the main problems. Remaining one fourth of them (23.96%) said that they were facing problem of manpower as agriculture labour was expensive.

Table: 6.39
Nature of Problems Faced During Cultivation

Problems Faced	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Rain fed/ infertile land, lack of irrigation facility	146 (76.04)	NIL
Mis- management in supply of irrigation water to PAFS/tube well often remains out of order/PAFS find it difficult to operate different agricultural techniques used at resettled sites with which they were not acquainted with/expensive agricultural techniques	NIL	103 (50.24)
Wild animal damage crops/ some crops getting infected/non- availability of agricultural implements, lack of irrigation facility/ host population damage crops	NIL	49 (23.90)
Lack of manpower/ expensive agricultural labour	46 (23.96)	24 (11.71)
Stones in agricultural land and lack of irrigation facility	NIL	17 (8.29)
Non availability of loan and no irrigation facility	NIL	5 (2.44)
Increased physical distance between residence and agricultural land and lack of irrigation facility	NIL	4 (1.95)
difficult to grow crops in different climatic conditions	NIL	3 (1.46)
Total	192 (100.00)	205 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Contrary to it, after displacement 50.24% project affected families said that there was mis-management in supply of irrigation water for the project affected families as tube -well often remained out of order. Difficulty was also encountered in the use of agricultural equipment at resettled sites. Project affected families were not acquainted with that equipment which was used at resettled site as it was different from the equipment used in the mountains of Tehri Garhwal. They were also finding agriculture as an expensive activity. Little less than one- fourth (23.90%) project affected families said that wild animals damage their crops or some of the crops got infected, agricultural tools were not available, lack of irrigation facility and sometimes even host population damage their agricultural crops as they considered project affected families as 'privileged' class. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.71%) said that they were facing problem of manpower in agriculture, finding agriculture expensive as agricultural wage labour was very high. 1.95% project affected families said that increased physical distance between residence and agricultural land and lack of irrigation facility were the main problems faced by them. 1.46% of them said that due to changed climatic conditions they could not grow those crops at resettled site what they were growing in their original villages.

Table 6.40
Land Use Pattern

Land Use Pattern	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Cultivated	44 (37.93)	65 (34.76)
Leased- out	23 (19.83)	50 (26.74)
Partly cultivated and partly leased-out	18 (15.52)	68 (36.36)
Partly cultivated/ partly uncultivated / leased out	31 (26.72)	2 (1.07)
Given to relative but not charging rent	NIL	2 (1.07)
Total	116 (100.00)	187 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.40 exhibits a comparative analysis of land use pattern before and after displacement. Around little less than two-fifth project affected families (37.93%) said that before displacement, they were cultivating agricultural land at their own. Little more than one- fourth (26.72%) of them said that they were cultivating part of their land, part of it was leased out and part of it was left uncultivated. One-fifth project affected families (19.83%) said that they were leasing -out their agricultural land. 15.52% of them said that they were cultivating part of their agricultural land and part of it was leased out. After displacement, most of the project affected families (36.36%) were found cultivating part of their agricultural land and part of it was leased out. More than one- third of them (34.76%) were cultivating their agricultural land on their own. More than one-fourth of them (26.74%) were leasing it out. A

miniscule number of project affected families (1.07%) were cultivating part of their agricultural land, part of it was leased- out and part of it was left uncultivated. Similar number of project affected families (1.07%) gave their agricultural land to their relatives to cultivate it but not charging rent from them.

Thus, the analysis shows that after displacement trend to cultivate part of agricultural land and lease - out part of it or to lease- out total agricultural land were more in practice.

Table 6.41 shows data on the quality of agricultural land before and after displacement. Before displacement, little less than three- fifth of the project affected families (58.33%) said that they were having both fertile and barren land. Little less than one- fourth project affected families (23.61%) said that they were having barren land. Around one- fifth of them (18.06%) said that they were having only fertile land.

Table: 6.41
Quality of Land

Quality of Land	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Fertile	39 (18.06)	210 (98.59)
Barren	51 (23.61)	1 (0.47)
Mixture (fertile & barren)	126 (58.33)	2 (0.94)
Total	216 (100.00)	213 (100.00)

After displacement, most of the project affected families (98.59%) said that they were having fertile/ irrigated land, 0.94% project affected families said that they were having both fertile and barren land. Miniscule number of them (0.47%) said that they were having barren land.

It is noteworthy that the large numbers of project affected families by Tehri Dam were allotted irrigated agricultural land in Dehradun and Haridwar Districts. The project affected families leased out part of their land to host population who have been growing commercial crops.

Table 6.42 shows sources of irrigation before and after displacement. Data shows that before displacement, agriculture was rain fed as stated by 49.54% project affected families. Remaining 50.46% project affected families said that river water/ well/ pump/ gul/ nali/ hoze (irrigation methods found in hills) and canal were the main sources of irrigation.

Table: 6.42
Sources of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Rain fed	107 (49.54)	3 (1.43)
Tube well	NIL	145 (69.05)
River/ gul nali/ haus/well/ pump/ canal	109 (50.46)	61 (29.05)
canal but no water	NIL	1 (0.48)
Total	216 (100.00)	210 (100.01)

It was found that after displacement tube well was the main source of irrigation as stated by 69.05% project affected families. 29.05% project affected families said that canal was the main source of irrigation water. 1.43% project affected families said that irrigation was rain fed. 0.48% project affected families said that canal was there but did not have water.

Table 6.43 shows a comparative analysis of cropping pattern cultivated by the project affected families before and after displacement. Crops compared were paddy, wheat, tor, gahat, urd, mandua, jhangura, rajma, kulath, masoor, arhar, mustard, maize, sugarcane, fodder and black sesame. Data shows that cereal crops such as paddy, wheat and local crops such as kulath, tor, gahat, urd, mandua, jhangura, rajma, masoor and arhar were the main crops before displacement by the rural project affected families. However, after displacement, project affected families restricted to grow only two staple crops. These were paddy and wheat. After displacement, there was shift towards commercial crops such as sugarcane, etc. Also, due to non - accessibility of fodder at resettled site, some of the rural project affected families started cultivating fodder crops too. With the result, there was a growing pressure on their agricultural land which these project affected families were already finding quite small to produce food grain crops. Data shows that there was a drastic decline in the production of local crops. Local crops (such as tor, gahat, urd, jhangora, mandua, rajma, kulath, and masoor) which used to be cultivated on large scale in the mountains of Tehri Garhwal were either stopped to be grown completely at resettled sites or only very few project affected families were growing these crops. Some of them

started growing black sesame also. Notably, project affected families who were growing commercial crops gave part of their agricultural land to the host population on lease as they neither have the required skill nor the accessibility to irrigation facility at resettled sites.

Thus the data analysis shows that the local crops which used to be grown by the project affected families before displacement; were stopped after the displacement as they were of the view that in changed climatic conditions, soil, method of cultivation (terrace cultivation to plain cultivation) and different agricultural equipment), they were finding difficult to grow same crops at resettled site.

Table: 6.43
Cropping Pattern

Sl.	Crops Grown	Before Displacement			Total	After Displacement				First Crop	Just shifted/yet not cultivated	All crops given on lease	Total
		Yes	No	Do not Know		Yes	No	Do not Know					
1.	Paddy	195 (90.28)	14 (6.48)	4 (3.24)	216 (100.00)	176 (91.19)	3 (1.55)	1 (0.52)	5 (2.59)	7 (3.63)	1 (0.52)	193 (100.00)	
2.	Wheat	210 (97.22)	2 (0.93)	4 (1.85)	216 (100.00)	176 (92.15)	7 (3.66)	1 (0.52)	4 (2.09)	2 (1.04)	1 (0.52)	191 (99.98)	
3.	Tor/ gabat	195 (90.28)	16 (7.41)	5 (2.31)	216 (100.00)	2 (1.02)	193 (97.96)	1 (0.51)	NIL	1 (0.51)	NIL	197 (100.00)	
4.	Urd	168 (77.78)	42 (19.44)	6 (2.78)	216 (100.00)	3 (1.52)	190 (95.96)	1 (0.51)	NIL	4 (2.02)	NIL	198 (100.01)	
5.	Mandua	167 (77.31)	43 (19.91)	6 (2.78)	216 (100.00)	NIL	199 (100.00)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	199 (100.00)	
6.	Jhangura	147 (68.06)	66 (30.55)	3 (1.39)	216 (100.00)	NIL	191 (100.00)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	191 (100.00)	
7.	Rajma	108 (50.00)	101 (46.76)	7 (3.24)	216 (100.00)	NIL	197 (98.99)	1 (0.50)	NIL	1 (0.50)	NIL	199 (99.99)	
8.	Kulath	107 (49.54)	106 (49.07)	3 (1.39)	216 (100.00)	NIL	197 (98.99)	1 (0.50)	NIL	1 (0.50)	NIL	199 (99.99)	
9.	Masoor/ Arhar	58 (26.85)	155 (71.76)	3 (1.39)	216 (100.00)	5 (2.51)	192 (96.48)	1 (0.50)	NIL	1 (0.50)	NIL	199 (99.99)	
10.	Mustard	6 (2.78)	207 (95.83)	3 (1.39)	216 (100.00)	8 (4.02)	188 (94.47)	1 (0.50)	NIL	2 (1.00)	NIL	199 (99.99)	
11.	Maize	6 (2.78)	204 (94.44)	6 (2.78)	216 (100.00)	1 (0.50)	196 (98.49)	1 (0.50)	NIL	1 (0.50)	NIL	199 (99.99)	
12.	Sugarcane	NIL	216 (100.00)	NIL	216 (100.00)	106 (53.81)	87 (44.16)	1 (0.51)	NIL	3 (1.52)	NIL	197 (100.00)	
13.	Fodder	NIL	216 (100.00)	NIL	216 (100.00)	3 (1.61)	181 (97.31)	NIL	NIL	2 (1.08)	NIL	186 (100.00)	
14.	Black sesame	NIL	216 (100.00)	NIL	216 (100.00)	1 (0.51)	195 (98.98)	NIL	NIL	1 (0.51)	NIL	197 (100.00)	

