

Chapter 3
Socio-Economic
Environment

CHAPTER – 3

SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Every development project is executed by human beings for the benefit of the entire community. The successful implementation and utility of any project therefore depends on not only the physical environment, but also on the characteristics of the human population. The impact of any projects will depend on the extent of change it has brought about in the social and economic conditions of the population of the area, an attempt has therefore been made to assess the demographic, social, economic and cultural background of the area under study and assess the impact of the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) on the social environment.

Population is the central point in the concept of socio-cultural environment and land use. Be it static or dynamic land use is designed by man. "Population furnishes the focus for all observation of geographic element" (Trewartha, 1953)

3.1 Population Distribution

Among the various physical and cultural factors influencing the distribution of population in the area, it is seen that the availability of drinking water and the quality of soil have overwhelming influence.

Table 3.1 to 3.3 gives the spatial pattern of population distribution in the study area for the year 1981 and 2000 respectively. There is positive growth rate in total population in Region – I, II, & III except Region IV.

The total population in the study area according to the census of 1981 was 29.2 lakhs, this had risen to 40.95 lakhs in 2001. There has therefore been an increase of over 40 per cent over the two decades. The percentage growth has, however, not been uniform in each of the agro-climatic regions. Region – II shows the highest change in this 20-year period with increase of 50.90 percent. The least growth is registered in agro-climatic region – IV, where the percentages increase was 1585 percent.

The distribution of population in each of the talukas in the study area is shown in Fig. 3.1. it is evident, that the talukas in Region – II have always been high, while the smallest population were recorded in the villages of Region – IV.

3.2 Density

With an overall population density of 369 per sq km in 1981 and 518 per sq km in 2001, the study area is sparsely populated compared to Gujarat State as a whole, which has a population density of 174 per sq km. The physical determinants effectively determine the distribution of population in any area. (Table. 3.4)

Table 3.1: Population in Study Area – 1981

Sr. NO	REGION	DISTRICT	TALUKA	POPULATION - TOTAL			POPULATION -RURAL			POPULATION -URBAN		
				TOTAL	MALE%	FEMALE%	TOTAL%	MALE%	FEMALE%	TOTAL%	MALE%	FEMALE%
1	I	NARMADA	NANDOD	179263	52.04	47.94	83.69	43.55	40.13	16.30	8.49	7.81
2			TILAKWADA	48661	51.87	48.14	100	51.85	48.14	0	0	0
3			NASVADI	89263	50.83	49.16	100	50.83	49.16	0	0	0
4			SANKHEDA	149312	51.96	48.03	84.49	43.86	40.62	15.50	8.09	7.41
5			PAVI JETPUR	1322	57.94	42.05	100	57.94	42.05	0	0	0
6			VAGHODIA	105009	52.00	47.99	91.05	47.32	43.73	8.946	4.68	4.26
7			SAVLI	193613	52.47	47.52	100	52.47	47.52	0	0	0
8			JAMBUGHODA	887	50.84	49.15	100	50.84	49.15	0	0	0
9		PANCHMAHAL	HALOL	14945	51.02	48.97	87.00	45.39	41.60	12.99	6.78	6.20
10			KALOL	5257	50.75	49.24	78.99	40.30	38.69	21.00	10.70	10.29
		TOTAL		787532	409214	378318	722710	375592	347118	64821	33810	31011
11	II	VADODARA	VADODARA	991597	52.97	47.02	20.37	10.78	9.58	79.62	42.18	37.44
12			DABHOI	164397	51.90	48.09	73.01	38.04	34.97	26.98	13.85	13.12
13			SINOR	69145	51.73	48.26	87.39	45.30	42.08	12.60	6.42	6.18
14			KARJAN	137314	51.92	48.07	88.75	45.96	42.78	11.24	5.95	5.29
15			PADRA	201610	52.57	47.42	84.77	44.57	40.19	15.22	7.99	7.23
		TOTAL		1,564,063	823650	740413	675264	353832	321432	888799	469818	418981
16	III	BHARUCH	BHARUCH	265093	52.09	47.90	54.51	28.39	26.11	45.48	23.70	21.78
17			VAGRA	65487	51.62	48.37	100	51.62	48.37	0	0	0
18			JAMBUSAR	158316	51.61	48.38	82.08	42.40	39.67	17.91	9.21	8.70
19			AMOD	79934	51.54	48.45	84.91	43.77	41.14	15.08	7.77	7.30
		TOTAL		453410	235280	218130	307763	159551	148211	145647	75728	69918
20	IV	BHARUCH	VAGRA	24885	51.62	48.37	100	51.62	48.37	0	0	0
21			JAMBUSAR	60160	51.61	48.38	82.08	42.40	39.67	17.91	9.21	8.70
22			AMOD	30375	51.54	48.45	84.91	43.77	41.14	15.08	7.77	7.30
		TOTAL		115420	59554	55866	100063	51651	48408	15354	7903	7459