Further, a comparative analysis has been made of the production level of the major crops grown by the project affected families before and after displacement. Four major crops were compared. These were paddy, wheat, kulath and tor (local pulses). Data analysis shows that most of the project affected families (46.88%) were having paddy production in the range of 101- 400 kg. Little more than one- fourth of them (26.04%) said that paddy production was in the range of 401- 800 kg. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.98%) said that paddy production was in the range of 801- 1000 kg. 7.81% said that paddy production was 1000 kg. or more. 4.69% project affected families said that paddy production was up to 100 kg. Few of them (2.60%) said that they did not know. After the displacement, little more than two- fifth of the families (41.18%) said that paddy production was in the range of 401-800 kg.. One- fourth of them (24.74%) said that paddy production was 1001 kg. or more. 17.65% of them said that after displacement paddy production was in the range of 801- 1000 kg.. 15.44% project affected families said that paddy production was in the range of 101- 400 kg.

Similarly, a comparative analysis of wheat production shows that most of the project affected families (55.98%) were having wheat production in the range of 101-400 kg., little less than one- fourth of them (23.44%) said that wheat production was in the range of 401- 800 kg., 7.66% of them said that wheat production was up to 100 kg. 6.70% project affected families said that wheat production was in the range of 801- 1000 kg., 3.83% said that the wheat production was 1000 kg. or more. Miniscule number of them (2.39%) said that they did not know. After displacement, most of the project affected

families (43.79%) said that the wheat production was in the range of 401-800 kg., little less than one- fourth of them (23.36%) said that wheat production was 1000 kg. or more. 17.52% of them said that wheat production was in the range of 801- 1000 kg. 14.59% said that wheat production was in the range of 101- 400 kg., 0.73% said that wheat production was up to 101 kg..

As far as production of kulath (local pulse) crop was concerned, most of families (38.83%) said that before displacement kulath production was in the range of 401- 800 kg., little more than one- fourth of them (26.21%) said that kulath production was in the range of 41- 100 kg. Around one- fourth of them (24.27%) said that kulath production was in the range of 101-400 kg., 5.83% project affected families said that kulath production was up to 40 kg.. 4.85% said that they did not know.

Regarding production of tor (local pulse) crop, two- fifth project affected families (40.22%) said that before displacement tor production was in the range of 101-400 kg., 30.43% project affected families said that tor production was in the range of 41-100 kg. little more than one- fourth of them (26.63%) said that its production was up to 40 kg. 2.72% project affected family said that they did not know (Table 6.44).

Thus, a comparative analysis of major crops shows that the production of paddy and wheat crops increased after displacement. As far as production of local pulse crops (such as kulath and tor) was concerned, after displacement, none of the project affected families was found growing these crops at resettled sites.

Table: 6.44
Approximate Quantity of Major Crops

Approximate Quantity (in kg.)	Paddy		Wheat		Kulath		Tor	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Upto 40	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	6 (5.83)	NIL	49 (26.63)	NIL
41- 100	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	27 (26.21)	NIL	56 (30.43)	NIL
Upto 101	9 (4.69)	NIL	16 (7.66)	1 (0.73)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
101-400	90 (46.88)	21 (15.44)	117 (55.98)	20 (14.59)	25 (24.27)	NIL	74 (40.22)	NIL
401-800	50 (26.04)	56 (41.18)	49 (23.44)	60 (43.79)	40 (38.83)	NIL	NIL	NIL
801-1000	23 (11.98)	24 (17.65)	14 (6.70)	24 (17.52)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
1001+	15 (7.81)	35 (24.74)	8 (3.83)	32 (23.36)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Do not know	5 (2.60)	NIL	5 (2.39)	NIL	5 (4.85)	NIL	5 (2.72)	NIL
Total	192 (100.00)	136 (100.01)	209 (100.00)	136 (100.00)	103 (99.99)	NIL	184 (100.00)	NIL

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.45 shows vegetable crops grown before and after displacement. Data analysis shows that before displacement rural project affected families who were growing vegetable crops, 18.98% of them were raising onion crop, 80.09% families were not cultivating onion crops and 0.93% of them said that they did not know. Of those who were cultivating potato crop, 13.21% rural project affected families were found cultivating potato crop, 85.85% of them were not cultivating potato crop and 0.94% did not know. Similarly, 12.96% rural families were cultivating pea crop, 87.04% were not cultivating pea crop. Out of total rural project affected families, 13.43% of them were cultivating green chilly crop, 86.11% were not. 0.46% of them did not know. Of those cultivating garlic 10.65% of them were found taking garlic crop, 87.96% were not and 1.39% did not know. 7.87% rural project affected families were found cultivating lady finger crop, 92.13% were not. 2.31% of them were found taking cauliflower. 97.22% were not. 0.46% did not know. After displacement, none of the project affected families was found cultivating potato and cauliflower crops. Peas onion, green chilly, garlic and lady finger were found cultivated by miniscule number of project affected families

Thus, the data analysis shows that after displacement cultivation of vegetable crops declined drastically. Thus, lack of vegetable crops has a direct bearing on the nutritional value of the food taken by the project family members.

Table :6.45
Vegetable Crops Grown

Vegetable Crops Grown	Before Displacement			After Displacement			
	Yes	No	Do not Know	Total	Yes	No	Total
Onion	41 (18.98)	173 (80.09)	2 (0.93)	216 (100.00)	1 (0.50)	197 (98.99)	199 (99.99)
Potato	28 (13.21)	182 (85.85)	2 (0.94)	212 (100.00)	NIL	197 (98.99)	199 (99.99)
Peas	28 (12.96)	188 (87.04)	0 (0.00)	216 (100.00)	2 (1.01)	195 (97.99)	199 (99.99)
Green Chilly	29 (13.43)	186 (86.11)	1 (0.46)	216 (100.00)	1 (0.50)	196 (98.49)	199 (99.99)
Garlic	23 (10.65)	190 (87.96)	3 (1.39)	216 (100.00)	1 (0.50)	196 (98.49)	199 (99.99)
Lady Finger	17 (7.87)	199 (92.13)	NIL	216 (100.00)	1 (0.50)	196 (98.49)	199 (99.99)
Cauliflower	5 (2.31)	210 (97.22)	1 (0.46)	216 (99.99)	NIL	197 (98.99)	199 (99.99)

Table: 6.46
No. of Fruit/ Timber Trees Owned

No. of Fruits/ Timber Trees	Type of Fruits Trees									
	Mango		Malta/ Orange/Lemon/ Guava		Walnut/ Almond		Pear		Lichi/Cheeku/ Plum	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
1-4	133 (71.12)	54 (75.0)	114 (75.50)	34 (87.18)	3 (50.0)	NIL	2 (40.0)	NIL	9 (64.29)	12 (100.00)
5-9	23 (12.30)	12 (16.67)	17 (11.26)	5 (12.82)	NIL	NIL	1 (20.0)	NIL	1 (7.14)	NIL
10-15	18 (9.63)	3 (4.17)	14 (9.27)	NIL	2 (33.33)	NIL	2 (40.0)	NIL	4 (28.57)	NIL
16-25	6 (3.21)	2 (2.78)	3 (1.99)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1 (3.70)	NIL
25+ & above	7 (3.74)	1 (1.38)	3 (1.99)	NIL	1 (16.67)	NIL	NIL	NIL	1 (3.70)	NIL
Total	187 (100.00)	72 (100.00)	151 (100.01)	39 (100.00)	6 (100.00)	NIL	5 (100.00)	NIL	14 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
									27 (99.99)	55 (100.01)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

A comparative analysis was made of the horticulture and timber trees owned by the project affected families before and after displacement. Data in table 6.46 shows that before displacement, most of the project affected families (71.12%) were having mango trees in the range of 1- 4, little more than one-tenth of them (12.30%) were having 5 -9 mango trees. Around one- tenth of them (9.63%) said that they were having these trees in the range of 10-15. 3.74% project affected families were having 25 or more such trees. Remaining 3.21% project affected families were having mango trees in the range of 16- 21. After displacement, rural project affected families who were having mango trees, most of them (75.0%) were having mango trees in the range of 1-4. 16.67% families were having mango trees in the range of 5-9. 4.17% families were having 10-15 mango trees. 2.78% of them were having these trees in the range of 16- 25 mango trees. Remaining 1.38% of them was having in the range of 25 and above.

Similarly, data on malta/ orange/lemon/ guava trees shows that before displacement, three-fourth of them (75.50%) were having these trees in the range of 1-4. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.26%) were having these trees in the range of 5-9. Little less than one- tenth of them (9.27%) were having malta/ orange/ lemon/ guava trees in the range of 10-15. Some of them (1.99%) were having 16-25 trees. Similar numbers of them (1.99%) were having 25 and more trees of malta/ orange/ lemon/ guava. After displacement, most of the families (87.18%) were having malta/ orange/ lemon/ guava trees in the range of 1-4. Little more than one- tenth of them (12.82%) were having 5-9 trees. None of the rural project affected families were having more than 9 trees.

Data on walnut/ almond trees shows that before displacement, out of total rural project affected families 50% project affected families were having these trees in the range of 1-4. One- third of them (33.33%) were having in the range of 10- 15 trees. 16.67% project affected families were having walnut/ almond trees in the range of 25 and above. After displacement, none of the project affected families was found having these trees at resettled site.

Data on rural project affected families who were having pear trees shows that before displacement, two- fifth of project affected families (40.0%) were having pear trees in the range of 1-4; similar numbers of them (40%) were having pear trees in the range of 10- 15. Remaining one- fifth of them (20.0%) were having these trees in the range of 5-9. After displacement, none of the project affected families were found having pear tree at resettled site (Table 6.46).

Similarly, those rural project affected families cultivating lichi/ plum 64.29% of them were having these trees in the range of 1-4, 28.57% project affected families were having these trees in the range of 10-15. 7.14% of them were having in the range of 5-9. After displacement, 12 project affected families were having lichi tree at resettled site. Data on apricot tree shows that out of total project affected families, more than three- fourth of them (77.78%) were having apricot trees in the range of 1-4. 14.81% of them were having these trees in the range of 10- 15, 3.70% project affected families were having apricot trees in the range of 16-25. Similar number of rural project affected families (3.70%) was having 25 or more apricot trees. After displacement, none of the rural project affected families was found owning apricot trees.

Thus, data analysis reveals that there was a drastic decline in horticultural and timber trees also. Affected families have stopped cultivating some of the horticultural crops such as walnut, almond, pear, apricot (basically hill crops) at resettled sites. Also, no timber trees were grown after displacement. This could also be because of the lack of availability of adequate land.

Table: 6.47
Agricultural Implements Owned by the Households

Agricultural Implements Owned	Before Displacement					After Displacement				
	Nil	One	Two	Do not know	Total	Nil	One	Two	Total	
Plough	15 (6.94)	199 (92.13)	NIL	2 (0.93)	216 (100.00)	194 (93.72)	11 (5.31)	2 (0.97)	207 (100.00)	
Bullock	38 (17.59)	39 (18.06)	137 (63.43)	2 (0.93)	216 (100.01)	202 (98.06)	1 (0.49)	3 (1.46)	206 (100.01)	
Leveller	28 (12.96)	183 (84.72)	NIL	5 (2.31)	216 (99.99)	33 (16.10)	167 (81.46)	5 (2.44)	205 (100.00)	
Tractor	212 (98.15)	NIL	NIL	4 (1.85)	216 (100.00)	203 (98.07)	1 (0.48)	3 (1.45)	207 (100.00)	
Thresher	212 (98.15)	NIL	NIL	4 (1.85)	216 (100.00)	205 (99.03)	2 (0.97)	NIL	207 (100.00)	
Harrow	214 (99.07)	NIL	NIL	2 (0.93)	216 (100.00)	205 (99.03)	NIL	2 (0.97)	207 (100.00)	

	(0.50)	(100.00)	(99.00)
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(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

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	(N varies because of no response or missing figure)
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Data analysis on the agricultural implements rented by the rural project affected families shows that before displacement majority of them (95.37%) were not taking plough on rental basis, 3.24% project affected families were using plough on mutual exchange basis. 1.39% project affected families did not know. Regarding hiring of bullocks, 3.24% project affected families said that they were using bullocks on rent basis, three- fourth of them (75.46%) said that they were not. One- fifth of the project affected families (20.37%) said that they were using bullocks on mutual exchange basis. 0.93% of them did not know. 0.46% project affected families were found using leveler on rental basis, 97.69% project affected families did not. Remaining 1.85% did not know. Similarly, 0.46% project affected families were using leveler on rental basis, 98.15% were not using on rental basis, and 1.85% of them said that they did not know. Before displacement, majority of the rural project affected families (98.15%) were not using tractor on rental basis. 1.85% project affected families did not know. 98.15% rural project affected families said that they did not use thresher on rental basis. 1.85% of them said that they did not use it on rental basis. It seems that due to the practice of terrace cultivation in the hills, agricultural equipment such as tractor and thresher were not in use. After displacement, only, 2.62% rural project affected families were found using plough on rental basis, majority of them (97.38%) was not hiring it. Similarly, only miniscule number of rural project affected families (1.05%) were found using bullocks, majority of them (97.91%) were not hiring them. 1.05% were using it on mutual exchange basis. Regarding use of leveler on rental basis, 1.58% rural project affected families were found using leveler on rental basis.

98.42% were not using on rental basis. Data on tractor renting by the households shows that 87.23% were found using tractor on rental basis, 12.77% were not. Similarly, 2.62% rural project affected families said that they were using thresher on rental basis, 97.38% did not.

Thus, before displacement only few project affected families were found using agricultural implements on rental basis. Agricultural implements which were used on rental basis were plough, bullock or leveller. It is noteworthy that before displacement, there was a trend of using bullocks and ploughs on mutual exchange basis. However, after displacement, except in few cases, trend of mutual exchange was no longer in practice. There seems to be growing mechanized agriculture as large number of project affected families were found using tractor on rental basis (Table 6.48).

Thus it was found that the displacement has its impact on cropping pattern, increase in agricultural production and commercialization of agriculture.

VII

Common Property Resources

A large number of rural project affected families depend on common property resources. It has been a great source of livelihood for poor. In any development project, compensation has usually gone only to those in possession of legal titles, leaving out a large number of people- often the poorest- who depend on common property resources such as forests and grazing land for subsistence. With such criteria for eligibility makes resource less project affected families more vulnerable. Following paragraphs focus on the extent of accessibility of common property to the rural project affected families at resettled site.

Table: 6.49

Forest Products	Before Displacement			After Displacement				
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Fuel wood	212 (98.15)	1 (0.46)	3 (1.39)	216 (100.00)	137 (65.55)	71 (33.97)	1 (0.48)	209 (100.00)
Fodder	206 (95.37)	10 (4.63)	NIL	216 (100.00)	108 (51.67)	99 (47.37)	2 (0.96)	209 (100.00)
For medicinal herbs	93 (43.06)	122 (56.48)	1 (0.46)	216 (100.00)	4 (1.92)	203 (97.60)	1 (0.48)	208 (100.00)
Timber wood	93 (43.06)	121 (56.02)	2 (0.93)	216 (100.01)	NIL	209 (100.00)	NIL	209 (100.00)
Flowers	19 (8.80)	196 (90.74)	1 (0.46)	216 (100.00)	NIL	209 (99.52)	1 (0.48)	210 (100.00)
Fruits	19 (8.80)	194 (89.81)	3 (1.39)	216 (100.00)	NIL	209 (99.52)	1 (0.48)	210 (100.00)

N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.49 shows status of rural project affected families' dependence on forest. Data shows that before displacement, all project affected families, except 0.46%, were dependent on forest for firewood. Similarly, all rural project affected families, except 4.63%, were dependent on forest for fodder. 43.06% project affected families were dependent on forest for medicinal herbs; remaining 56.48% of them were not. 0.46% project affected families did not know. 43.06% project affected families were dependent on forest for timber, 56.02% project affected families did not. 0.93% of them said that they did not know. Little less than one- tenth of the project affected families (8.80%) were dependent on forest for flowers, 90.74% project affected families were not. 0.46% of them said that they did not know. Similarly, little less than one-tenth of them (8.80%) were dependent on forest for fruits, 89.81% of them were not. Remaining 1.39% of rural project affected families said that they did not know. After displacement, around two- third project affected families (65.55%) were found dependent on forest for fuel wood, one- third of them (33.97%) did not. 0.48% of them said that they did not know. Similarly, little more than half of the project affected families (51.67%) said that they were dependent on forest for fodder, 47.37% were not dependent on forest for fodder. 0.96% of them said that they did not know. For medicinal herbs, only miniscule number of rural project affected families (1.92%) was found dependent on forest, 97.60% did not depend on forest for medicinal herbs. 0.48% rural project affected families said that they did not know. After displacement, none of the project affected families was found dependent on forest for timber, flowers and fruits as these were not accessible to them at resettled site.

Thus, the above analysis shows that before displacement, rural project affected families were dependent on forest for various forest products mainly for fuel wood fodder, medicinal herbs and timber wood. However, after displacement, there was a sharp decline on forest products (firewood and fodder). Dependency on forest for flowers and fruits were almost negligible as these were not accessible at resettled site.