Source: Compiled from Census of Gujarat -1981 & 2001

Table 3.2: Population In Study Area – 2001

Sr. NO	REGION	DISTRICT	TALUKA	POPULATION - TOTAL			POPULATION - RURAL			POPULATION - URBAN			
				TOTAL	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %	
1	I	NARMADA	NANDOD	231082	52.17	47.82	77.45	40.40	37.04	22.54	11.77	10.77	
2			TILAKWADA	55067	53.19	48.61	100	53.19	48.61	0	0	0	
3		VADODARA	NASVADI	124836	51.10	48.89	100	51.10	48.89	0	0	0	
4			SANKHEDA	185779	52.02	47.97	100	52.02	47.97	94.35	49.10	45.22	
5			PAVI JETPUR	1539	57.76	42.23	100	57.76	42.23	0	0	0	
6			VAGHODIA	133219	51.89	48.10	99.27	51.41	47.86	0.72	0.48	0.23	
7			SAVLI	236115	52.67	47.32	100	52.67	47.32	0	0	0	
8			JAMBUGHODA	1312	51.44	48.55	100	51.44	48.55	0	0	0	
9			PANCHMAHAL	HALOL	7113	50.79	49.20	77.22	40.91	36.31	22.77	12.00	10.76
10				KALOL	21833	52.99	47.00	85.10	44.41	40.69	14.89	7.77	7.11
		TOTAL	997895	520576	478319	938417	489255	450162	358060	185428	172591		
11	II	VADODARA	VADODARA	1705617	52.46	47.53	12.50	6.54	5.95	87.49	45.86	41.57	
12			DABHOI	183009	52.13	47.86	69.98	36.52	33.45	30.01	15.60	14.43	
13			SINOR	69077	52.17	47.82	100	52.17	47.82	0	0	0	
14			KARJAN	162351	52.34	47.65	83.77	43.85	39.91	16.22	8.48	7.74	
15			PADRA	240155	52.69	47.30	83.67	44.16	39.51	16.32	8.52	7.79	
		TOTAL	2360209	126540	112352	200952	106060	94892	39203	20480	18723		
16	III	BHARUCH	BHARUCH	383790	51.60	48.39	51.06	26.27	24.78	48.93	25.33	24.95	
17			VAGRA	51193	52.18	47.81	100	52.18	47.81	0	0	0	
18			JAMBUSAR	109442	51.94	48.05	78.03	40.54	37.49	21.96	11.39	10.56	
19			AMOD	57602	51.78	48.21	100	51.78	48.21	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	602027	311461	290566	390195	201770	188425	211832	109691	107351		
20	IV	BHARUCH	VAGRA	31376	52.18	47.81	100	52.18	47.81	0	0	0	
21			JAMBUSAR	67077	51.94	48.05	78.03	40.54	37.49	21.96	11.40	10.56	
22			AMOD	35304	51.78	48.21	100	51.78	48.21	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	133757	69498	64259	119024	61851	57173	14733	7647	7086		