Table: 6.50
Extent of Availability of Forest Products

Forest Products	Before Displacement				After Displacement						
	Plenty	Adequate	A little	Availability at distance	Total	Plenty	Adequate	A little	Available at distance	Do not know	Total
Fuel wood	195 (91.98)	10 (4.72)	NIL	7 (3.30)	212 (100.00)	3 (2.19)	7 (5.11)	16 (11.68)	104 (75.91)	7 (5.11)	137 (100.00)
Fodder	191 (92.72)	10 (4.85)	NIL	5 (2.43)	206 (100.00)	NIL	5 (4.63)	8 (7.41)	95 (87.96)	NIL	108 (100.00)
Medicina ll herbs	42 (45.16)	45 (48.39)	NIL	6 (6.45)	93 (100.00)	NIL	2 (50.00)	2 (50.00)	NIL	NIL	4 (100.00)
Timber wood	24 (25.81)	55 (59.14)	10 (10.75)	4 (4.30)	93 (100.00)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Flowers	14 (73.68)	4 (21.05)	NIL	1 (5.26)	19 (99.99)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Fruits	14 (73.68)	2 (10.53)	2 (10.53)	1 (5.26)	19 (100.00)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

A comparative analysis has also been made to find out the extent of availability of forest products to the rural project affected families. Most of the project affected families (91.98%) said that before displacement plenty of fuel wood was available, 4.72% project affected families said that adequate fuel wood was available. Small number of them (3.30%) said that it was available at a distance. After displacement availability of fuel wood was just the reverse. Only 2.19% rural project affected families said that plenty of fuel wood was available, 5.11% of them said that adequate fuel wood was available, little more than one- tenth (11.68%) of them said that little fuel wood was available. Three- fourth of them (75.91%) said that it was available at a distance. 5.11% rural project affected families said that they did not know. On the extent of availability of fodder, most of the project affected families (92.72%) said that before displacement plenty of fodder was available, 4.85% project affected families said that adequate fodder was available. 2.43% rural project affected families said that fodder was available at a distance. After displacement, most of the project affected families (87.96%) said that fodder was available at a distance, 7.41% of them said that little fodder was available. 4.63% said that adequate fodder was available (Table 6.50). Thus, decline in the availability of fodder and fuel wood have a direct bearing on women vis a- vis household economy as collecting fodder and fuel wood was primarily women's responsibility in Tehri Garhwal.

Data analysis on the status of dependence on forest for medicinal herbs by the rural project affected families shows that 48.39% of them said that adequate amount of medicinal herbs was available before displacement, 45.16% of them said that plenty

of herbs were available. Remaining 6.45% rural project affected families said that it was available at a distance. After displacement, 50% rural project affected families said that adequate medicinal herbs were available. Remaining half of them (50%) said that only a little was available. On availability of timber wood three- fifth of the project affected families (59.14%) said that adequate timber wood was available before displacement, one- fourth of them (25.81%) said that plenty of timber wood was available. One- tenth of them (10.75%) said that a little timber wood was available. 4.30% project affected families said that timber wood was available at a distance. After displacement, timber wood was not at all available at resettled site. On the availability of flowers, around three- fourth of the rural project affected families (73.68%) said that plenty of flowers were available before displacement, little more than two- fifth of the project affected families said that adequate flowers were available. 5.26% of them said that flowers were available only at a distance. After displacement, all the project affected families said that flowers were not at all available. Regarding availability of fruits, most of the project affected families (73.68%) said that before displacement plenty of fruits were available in the forest, one- tenth of them (10.53%) said that adequate fruits were available. Similar number of the project affected families (10.53%) said that some fruits were available. 5.26% project affected families said that fruits were available at a distance. After displacement, all the project affected families said that fruits were not available at all (Table 6.51).

Table: 6.51

Was Your Family Dependent on Forest Products

Forest Products	Before Displacement				After Displacement			
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total	Yes	No.	Don't Know	Total
Fuel wood	212 (99.53)	1 (0.47)	0 (0.00)	213 (100.00)	137 (65.55)	71 (33.97)	1 (0.48)	209 (100.00)
Fodder	206 (96.71)	7 (3.29)	0 (0.00)	213 (100.00)	108 (51.67)	99 (47.37)	2 (0.96)	209 (100.00)
For medicinal herbs	93 (43.66)	119 (55.87)	1 (0.47)	213 (100.00)	4 (1.92)	203 (97.60)	1 (0.48)	208 (100.00)
Timber wood	93 (43.66)	118 (55.40)	2 (0.94)	213 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	209 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	209 (100.00)
Flowers	19 (8.96)	193 (91.04)	0 (0.00)	212 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	209 (99.52)	1 (0.48)	210 (100.00)
Fruits	19 (8.92)	194 (91.08)	0 (0.00)	213 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	209 (99.52)	1 (0.48)	210 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Dependence on forest for forest products such as fuel wood fodder, medicinal plants and timber wood by rural project affected families was quite high before displacement. And for flowers and fruits dependency was less. However, after displacement, dependence on forest products such as fuel wood got declined drastically. None of the project affected families was found dependent on forest for flowers and fruits after displacement. Probably as entry to government forest was restricted at resettled site.

Table: 6.52
Had Your Family Access to Forest Land?

Response	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Yes	216 (100.00)	137 (65.24)
No	NIL	73 (34.76)
Total	216 (100.00)	210 (100.00)

On accessibility of forest, all the rural project affected families said that forest was accessible before displacement. After displacement accessibility to forest declined. As table 6.52 shows, 65.24% project affected families said that forest was accessible, little more than one- third of them (34.76%) said that they did not have access to forest.

A comparative analysis on distance to forest reveals that before displacement around three- fifth of the rural project affected families (59.72%) said that forest was located at the distance of 1 km. One- third of the project affected families (33.33%) said that forest was accessible at a distance of one to two km., 4.63% project affected families said that the forest was at a distance of three or more than three km..

Remaining 2.31% project affected families said that forest was located at a distance of two to three km.. After displacement, distance to forest was just the reverse. Around three- fourth of the project affected families (73.72%) said that the forest was accessible at a distance of three or more than three km., 13.14% rural project affected families said that the forest was located at a distance of two to three km.. One tenth of them (9.49%) said that forest was accessible at a distance of one to two km.. Only small number of them (3.65%) said that the forest was accessible within one km. (Table 6.53).

Thus, increased distance to forest at resettled site has made accessibility of forest products difficult particularly of fodder and fuel wood. In the rural households of Tehri Garhwal, women were primarily responsible to take care of livestock and collecting fodder and fuel wood. Inaccessibility to forest/ grazing land has a negative impact on their status.

Table: 6.53
If Yes, How Far was it Located?

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 1 km.	129 (59.72)	5 (3.65))
1-2	72 (33.33)	13 (9.49)
2-3	5 (2.31)	18 (13.14)
3+ Reserved forest	10 (4.63)	101 (73.72)
Total	216 (99.99)	137 (100.00)

Thus, the data analysis reveals that distance to forest increased exponentially after the displacement.

The project affected families were further asked to specify the relationship with the family members who go to forest to procure fuel wood and fodder at resettled site. Data analysis shows that two-fifth of the project affected families (40.63%) said that they themselves or spouse/ mother/ mother- in- law go to the forest for the collection of fuel wood. One-third of the project affected families (33.59%) said that daughter/ daughter- in- law/ spouse/ children or grand children go to the forest. Around two- fifth of the rural project affected families, (19.53%) said that the spouse or daughter- in -law go to forest. 6.25% rural project affected families said that they themselves or daughter/ daughter in law go to forest (Table 6.54).

Table: 6.54
If_Fuel wood Requirements are fulfilled from the Forest, r/ship with the Family Members who go to Forest for Collecting Fuel wood and Fodder?

Relationship	For Fuel wood	For Fodder
Self/ spouse/ mother/ mother in law	52 (40.63)	63 (55.26)
Daughter/in-law/ children/ spouse/ grand daughter	43 (33.59)	41 (35.96)
Self/ Daughter/daughter- in-law	8 (6.25)	10 (8.77)
Spouse/ Daughter/in-law	25 (19.53)	NIL
Total	128 (100.00)	114 (99.99)

Over and above, it was basically women family members or children who were going to the forest to collect fuel wood and fodder.

Table 6.55

Livestock Owned

No. of Cattle Owned	Cow		Buffaloes		Bullock		Poultry		Sheep		Goat	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	A/I	Before	After	Before	After
1-2	107 (93.04)	42 (48.84)	192 (96.0)	104 (92.86)	189 (98.95)	5 (100.00)	11 (34.37)	10 (100.00)	5 (16.13)	16 (88.89)	11 (8.21)	0
3+	8 (6.96)	44 (51.16)	8 (4.0)	8 (7.14)	2 (1.05)	0	21 (65.63)	0	26 (83.87)	2 (11.11)	123 (91.79)	0
Total	115 (100.00)	86 (100.00)	200 (100.00)	112 (100.00)	191 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	32 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	31 (100.00)	18 (100.0)	134 (100.0)	0

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Livestock plays a vital role in the rural economy. Table 6.55 shows a comparative analysis on the number of livestock owned by the project affected families before and after displacement. Data analysis shows that after the displacement, there was a sharp decline in the number of livestock owned by the rural project affected families. Number of bullocks which was used in agricultural field before displacement by rural project affected families was reduced drastically after displacement and replaced by the tractor.

Table: 6.56
Separate Place for Cattle

Response	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Yes	211 (97.69)	3 (1.41)
No	5 (2.31)	210 (98.59)
Total	216 (100.00)	213 (100.00)

Analysis on separate place for cattle shows that before displacement majority of the rural project affected families (97.69%) were having separate cattle shed for their cattle. Remaining of them (2.31%) did not have separate place for cattle shed. After displacement, it was just the reverse. Only a miniscule number of the rural project affected families (1.17%) said that they had separate place for cattle shed. Large number of them (98.82%) did not have separate place for cattle shed (Table 6.56).

Table: 6.57
Distance of Grazing Land

Distance (in km.)	Before Displacement	After Displacement
Within 1 km.	123 (56.94)	5 (2.78)
2-3	85 (39.35)	15 (8.33)
4 +	8 (3.70)	53 (29.44)
Not existing	NIL	107 (59.44)
Total	216 (99.99)	180 (99.99)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Data on accessibility to grazing land shows that majority of the rural project affected families (56.94%) said that it was accessible within the range of one km. Around three fifth of the project affected families (39.35%) said that the distance to grazing land was in the range of 2-3 kilometer and only 3.70% of them said that grazing land was accessible at four or more than four kilometers (Table 6.57).

After displacement, forest was inaccessible to a large number of rural project affected families. Most of the project affected families (59.44%) said that grazing land did not exist, 29.44% project affected families said that the forest was accessible at a distance of four or more than four km., 8.33% of them said that it was accessible at the distance of 2-3 km., only 2.78% rural project affected families said that grazing land was accessible within the range of one km. (Table 6.57).

VIII **Displacement and Women**

Asian Development Bank approved a gender policy in 1998. it has mentioned that development projects particularly dam projects often did not consider the impact of displacement on gender at the project preparation and implementation stages. Forest, fisheries and other common property resources, which support subsistence livelihood, are often not replaced during resettlement with women often bearing a disproportionate share of the resulting costs. Also land allocation has been done generally to men in resettlement policy. Women usually have use rights over land and forests and are rarely allowed to own or inherit land. However, it has been found that sometimes, there can be positive impact also. For instance, the increased availability of water for household use, electricity and for irrigation is likely to have benefited women by reducing time spent on household chores. Where dams achieve an improvement in living standards, this can have a positive spill over effect on gender equity. For example, family income improved resulting from irrigated agricultural land.

To assess the impact of displacement on women, respondents were asked whether women's workload has got affected in the family due to displacement. Most of the respondents (52.08%) said that women's workload has decreased due to displacement. Little more than one-fifth of them (21.05%) said that women's workload has increased due to displacement. One-fourth of project affected families (26.87%) said that they could not say (Table 6.58).

Table: 6.58
Has Women's Workload Got Affected in the Family due to Displacement?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Increased	76 (21.05)
2.	Decreased	188 (52.08)
3.	Can not say	97 (26.87)
	Total	361 (100.00)

Respondents who said that women's workload has increased, around three-fifth of them (59.21%) said that women's workload has increased due to increased distance to forest, agricultural land, work place, market, inability to hire wage labour due to high agricultural wage rate, changed climatic conditions and pressure on women to earn, 35.53% project affected families said that as women have to procure water from the tanker and carry up through the staircases in New Tehri Town work has increased. 5.26% project affected families said that due to breakdown in social network, women's workload has increased as now women have to do everything at their own (Table 6.59).

Table: 6.59
If Women's Workload Increased, How?

Sl.	Reasons	No.
1.	Due to increased distance to forest/ agricultural land/ work place/ market/ unavailability to hire labour due to high wage rate, changed climatic conditions, economic pressure on women to earn.	45 (59.21)
2.	Procurement of drinking water from the tanker and carry through after crossing hundreds of steps of staircases	27 (35.53)
3.	Due to breakdown in social network and social support	4 (5.26)
	Total	76 (100.00)

Table: 6.60
If Workload has Decreased, How?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Due to non - availability of fodder/ inaccessibility to govt. forest/ women avoid going to forest as restricted by forest officials and withdrawing from dairy activity/mechanization of agriculture/ availability of water either within a house or at the nearest point	113 (54.33)
2.	Due to increased distance and poor transportation visit to kinship/ friends reduced/ avoided /no economic activity available/ women find difficult to cultivate in the plain areas hence withdrawing from agriculture avoid going to forest/ Inaccessibility of informal activities/ break down in social network/ Religious activities such as bathing in Ganga river stopped	78 (37.50)
3.	As most of the PAFs leased out their agricultural land	17 (8.17)
	Total	208 (100.00)

Table 6.60 shows on the reasons for decreasing in women's workload. Most of the respondents (54.33%) said that due to lack of accessibility to forest and inaccessibility of fodder, women's were withdrawing from dairy activity, mechanization of agriculture menial work decreased for women. Also some of them have mentioned that because of availability of water either within the house or at the nearest point, 37.50% project affected families said that due to increased distance and poor transportation, visit to kinship/ friends reduced/ avoided, no economic activity available at resettled site/ women found it difficult to cultivate in the plain areas hence, withdrawing from agriculture, avoid going to forest, non- availability of informal activities such as knitting & making envelops, etc.), no religious activities (such as bathing in Ganga river) stopped women's work decreased. 8.17% project affected families said that as most of the project affected families have leased -out their agriculture land hence, women did not do cultivation.

Thus, it was found that due to inaccessibility of common property resources particularly, pasture/ grazing land at resettled site has a negative impact on weaker sections. The inaccessibility of common property resources was found directly linked with reduction in livestock which led to decline in family income.

IX

Displacement and Youth

Displacement usually has an adverse impact on youth. Following paras highlight the same.

Data analysis has been done to find- out the impact of displacement on youth. Out of total project affected families surveyed, majority of them (74.94%)

said that the displacement affected the youth of the area. Only 3.48% project affected families said that displacement did not affect the youth of the area. Little more than one- fifth of them (21.58%) said that they could not say (Table 6.61).

Table: 6.61
Has Displacement Effected to the Youth of the Area?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Yes	323 (74.94)
2.	No	15 (3.48)
3.	Can not say	93 (21.58)
	Total	431 (100.00)

Further, an attempt has been made to find-out how displacement impacted the youth. Data analysis shows that majority of the respondents (42.14%) said that after displacement youth started loitering on road. 28.62 % project affected families said that youth did not have any creative/ productive work. 14.15% project affected families said that there was a lack of information for jobs & training institutions and post office was located at a far off distance hence, they were lagging behind in competitive exams/ losing interest in studies/studies getting affected as they were not able to attend classes due to poor transportation system in New Tehri Town, 7.55% project affected families said they were becoming drug addict, 6.92% of them said that they keep demanding money. A miniscule number of them 0.63%) said that they were facing difficulties in

getting domicile certificate or started stealing (Table 6.62).

Table 6.62
If So, In What Way?

Sl.	Response	No.
1.	Youth loiter on road	134 (42.14)
2.	Unemployment/ lack of creative/ productive work	91 (28.62)
3.	Lack of information for jobs & training Instts lagging them in competitive exams/ lost interest in studies/ post office far- off / studies getting affected as not able to attend classes due to poor transportation system	45 (14.15)
4.	Addiction (drug/ tobacco/ cigarette/ biri/ alcohol)	24 (7.55)
5.	Ask for money	22 (6.92)
6.	Facing difficulties in getting domicile certificate/ started stealing	2 (0.63))
	Total	318 (100.01)

X

Social Support and Process of Re- Integration

To integrate the displaced community with the wider socio- political spectrum requires lots of formal and informal initiatives. The process of re-integration takes its due course of time. Providing accessibility to development programmes, issuance of ration cards and extending voting rights to project affected families at resettled site are some of the initiatives taken by the formal system. Informal efforts are

initiated by the community and facilitated by the government. Since physical displacement disrupts the social network project affected families encounter problems related to social support structure at resettled sites. Following paras focuses on these dimensions and find- out efforts initiated to re-integrate the displaced community at resettled site. This includes issuance of ration card to project affected families, implementation of development programmes at resettled sites and social support structure used by the project affected families during crisis.

Out of total project affected families, little less than three- fourth of them (72.79%) said that ration card was issued to them at resettled colony/ village. More than one- fourth (27.21%) of them said that it was not (Table 6.63).

Table: 6.63
Have Your Family Been Issued a Ration Card in the Resettled Colony/ Village?

Response	No.
Yes	313 (72.79)
No	117 (27.21)
Total	430 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Table 6.64 shows reasons for not issuing ration cards. 37.61% project affected families said that they were struggling for livelihood/ have no time and money to transfer the ration card, 17.95% project affected families said that ration shop was not shifted/ not cancelled in original village/ papers still not transferred /they have still not left house on the

original village/house was under construction at resettled site/ shifted recently/ colony still not settled properly, 14.53% project affected families said that officials delay it/ they did not respond/ evade/ ignore/ did not listen/ call again and again hence, they could not get their ration card issued. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.97%) said that resettled village not notified/shifted recently/ no ration shop exists/ officials ask for bribe, 11.11% of them said that no idea to whom and how to contact, 1.71% project affected families said that the ration card was under process. 0.85% of them said that they were too old to walk up the staircases in New Tehri Town. 4.27% project affected families said that they did not know.

Table: 6.64
If No, Reasons?