Source: Compiled from Census of Gujarat -1981 & 2001

Table 3.3: Change in Population: 1981- 2001

Sr. NO	REGION	DISTRICT	TALUKA	POPULATION -TOTAL			POPULATION -RURAL			POPULATION -URBAN		
				TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %
1	I	NARMADA	NANDOD	28.90669	0.13	-0.12	-6.24	-3.15	-3.09	6.24	3.28	2.96
2			TILAKWADA	13.16455	1.32	0.47	0	1.34	0.47	0	0	0
3			NASVADI	39.8519	0.27	-0.27	0	0.27	-0.27	0	0	0
4		VADODARA	SANKHEDA	24.42336	0.06	-0.06	15.51	8.16	7.35	78.85	41.01	37.81
5			PAVI JETPUR	16.41452	-0.18	0.18	0	-0.18	0.18	0	0	0
6			VAGHODIA	26.86436	-0.11	0.11	8.22	4.09	4.13	-8.226	-4.2	-4.03
7			SAVLI	21.95204	0.2	-0.2	0	0.2	-0.2	0	0	0
8		PANCHMAHAL	JAMBUGHODA	47.91432	0.6	-0.6	0	0.6	-0.6	0	0	0
9			HALOL	-52.4055	-0.23	0.23	-9.78	-4.48	-5.29	9.78	5.22	4.56
10			KALOL	315.3129	2.24	-2.24	6.11	4.11	2	-6.11	-2.93	-3.18
11	II	VADODARA	VADODARA	72.00708	-0.51	0.51	-7.87	-4.24	-3.63	7.87	3.68	4.13
12			DABHOI	11.32137	0.23	-0.23	-3.03	-1.52	-1.52	3.03	1.75	1.31
13			SINOR	-0.09834	0.44	-0.44	12.61	6.87	5.74	-12.6	-6.42	-6.18
14			KARJAN	18.23339	0.42	-0.42	-4.98	-2.11	-2.87	4.98	2.53	2.45
15			PADRA	19.1186	0.12	-0.12	-1.1	-0.41	-0.68	1.1	0.53	0.56
16	III	BHARUCH	BHARUCH	44.77561	-0.49	0.49	-3.45	-2.12	-1.33	3.45	1.63	3.17
17			VAGRA	26.08492	0.56	-0.56	0	0.56	-0.56	0	0	0
18			JAMBUSAR	11.49802	0.33	-0.33	-4.05	-1.86	-2.18	4.05	2.18	1.86
19			AMOD	16.22914	0.24	-0.24	15.09	8.01	7.07	-15.08	-7.77	-7.3
20	IV	BHARUCH	VAGRA	26.08399	0.56	-0.56	0	0.56	-0.56	0	0	0
21			JAMBUSAR	11.49767	0.33	-0.33	-4.05	-1.86	-2.18	4.05	2.19	1.86
22			AMOD	16.22716	0.24	-0.24	15.09	8.01	7.07	-15.08	-7.77	-7.3

Source: Compiled from Census of Gujarat -1981 & 2001

Table 3.4: Regional Distribution of Population Density

YEAR	REGION - I	REGION - II	REGION - III	REGION - IV
1981	315	573	241	150
2001	394	864	320	174

Region – II shows highest density change in this 20 years period and the least change is registered in agro-climatic Region – IV. At taluka level Vadodara Taluka of region – II showed highest density at both the points of time, whereas the lowest density was registered in Taluka Vagra of Region – IV at both points of time. (Table 3.4)

3.3 Rural – Urban Distribution of Population

With 62 percent of the total population residing in the rural areas, the SSP Command Area Phase – I has basically a rural background. (Table. 3.5)

Table 3.5: Distribution of Rural – Urban Population

YEAR	REGION - I		REGION - II		REGION - III		REGION - IV	
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
1981	91.76	8.23	43.17	56.82	67.37	32.12	86.69	13.30
2001	94.03	5.95	31.66	68.33	64.81	35.18	88.98	11.01

The maximum rural population is registered in agro-climatic region–I and the urban population in region – II both the points of time. The minimum rural population is registered in agro-climatic region – II and the urban population in region – IV at both the points of time.

The overall growth rate of the area was 28.02 per cent over two decades (1981-2001). If compared with the all India rate and also of the

state's rate, it is seen that it was much less than India's 55.63 per cent, state's 65.20 per cent for the same period. It may thus be assumed that in the absence of any pronounced incidence of accelerated mortality rate over this period, it is the accelerated rate of migration (mobility), which has neutralized the growth rate over time. This is in consonance with the economic vulnerability of the area, that it cannot sustain increased pressure of population.

In the regional milieu, the growth rate varied in each of the four Regions in two decades, Region – I with 30.49 per cent. Region – II with 50.90 per cent, which is the highest in the region. Region – III with 32.77 per cent and Region – IV with 15.88 per cent, the lowest in the region.

3.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio was 911 in year 1981 and 914 in 2001 in the study area. There is a marginal increase in sex ratio over two decades. In the regional milieu, the sex ratio varied in each of the four regions in two decades, Region – II had the lowest sex ratio at both points of time, whereas in 1981 the highest sex ratio was in region IV but at the latter stage of time region III had the highest sex ratio. (Table. 3.6) & (Figure. 3.2)

Table 3.6: Sex Ratio in Regions

YEAR	REGION - I	REGION - II	REGION - III	REGION - IV
1981	924	899	927	938
2001	918	907	932	925

3.5 Literacy

Appreciable efforts were made in the field of literacy between the two points of time. The literates have marked an increase upto 40 per cent over the former census year; simultaneously a decrease of 3-5 per cent is also seen in Region III & IV. Literacy defined as ability to read and write shows an upward trend, as many primary and few secondary schools have come up for the purpose.

There is a clear indication that in the area as a whole, though the population is increasing, most of the additional hands are opting out of agriculture. This may be a consequence of various factors. One may be the increase in literacy and education, which makes the younger generation of the villages unwilling to opt for agriculture work and pushes them to the urban areas, the other may be increasing uncertainty of rain, leading to greater risk in agriculture thus making it less profitable. A third factor may be the pull of higher wages in the non-agriculture sectors.

The people's tendency of turning away from agriculture is having two contradictory consequences (1) it is causing a shortage of agriculture labour force which has to be met with the help of migrant casual labour coming from the hilly area of Chhotaudepur, and (2) it is relieving the pressure on land; people's turning to secondary and tertiary economic activities is universally recognised sign of development provided it is not at the cost of agriculture development. Looking into the general level of agriculture development in the area it may not be looked as a healthy sign. If agriculture is made efficient and adequately profitable and modern techniques of management are introduced,

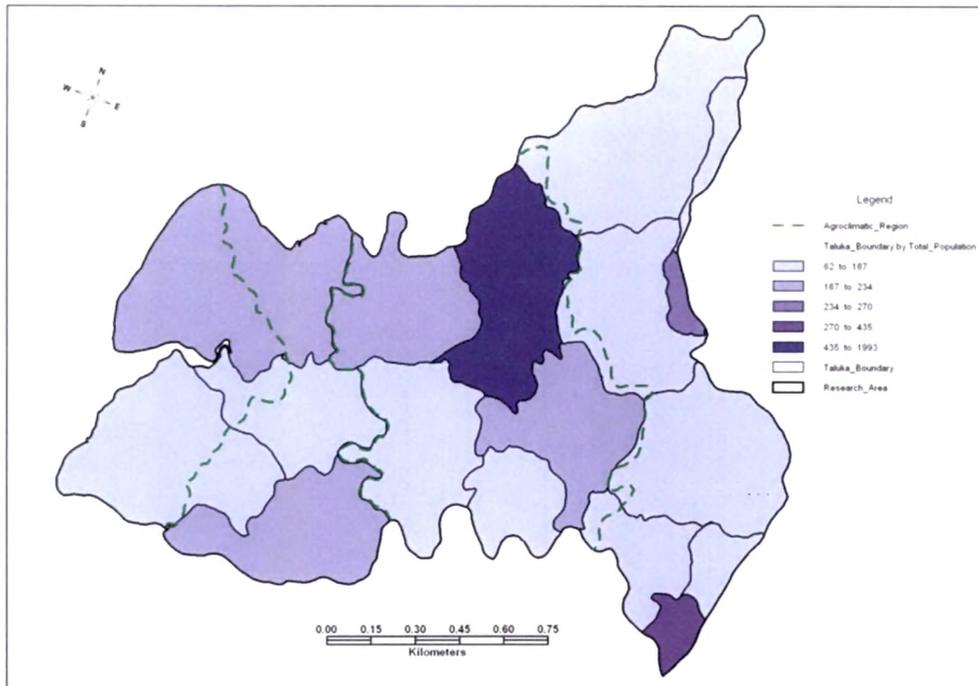
along with provision of modern amenities of life, the push factor can be successfully concentrated.

The increasing agriculture density in Region I & II is a clear indication of the capacity of the land to accommodate still more people if the physical and human conditions are improved.

3.6 Population Growths and Regional Economy

Growth of population not only increases the total number of people inhabiting any area, but also changes its structure of economy, in the wake of which the phenomenon of land use is probably the most highly affected. A host of consequences of growth of population come out, of which a few are, expansion of settlement area resulting into loss of agriculture fields, increase in number of land holders, resulting into the fragmentation of land holdings, increased rate of migration etc. This being a universal phenomenon the study area is not an exception.