Response	No.
Struggling for livelihood/ no time and money to get ration card transferred	44 (37.61)
Ration shop not shifted/ ration card not cancelled in original village/ papers still not transferred / still not left house from original village/ house under construction/ shifted recently/ colony still not settled properly	21 (17.95)
Officials delay/ do not respond/ evade/ ignore/ do not listen/ call again and again	17 (14.53)
Resettled village not notified/shifted recently/ no ration shop/ ask for bribe	14 (11.97)
No idea to whom and how to contact	13 (11.11)
Under process	2 (1.71)
Too old to walk on staircases in New Tehri Town	1 (0.85)
Don't Know	5 (4.27)
Total	117 (100.00)

Table 6.65 shows the status of implementation of development programmes at resettled sites. Some of the development programmes/ schemes implemented were Indira Awas Yojana, Widow Pension Scheme, Swaran Gramin Rojgar Yojana, National Old Age Pension Scheme, Swaran Jayanti Swaraojgar Yojana, Aganwadi and Balika Vikas Samridhi Yojana.

Table: 6.65
Implementation of Development Programmes/ Schemes at resettled colony/ village?

Response	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Indira awas Yojana (IAY)	11 (2.56)	306 (71.16)	113 (26.28)	430 (100.00)
Widow pension scheme	10 (2.33)	307 (71.56)	112 (26.11)	429 (100.00)
Swaran Gramin Rojgar Yojana	8 (1.86)	310 (72.26)	111 (25.87)	429 (99.99)
National old age pension scheme	7 (1.63)	310 (72.09)	113 (26.28)	430 (100.00)
Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	5 (1.16)	312 (72.56)	113 (26.28)	430 (100.00)
Jawahar gram smridhi yojana (JGSY)	5 (1.17)	311 (72.49)	113 (26.34)	429 (100.00)
Aaganwari	5 (1.17)	311 (72.49)	113 (26.34)	429 (100.00)
Balika vikas samridhi yojana	1 (0.23)	315 (73.43)	113 (26.34)	429 (100.00)

Out of total project affected families who said that development programmes were implemented at resettled colonies/ villages, 29.17% of them said that they got benefited by the programmes implemented at resettled site in their areas, 70.83% project affected

families said that they did not get the benefits of these schemes (Table 6.66).

Table: 6.66
Are Your Family Benefited by Any of These Programmes?

Response	No.
Yes	7 (29.17)
No	17 (70.83)
Total	24 (100.00)

Project affected families who took benefit of development programmes 57.14% of them said that their family members availed themselves of widow pension scheme, 42.87% project affected families said that they got benefit of canal programme, indira Awas Yojana or Swaran Gramin Rojgar Yojana (Table 6.67).

Table: 6.67
If Yes, What are These Programmes?

Response	No.
Widow pension	4 (57.14)
PM educated employment yojana -02/ Canal programme/Indira Awas Yojana	3 (42.86)
Total	7 (100.00)

Reasons for not getting the benefits of development programmes are shown in Table 6.68. 58.82% project affected families said that pradhan favour her/ his own caste people in disbursing the development programmes benefits, there was no transparency if visit to Rural Development Department officials ask for bribe other wise evade

and did not respond. Little more than one- tenth of the project affected families (11.76%) said that resettled village was not notified and similar number of them (11.76%) said that they were not entitled for benefits. Little more than one- tenth of them (11.76%) said that they did not know about development schemes.

Table: 6. 68
If Did Not Benefited by the Govt. Development Programmes, Reasons;

Reasons	No.
Pradhan favours own caste people/ corruption/ no transparency / bribe demanded/ Try to evade/ Connections require for getting benefits	10 (58.82)
Village still not notified	2 (11.76)
Not entitled	2 (11.76)
Lack of awareness about dev. schemes	2 (11.76)
No development prog. implemented at resettled colony/ village	1 (5.88)
Total	17 (99.98)

Table 6.69 exhibits status of adult family members being included in the voting list at resettled colony/ village. 79.68% project affected families said that their adult family members were included in the voting list. 17.09% project affected families said that they were not. Remaining 3.23% project affected families said that they did not know whether any adult family members were not included in the voting list.

Table: 6.69

Have you and Other Adult Family Members been listed in the Voting List of the Resettled Village/ colony?

Response	No.
Yes	345 (79.68)
No	74 (17.09)
Don't Know	14 (3.23)
Total	433 (100.00)

Table 6.70 shows reasons for not including adult family members in the voting list. Around little- less than one- third of the project affected families (32.39%) said that their name was still continuing in the constituency of original village or family members still not shifted or house was under construction, one- fourth of them (25.35%) said that they shifted recently / papers related to electoral not shifted at resettled site. Around one- fifth of the project affected families (19.72%) said that nobody visited resettled site for census, 8.45% of them said that no time/due to frequent visit to Resettlement & Rehabilitation office and concerning officials say that they would not be included, 2.82% of them said that resettled site was still not notified as revenue village/ not taken over by nagar palika. And lastly, little more than one- tenth of them (11.27%) said that they did not know.

Table: 6.70

If No, Reasons

Sl.	Reasons	No.
1.	Still continuing in original village/ constituency/family members still not shifted/house under construction	23 (32.39)
2.	Shifted recently / papers related to voting not shifted	18 (25.35)
3.	Nobody visited here for Census	14 (19.72)
4.	No time /due to frequent visit to R & R office and concerning officials say your name will not come	6 (8.45)
5.	Still not notified as revenue village/ not taken over by nagar palika	2 (2.82)
6.	Do not know	8 (11.27)
	Total	71 (100.00)

Data analysis on the use of social support structure shows that before displacement for most of the project affected families (97.69) relatives, neighbour/ friends/ colony- mates /co-villagers provided support during crisis. 1.61% project affected families said that colleagues, fellow traders/ employers provided social support during crisis. 0.69% project affected families said that nobody provided social support during crisis. After displacement, majority of the project affected families (56.31%) said that nobody was there to provide support during crisis. 37.85% of them said that relatives/friends provided support during crisis, 5.84% project affected families said that colleagues, fellow traders or employers provided social support during crisis (Table 6.71).

Table: 6.71
Social Support Used During Crisis by Project Affected Families

Social Support	Before Displacement	After Displacement
	No.	No.
Relatives/ neighbours/ friends/ co-villagers/ colony mate	424 (97.70)	162 (37.85)
Colleagues/ fellow traders/ employers	7 (1.61)	25 (5.84)
Nobody	3 (0.69)	241 (56.31)
Total	434 (100.00)	428 (100.00)

(N varies because of no response or missing figure)

Data shows that displacement crumbles the social support structure and displaced community encounter problems during crisis.

To sum up, it can be said that displacement has impacted occupational pattern, income and expenditure level of project affected families by Tehri Dam Project. After displacement, income (particularly in informal sector) has declined and expenditure increased. Construction of dam led to an emergence of new kinds of occupations such as wage labourer and contractor ship. Distance to the basic amenities at resettled sites increased. Similarly, accessibility to the common property resources shrunken drastically. This has led to the reduction in livestock and subsequently had an impact on the income level of the rural households. It was notable that displacement has both positive as well negative impact on women. On the one hand, it has reduced

the household drudgery for women as water was available within the household boundary. On the other hand, due to mechanization of agriculture, inaccessibility of common property resources and non- availability of work, participation in labour market declined. Water crisis, distance to market, offices and poor transportation in New Tehri Town have increased women's work.

As far as reintegration of the project affected families at the resettled site was concerned, it was found that many project affected families were able to get ration card, and got enrolled in the electoral list at resettled site. However, many of the resettled sites were still not notified hence, project affected families resettled there were not eligible to get access to the development programmes implemented by the government. It would be essential to implement such programme effectively. It is also essential to notify those resettled sites which have not been notified till now and re- integrate the displaced community at resettled site.

CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Tehri Dam is located in Tehri Garhwal in Uttarakhand State. A large number of urban and rural families have been displaced from Tehri Garhwal due to the construction of Tehri Dam. The project affected families were resettled in three districts namely New Tehri Town (in Tehri Garhwal), Dehradun and Haridwar. Tehri Garhwal is a hilly region. Dehradun and Haridwar Districts are located in the plain. The study titled "Dams Displacement Resettlement & Rehabilitation - An Empirical Assessment of Tehri Dam Affected Families" was conducted with the following basic objectives: to study the socio, economic and demographic features of project affected families; to study the extent and process of displacement and resettlement & rehabilitation measures undertaken by the concerned State(s)/ project authorities; it also studied the socio- economic and cultural impact of displacement; role of local leaders grass root level institutions in the process of displacement and implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation. An attempt has been made to find out whether any conflict between the oustees and the host population took place. Attempt has also been made to find out the total land acquired for the Tehri Dam Project.

Construction of Tehri Dam has displaced 5291 urban families and 3355 rural families. 1832 rural families were partially affected. The study was conducted in three districts where project affected families displaced by Tehri Dam were resettled. These were New Tehri Town (in Tehri Garhwal), Dehradun and Haridwar. Total 434 households were interviewed out of which 221 were urban households and remaining 213 were rural

households. Based on the household survey following recommendations have been drawn:

(1.) Related to Resettlement & Rehabilitation

(a.) Tehri Dam Project started in 1972. Initially there was no Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy for the project affected families. Compensations were released as per the Government Orders issued from time to time. In 1995 Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan was drafted. Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy for Tehri Dam project affected families was introduced in 1998 by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation. Even after the framing of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy, frequent changes were made at the implementation level which has hindered the effective implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy. Land value was decided arbitrarily. Discrepancy in land rates has created discontentment and invited several litigation cases. Many project affected families could get proper compensation only after filing court case.

- Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy should be evolved before implementation of the project. It should ensure participation of the project affected families in the planning and designing of Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy.

- Guidelines in Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy should strictly be adhered to. Frequent changes in policy framework should be avoided by the project authorities.

- Need for transparency in land valuation so that oustees could know the method and criteria of valuation of their own assets.

- Data available on displacement and rehabilitation varies very sharply. In the absence of data, it is difficult to develop effective resettlement policy. Hence, there is a need for a strong data base. Management Information

System (MIS) containing details of families likely to be displaced/ affected and land resource, etc. would be of great use.

(b.) As per rehabilitation principles rehabilitation should be done before displacement. Villages submerged by Tehri Dam was dependent on Old Tehri Township for various civic amenities. Due to the construction of dam and the resultant reservoir, six bridges on the Bhagirathi and Bhilganga River have already been sub merged and it completely disrupted the roads (including national highway) connecting the district, block, state and national capital and other areas. As a result, the distance between these places have been increased by 60 to 100 kms. As a stop gap arrangement, THDC has made an arrangement for sixty seater boat. It was plying once in a day. However, this has completely disrupted the life of those project affected families whose part of the land has been acquired by the project and were located in cut off area. Students were found facing difficulties in attending classes. Project affected families started avoiding to visit kinships.

- Although there was a plan to build bridges on some important locations, however, construction has yet to start. It is important to ensure rehabilitation in advance before shifting community at the resettled site.

(2.) Related to Urban Resettlement

(a.) Old Tehri Town was surrounded by connected with the villages. Connectivity was like a central nervous system. Rural population of Tehri used to commute to Tehri town (urban area) to sell rural produces such as milk, vegetables and fruits, etc.. Similarly, urban vendors used to visit the adjacent villages to sell goods required by the rural households. There was an inter- dependence between the urban and the rural communities. But the location chosen for developing New Tehri Town to resettle

urban oustees affected their livelihood on a large scale particularly of trader/ petty vendors and those engaged in other informal sector activities).

(b.) Many project affected families have complained that their houses/ shops were not having access to sun. Due to this reason, there was dampness which spoils goods placed in the shop. As a rough estimate, around 60% project affected families have shifted to New Tehri Town. Remaining 40% of them (particularly trading community) have shifted to Chamba, Uttarkashi or Sri Nagar as they found that New Tehri Town has no scope from business point of view.

Master Plan of New Tehri Town seems to have ignored these dimensions as pointed- out by the urban project affected families. It has affected to the social, economic, geographical and ecological system.

(c.) The structure of New Tehri is such that each locality is connected with other colony by staircases. Urban project affected families resettled here were of the view that the old and the sick found it very difficult to go up these staircases. The situation becomes grim, if any oustee falls sick as he/ she can not move easily.

- Master Plan developed to rehabilitate the oustees should have carefully taken into account rural - urban continuum dimension so that possibility of negative impact on livelihood could be minimized/ checked.

(d.) Ousteas of Tehri Dam were allotted house plot/ flat/ shop, house plot or agricultural land in a resettlement package. It has been found that except few, large numbers of project affected families were not given entitlement document. Most of the rural oustees were not even aware of the importance of having these documents. Although many of them were given possession document which they thought was an entitlement document. It has been pointed- out by some of the oustees that property

dealers in connivance with the project officials were alluring to the oustees to sell their land for better prices. Instances of selling and purchasing of oustees land were found more in Dehradun – the State Capital.

- Since majority of the project affected families were not given ownership document, this deprives them from their legal entitlement. They could also not take a loan even. There is a need to provide ownership documents to the entitled oustees immediately after the allotment of asset.

- Selling of assets (land, house plots, flat should be banned at least for a certain minimum period from the date of allotment.

(e.) Various project affected families told that they had visited frequently (more than hundred times) the Resettlement & Rehabilitation office to get their compensation released or to get their proper compensation. Some of them were found visiting Resettlement & Rehabilitation office even at the time of conducting this re- survey in 2008. Delay in releasing compensation pave way to indulge in mal -practices by the Resettlement & Rehabilitation officials.

- There is a need for a Fast Track Resettlement & Rehabilitation Cell for the speedy disposal of compensation and resettlement. Redressal Cell should act efficiently in addressing the problems related to compensation and resettlement.

- Besides, organizing meetings by the project authorities with the project affected families can also be an effective mechanism to dispose of the problems related to Resettlement & Rehabilitation of the project affected families.

(f.) Weaker sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes, youth, women, old and children were neither

involved in the process of land acquisition nor in the designing and implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy. Since most of these categories did not have any entitlement in the land / property (due to legal and social reasons), hence, they were excluded from the process of resettlement. This increased their vulnerability after displacement.

- There is a need to ensure compulsory and special provisions for the weaker sections to participate at the planning stage of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy.

(g.) Dehradun Development Authority has constructed flats in Nehrupuram – a resettled colony in Dehradun district for urban affected families who were tenants in Old Tehri Town. These flats were sold by them on subsidy basis. But the Nehrupuram colony was yet not handed over to Dehradun Development Authority. With the result, in case, if repair was to be done for any damage in the house structure, Dehradun Development Authority could not take action. Some of the flats were found having dampness causing health problems.

- Resettled colonies developed by Dehradun Development Authority, need to be handed over to the concerning agency at the earliest so that proper maintenance could be operationalized.

(h.) In case of Tehri Dam Project implementing agency for constructing dam and implementing agency for Resettlement & Rehabilitation were the same. Resettlement & Rehabilitation issues are related to humane aspect and hence, officials having multi-disciplinary background and also those having expertise in the humanities and behavioural sciences should be placed for handling Resettlement & Rehabilitation related matters. Besides, officials already having experience in Resettlement & Rehabilitation area should be involved in such development projects.

(3.) Related to Rural Resettlement

(i) Related to Agriculture:

(a) As per Land Tenurial Law, agricultural land was allotted to an adult male head of the project affected family. In case, if head of the family was not alive, land was allotted to each adult son(s) of the family. This anomaly has created discontentment among adult sons (particularly among married son(s) whose fathers were alive and were allotted agricultural land.

(b) Although, rural oustees were allotted irrigated agricultural land however, in practice; accessibility to irrigation water was an acute problem faced by them. Irrigation water, if it has been from government tube wells has been supplied during midnight. In case of a power break down, turn to get irrigation water were getting cancelled till the next turn gets due. Also, the host population was found reluctant to share irrigation water with the project affected families as they were of the view that the water available was not sufficient even for their own agricultural land. Sharing of irrigation water with oustees would further lead to crisis as water was supplied for a limited period of time.

- Need for a proper management of irrigation water for project affected families as well as for host population should be of serious concern.

(c) Agriculture and allied activities were the main occupations for the rural project affected families in Tehri Garhwal. Most of the villages sub- merged by Tehri Dam project were located at the bank of Ganga river valley and had fertile soil. Terrace cultivation was widely practised on the hills of Tehri Garhwal. Also design of the agricultural equipments used by the rural project affected families was different than what they were using at resettled sites in the plains.

(d) Rural project affected families of Tehri Dam were allotted agricultural land in resettlement package. Agricultural land has been allotted in Haridwar and Dehradun in plain areas. The rural project affected families were not acquainted with the operation and techniques used by the cultivators of the plain area. Geographical terrain and climatic conditions of Dehradun and Haridwar were different. With the result, they have started growing different crops at resettled sites.

(e) Findings of this study shows that after displacement although yield production increased, however, since most of the project families have leased-out their land to the host population their income from agriculture has declined.

(f) At resettled site, host populations grew commercial crops such as sugarcane, etc.. Commercial crops were capital and labour intensive. Rural oustees of Tehri Dam were neither having the skill to cultivate such crops (as they had never cultivated in their original villages) nor the resources. Such prevailing conditions were having an impact on land tenure system also. To counter the problem of irrigation problem, rural project affected families have started leasing- out their agricultural land to the host population on cash payment basis.

(g) Project affected families were of the view that due to partial sub- mergence of the village; they were deprived of the basic infrastructure.

(h) In no circumstances, village should be declared as partially affected.

- Distance between the agricultural plots and the residence should not be very far off. Agricultural plot should be allotted at one place so that it could be managed effectively by the project affected families.

(i) At some of the resettled sites, distance between the agricultural plots allotted and the residence was far-off. On the other hand, in some of the villages, project affected families were allotted agricultural plots at different locations. Due to this reason, project affected families were facing problems in operation and supervision of their agricultural fields.

(j) Resettlement package was meant for the fully displaced families whereas large numbers of families were declared as partially affected families also. Partially sub-merged family has been defined as family whose 50% or less than 50% of agricultural land was acquired by the project. These families were compensated only with cash. Although loss of livelihood for partially affected families was equal and sometime even more than the fully affected families as the partial land acquired for the project reduces size of agricultural land. This subsequently affected the food grain production and raise a problem of food insecurity. Since family size remains the same or expand over a period of time hence, decline in food grains production was found inadequate by the partially affected families. The problem of food insecurity became acute in families having many adult sons.