TALUKA WISE POPULATION DENSITY - 1981



TALUKA WISE POPULATION DENSITY - 2001

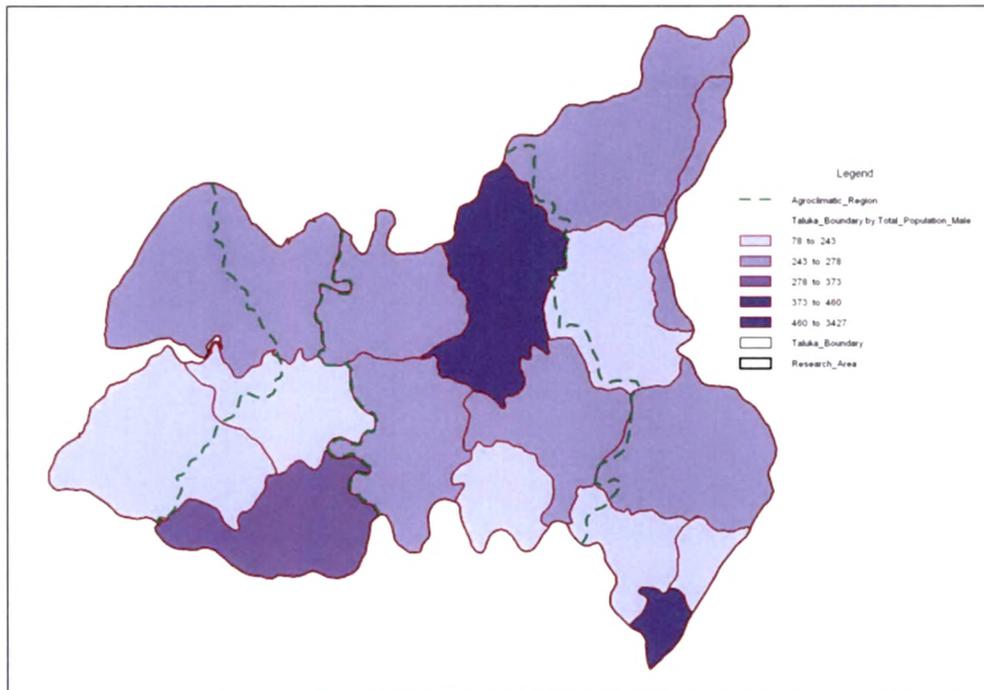


Figure 3.1

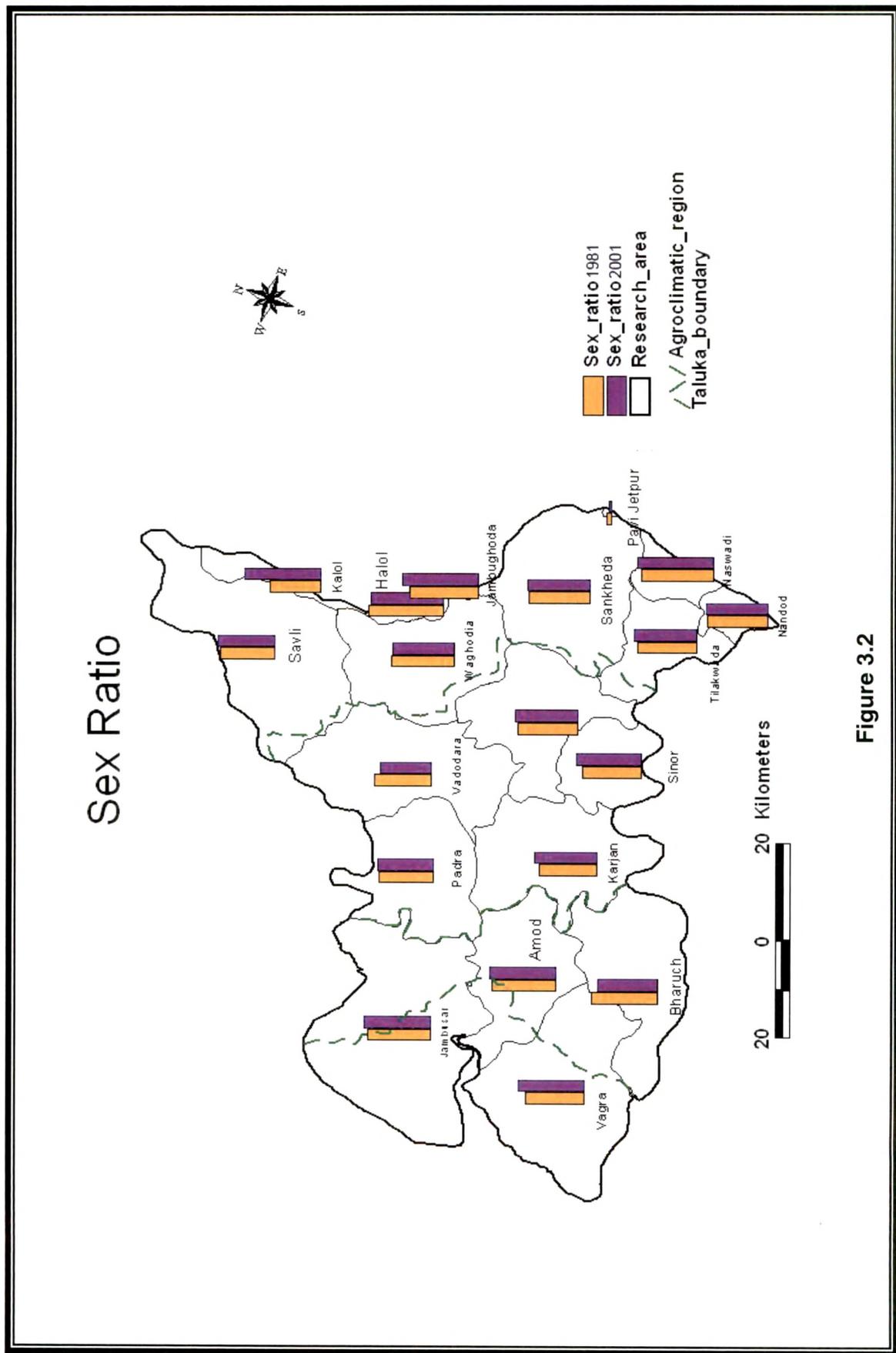


Figure 3.2

3.7 R and R Programme for the SSP Affected Persons

The initiation of the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) disturbed the original socio-cultural environment. The land use pattern and distribution of population and settlements have necessarily undergone changes. With the enormous expansion of the states role in promoting public welfare and economic development since independence acquisition of land for public purpose and industrialisation has been more numerous than ever before. While this is inevitable, promotion of public purpose has to be balanced with the rights of the individual whose land is acquired thereby often depriving him of his means of livelihood.

The individuals and institutions who are unavoidably to be deprived of their property rights in land need to be adequately compensated for the loss keeping in view the sacrifice they have to make for the larger interest of the community. The tendency of acquisition proceedings for long periods often causes hardship to the affected parties. (Sinha, 1996)

It is necessary, therefore to restructure the legislative frame work of land so that, it is more adequately accepted by the community in harmony with the rights of the individual.

The organisation Sardar Sarovar Punarvasavat Agency (SSPA) right from its establishment it is actively involved in the process of rehabilitation in form of implementing the policy and package. The organisation is taking care of grievances and complains of the PAP'S.

The resettlement of displaced persons is usually the most neglected aspect of the project management often the displaced are removed from their

home and hearth and put into hastily constructed and ill designed house in alien surrounding with little social integration. (Goyal, 1996)

But the policy by contrast, provide for the re-creation of social institution for the displaced. Houses are constructed on the same pattern as those left behind, except where upgradation is sought. Like wise the package provides for re-creation of the environment. These require close interaction between the displaced persons and the planners. (Goyal, 1996) The organisation has in house cells, which take care of, the different policy matters like

1. Planning.
2. Resettlement
3. Grievances Redresal cell.
4. Rehabilitation.

The PAP'S would be required to work on the construction of the new houses. It is necessary both to ensure a sense of involvement of the displaced with the resettlement site and to provide them with an opportunity to reconstruct their environment. Social forestry, creation of common facilities etc, may also be undertaken on lines similar to what they left behind.

It would; however be a mistake to assume that the new habitant need be an exact replica of the old. Instead, there is an upgradation of certain essential features like latrines, drainage, soak pits, roads, school ground, ponds, dispensaries, drinking water sources, panchayat-ghar and school. These improvements could play a major role in improving the quality of life for displaced persons. The policy/package provides for a minimum standard of quality of life Index for resettlement programme.

3.7.1 Salient Features of Liberalised Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of Gujarat

In Gujarat through the implementation of Government Resolution in 1987 & 1988, a very liberal and humanitarian package has been provided. The main features of this package are as follows:-

1. Land: Every co-sharer of original joint holding, every landless agriculture labourer, every encroacher on Government and forest land every major son of the above categories is to be provided 2 ha per family.
2. Every family is to be provided Rs. 45000/- for the construction of the core house in addition to a free plot of 500Sq. Mts.
3. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 4500/- per family.
4. An amount of Rs. 7000/- per family has been provided for the purchase of productive assets like bullocks and agricultural equipments.
5. House electrification free of cost.
6. Insurance for house, death, personal accident etc.
7. Irrespective of the number of families, a school and children's park in each resettlement site and a dispensary in each site where Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra oustees are resettled.