(k) Large number of affected families by Tehri Dam project was government employees. Other project affected families protested for including government employees into displaced category and their resettlement.

(l) Project affected family or displacement are ambiguous terms. Tehri Dam displaced a large number of populations. Besides a larger number of them got affected indirectly also. This includes partially affected and people residing in the cut off area, etc. Although these categories of population suffer equally and sometime more than the actual displaced population.

Hence, the definition of 'project affected population' should include a wide range of affected categories. Accordingly, resettlement package should be evolved.

- To consider Govt. project affected families as displaced requires an open debate.

ii) Topography and Agro Climatic Conditions

(a.) Displacement from the mountain region of Tehri Garhwal and resettlement in the plain region has exposed rural oustees to an entirely different agro - climatic environment. With the result, they stopped growing local crops which they used to cultivate in their original villages.

(b.) Submergence of land due to Tehri Dam Project has affected to the flora and fauna of the region

- While designing Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy for the project affected families, it is essential to take into account the topography and agro climatic condition of the region. Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy dealing with the displacement particularly at hills, forest or tribals should keep this aspect into consideration.

- To make an ecological balance in the mountain, it would be essential to make afforestation a movement. Only those plants should be planted which suits to the local conditions of the region. Although in some of the areas plantation has been done by the Forest Department yet the species of the plants were not conducive in absorbing rain water hence, leading to soil erosion problem.

(iii) Commons Property Resources

(a.) Common property resources play a significant role in the lives of a rural community. Common property resources including grazing or forest land was sub-

merged due to the construction of Tehri dam. This has affected the livelihood of the rural project affected families. Due to this reason, fodder was not available at resettled site and hence number of livestock owned by the project affected families declined drastically. This has remained the most neglected issue in Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy of THDC evolved for the oustees. Not only this, even National Policy of Resettlement & Rehabilitation- 2007 has also failed to address this issue. Livestock particularly the milch cattle played a major role in the rural economy of Garhwal regions. It was found that at none of the resettled sites rural oustees were having accessibility to common property resources/ pasture land. With the result, many project affected families sold their cattle even before shifting to the resettled sites. They have neither accessibility to grazing land nor space for cattle shed at resettled site. Lack of provisions for common property resources has impacted negatively the rural household income and subsequently affected the status of women also who were earlier engaged in dairy/ poultry in large number. Data shows that there was a sharp decline in the number of cattle owned by the rural households. Similarly, less number of women was found engaged in dairy activity.

- Since common property resources play a vital role in the livelihood of the rural population Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy must ensure provision for these resources at resettled site. Its provisions would enable rural project affected families to re- start income generation activities.

(4.) Basic Amenities

(a.) Basic amenities such as drinking water, education, health, pasture land, burial ground, post office, bank, community centre and bus stand are some of the essential amenities required for the community.

Findings of the present study show that although provisions were made for most of these basic amenities at resettled sites however, these were located quite at a distance. A comprehensive analysis shows that after displacement distance to these basic amenities got increased.

(b.) Drinking water was a serious problem at resettled site particularly in New Tehri Town.

(c.) Lack of space for garbage, cattle shed, community house and thoroughfare were some of the major problems faced by the project affected families at resettled sites. This has emerged as a single most disturbing factor causing conflicts and sometime even leading to violence between the host and the displaced populations. In New Tehri Town, lack of proper passage and sharing of passage invited several litigations. It was found that house plots were allotted to the project affected families in New Tehri Town but no space left for passage.

- Any Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy need to ensure not only the provision for basic amenities but also ensure its accessibility at a reachable distance. For instance, at various resettled sites, oustees did not have provision for burial ground. As quoted by one of the project affected families that poor villagers sometime did not have any option but to throw the dead body into the river Ganga or its tributaries as either there was no burial ground nearby or they could not afford to go to Haridwar for cremation.

(5.) Economic Dimensions

(a.) Displacement severely affects livelihood of large population particularly the marginal communities engaged in the primary and tertiary sectors. Project affected population usually lacks skill required in the employment market. The first and the foremost

requirement of any Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy should be to ensure alternative provisions for livelihood. Although provision of job at least for one member of each affected family was made in the Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy of THDC, however, as the data shows only very few project affected families could get the benefit of such a provision.

- Provision of employment should be mandatory in Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy and strictly adhered to.

- It should also be made mandatory for any project to make provisions for the capacity building in different trades. However, designing of capacity building programmes should take into account the gender, educational background, age and urban- rural background of the displaced persons. Different sets of programmes would be required for different categories of populations.

(b.) Project affected families should be given choice to select place and location for re- settlement sites. For instance, traders barbers, fishermen, jajmans or those families whose livelihood were usually based on common property resources or on the principle of inter-dependence should be resettled in one location so that they may re- start their economic activities with less difficulties.

(c.) As per policy guidelines, rural project affected families were to be resettled in rural areas and urban project affected families in the urban areas. But in practice, this guideline was not followed. This has ultimately affected the life style of the project affected families. Rural project affected families resettled in urban areas were facing difficulties to maintain the urban life style. Their expenditure increased. They were finding it

difficult to maintain their livelihood due to limited economic resources.

- It is essential to follow the policy guidelines with regard to urban and rural at policy implementation level.

(6.) Social Dimension

(a.) Displaced families have told that the distance to resettled and original sites have increased so much that they avoid visiting their kins and friends. They did not have money as they were struggling for their livelihood/ survival hence, they were finding it difficult to maintain relationship with their kin groups. Among poor families, there was a complete breakdown of their social network. They have no support structure to help them during crisis.

(b.) Every community has its own customs, practices, traditions and folkways which are evolved by them over a period of time and become a binding force and develop a sense of solidarity. Resettlement & Rehabilitation package need to take into account the social web of the community. For this, efforts should be made to resettle the oustees in clusters. Although in case of Tehri Dam oustees, efforts were made to resettle the communities in clusters, however, it could not be the case always.

(c.) Displaced person goes through a mental trauma. Project affected families who were already going through the critical phase were not welcomed by the host population. Most of the affected families found themselves uncomfortable or very uncomfortable at the resettled sites. This situation often led to conflict between the host and the affected communities.

(d.) Resettlement policy should also take into account the social structure of the host as well as affected population. If the social gap (in terms of caste or social class) becomes wider it invited conflicts. For instance, if

oustees were from the low Castes and host population from higher caste, the chances of exploitation of the former became greater.

- Hence, social features of the host population and of the oustees should be given due consideration.

- Provision of counseling both of the project affected families and the host population is required so that the process of assimilation and re- integration could become easier.

(7.) Gender Issues

(a.) Displacement due to Tehri Dam Project affected women also. Data of the present study, shows that due to inaccessibility of forest, growing commercialization and mechanization of agriculture and non – availability of work in the informal sector at resettled sites, women started withdrawing from labour market.

(b.) To ensure gender equality, Hanumantha Rao Committee has recommended ex-gratia payment to each adult man (in case of unemployed) and woman. The amount for ex- gratia was Rs. 43,000/-. As per State tenorial law, since women did not have any land right, provision of ex- gratia in Resettlement & Rehabilitation has raised confidence among them particularly among widows and aged. It has alleviated their status within their family.

- Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy should ensure gender equality in allocation of assets/ resources in resettlement and rehabilitation package.

(8.) Cultural Dimension

(a.) Culture is a complex whole of knowledge, language, belief and practice. It was found that displacement has impacted culture of Garhwali community. For instance, community displaced from

Tehri Garhwal has been resettled in those areas which are different not only geographically but also linguistically. These communities encountered problems while interacting with the host communities due to linguistic differentiation and causing problems in interaction particularly for the older generation.

(b.) Similarly, changes were found taking place in religious practices and customs too in Garhwali community displaced due to Tehri Dam. In the original villages, oustees used to worship specific trees, each community had its own deity (Kul/ Gotra Devta). Displacement has disintegrated these practices. Rituals and customs followed/ performed by these communities and the symbols which used to bind the community were no longer there which has further disintegrated the community.

(c.) The National Policy of Resettlement & Rehabilitation- 2007 emphasizes the resettlement of the project affected families near their original inhabitants. However, in case of Tehri Dam Project, this did not happen true particularly for the rural oustees. In majority of the cases, project affected families were resettled in Dehradun and Haridwar. The distance between the original village and these two resettled districts was around 100- 125 km.

- Ousteers should be resettled in nearby locality. They may be resettled in clusters at one geographical location. This will enable them to integrate not only socially and culturally but also economically.

(d.) It has been found that most of the project affected families were not given any choice in the selection of their resettled sites. In any social set- up, different communities reside on the basic principle of inter-dependence. For instance, agricultural labourers have been dependent on farmers, similarly, pandits have their

own set of jajmans, therefore, choice in the selection of the resettled sites become important.

(9.) Related to Administration

(a.) Various resettled colonies/ villages in Dehradun and Haridwar District were still not notified. Hence, project affected population resettled in such areas were unable to get development programme benefits.

- There is an urgent need to notify such resettled sites. This would enable the project affected families to re- integrate in the social- economic and political process.