3.7.2 Model R&R policy

The provision relating to R&R in the final report of the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT) is more advanced than any other previous scheme. The liberalised Gujarat policy of R&R for the Narmada project has additional features and provides a basis for rehabilitation on a much more progressive and socially integrated basis than any such previous scheme.

Table 3.7: Submergence Villages and Project Affected Persons.

Sr. No	Details	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Total
01	Submergence village				
	Partly	16	33	192	241
	Fully	03	00	01	04
	Total	19	33	193	245
02	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	4600	3213	33014	40827
03	No. of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	18000	19650	89796	127446
04	NO. Of PAFs willing to settle in Gujarat	4600	999	14124	19723

Out of 40827 PAFs in 245 villages (19 in Gujarat, 33 in Maharashtra and 193 in Madhya Pradesh), about 18000 PAFs in Madhya Pradesh will lose only houses and not agricultural land and are required to be resettled in Madhya Pradesh. Of the remaining 22827 families in all the three states, about 19700 are likely to resettle in Gujarat, about 2200 in Maharashtra and about 900 in Madhya Pradesh.

Out of 193 submergence villages of Madhya Pradesh, the ratio of agricultural land being submerged is as follows: in 82 villages less than 10% , in 32 villages 11% to 25%, in 30 villages 26% to 50%, in 14 villages 51% to 75%, In 4 villages 76% to 90% and 1 village 100%. In 21 villages only habitation will be affected due to backwater effect and in 9 villages only Government wasteland will be submerged. (Table: 3.7)

3.7.3 Resettlement and rehabilitation in Gujarat

Table 3.8 contains information regarding availability of land and resettlement of PAFs in Gujarat as on 31. 10. 2004:

Table 3.8: Resettlement of PAFs

Sr. NO.	Particulars	Quantification
A.	Availability of land	
1	Total land acquired/purchased for allotment.	26158 ha.
2	Total land allotted to PAFs.	17105 ha.
3	Balance land available for allotment	9053 ha.
4	Additional land available (offers received price fixed by expert committee)	1381 ha.
B.	Resettlement of PAFs	
1	Total number of PAFs resettled in Gujarat	8631 PAFs

It is ensured that the land allotted to PAFs is of good quality either - Black, medium black or sandy loam and are suitable for agricultural purpose.

The PAFs in Gujarat have been relocated in 184 resettlements sites in the six district of Vadadora, Kheda, Bharuch, Narmada, Panchmahal and Surat. With respect to amenities, the following table contains information regarding some of the social infrastructure facilities provided in these sites.

(Table. 3.9)

Table 3.9: Social Infrastructure Facilities

Sr. No.	Particulars	Constructed	Under Construction
01	Primary Schools.	177	4
02	Dispensaries	100	1
03	Drinking water-open dug wells/Bore wells.	541	0
04	Piped water supply	97	0
05	Approach Road (Km.)	96	0
06	Internal Road (Km.)	215	0
07	Street Lights	184	0
08	Homestead Electrification	4669	0
09	Core House	6882	743

3.8 SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY RESULT

“India is a land of villages” as Mahatma Gandhi, said it. So the real population of India stays in the villages. The socio-economic studies of such people give us the picture of real people of India.

The socio-economic aspect will cover various social, cultural, economic and physical aspects of the rehabilitated peoples or the people affected by the projects (PAP's).

The socio-economic survey of the PAP's was conducted in the year 2004 for nine rehabilitated villages, three each from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The sample size of the survey was 100 rehabilitated families, which are rehabilitated in the talukas of Dabhoi and Sinor in Vadadora District of region – II.

3.8.1 Salient features of settlements

Like any other Indian villages these villages too has outstanding characteristics, which distinguish them from other villages of the area.

The structural location of villages shows unique characteristics. Generally villages are situated on the plain area or on hills, where cultivation is done in the adjoining areas but these villages had got unique structural placement. The villages have an exclusive area over which settlements are evenly scattered. All the settlements were planned by Sardar Sarovar Punarvasavat Agency (SSPA). The shape and size of the houses remained same through all the villages with accessibility to electricity. All the rehabilitated villages are in near vicinity to the state highways.

The Table 3.10 shows a typical Indian scenario. There is a difference between percentage ratio of male and female. The male percentage is 51.39 and that of female is 48.60.

Of 0 – 5-years, the age group has minimum population. The age group of 5 – 12 years had a moderate number. However the population starts increasing after 18 years and above. The maximum population is in the age group of 25 – 50 years, but however after 50 years of age the population starts declining. Hardships of life, lack of nutrition, bad habits like smoking and drinking start taking their toll.

The main religion of the rehabilitated population is Hinduism. The majority of the population is schedule tribe, comprising Tadvi, Vasava and Rathwa.

(A) Settlement format

Majority of the house have two rooms, a kitchen and a place to keep their animals. The houses were constructed by SSPA, with lined bricks and cement plaster, and having tin sheets or Mangalore tiles as their roofs. All the houses have a fixed pattern layout.

(B) Assets & living standards

The assets includes the house, commodities and other articles having a prominent economic value, and whose presence in the house gave a distinct picture of the living standard of the people. Some of the assets were present in each and every house e.g. all the houses were self owned and some of houses were built by themselves with financial assistance provided by SSPA. The prominent asset was a plough, which is seen as a backbone of their existence. Majority of the houses had assets like cart, bicycle, electronic gadgets like radio and television. A few houses owned tractor and telephone. Thus modernisation is reaching the remote corner of India. As in other Indian societies, here too, possession of assets gave a feeling of social dignity.

Availability of drinking or portable water is the most important aspect of life, be it either in rural or urban area. In these villages, the portable water availability has various sources. Water is available from hand pump or open well. Every house chose one of two alternatives depending upon the accessibility and quality of water.

(C) Health aspect:

The direct influence of, environment, bad ventilation in the houses, sanitation, hard life and bad habits like tobacco and liquor have played an

important role on the health conditions of the population. The people, normally

Table 3.10: Summary of Socio-economics Characteristics of Study Area

1.	Total No Of Houses Holds: 100 Total Households of Gujarat: 48 Total Households of Maharashtra: 37 Total Households of Madhya Pradesh: 15
2.	Total Population: 537 Total Male Population : 276 Total Female Population : 261
3.	Total Schedule Caste (SC) Population: NIL
4.	Total Schedule Tribe (ST) Population: 537. Main Tribes: Tadvi, Vasava, Rathwa.
5.	Total Literate Population: 111 Total Male Literate Population : 59 Total female Literate Population : 52
6.	General Educational Level: Primary Education.
7.	Religion: Hinduism.
8.	Family Occupation: Farming: 100 Services: 29
9.	Monthly Income of Family: (in Rs.) 0 – 1000 : 39 1001 – 2500 : 29 2501 – 5000 : 24 5000 – 10000 : 0 > 10000 : 01
10.	Average Size of Family: 4 Persons : 32 4 – 7 Persons : 52 > 7 persons : 16

visited the government health center and the mobile dispensary services provided by SSPA.

(D) Economic aspect

Every human being does some or the other economic activity in order to survive. The rural economy consists mostly of agriculture. The occupational trend reveals, a total agriculture economy, just like any other Indian village. In the context of principal occupation, nearly 77.5 per cent of people and households are agriculturist and 22.4 per cent are engaged in other activities like service with Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd (SSNNL). Thus agriculture turns out to be the lifeline of the population.

Along with agriculture, the people have live stock property, which also constitutes the economic standards. Every house would either have a cow or a buffalo. They use part of the milk for their own use and the rest is sent to dairy industry. Similarly poultry and goats are owned. This shows the changing food habits. Majority of the population is vegetarian.

3.9 Conclusion

Based on the facts from the data, field survey and above all, one's personal observation and noting, a clear picture emerges out. Thus conclusions of the socio-economic conditions of the area can be summed as follows.

Majority of houses have a fixed layout. The houses consist of 2 to 3 rooms. The livestock wealth is most important for the villagers. These consist of cow, buffalow, bullocks, goats and poultry.

The absence of facilities for disposal of waste water and garbage affects the sanitation. Majority of health hazards are due to the inefficiency in handling this aspect.

The people, of these villages are backward, with low levels of education. Only 22 per cent have studied in school (maximum up to 10th standard)

A large percent of population is engaged in agriculture sector and few of them are working with SSNNL, as compensation package of rehabilitation.

All the families have received the rehabilitation benefits in total, in terms of land, house, maintenance allowance, a pair of bullock and forty five thousand rupees as cash for miscellaneous expenses.

All the rehabilitated families now have accessibility to health care, education, water, electricity, road, communication and irrigation facility on advent of Narmada canal.

Thus the over all socio-economic status of the rehabilitated population shows a positive change. However the new environment is not the exact replica in which the people lived earlier. This fact remains a source of dissatisfaction among the rehabilitated population.

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VIEW OF REHABILITATED VILLAGES BY SSPA



DISPENSARY

