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**REPORT  
ON  
DEVELOPMENT, DISPLACEMENT  
AND TRIBALS OF ASSAM**

MS

**Conducted By-  
ASSAM INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH FOR TRIBALS AND  
SCHEDULED CASTES, KHANAPARA, GUWAHATI-22**

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55/1

## PREFACE

The tribals constitute 8.2 % of the total population of India according to the 2001 census. Out of this, they constitute about 55.1% of the total displaced persons as a result of developmental projects like dams, mining, industries and conservation of nature. This displacement have taken place as a result of the development of projects related to water resources, defence establishments, transport and communications, power plants, industries, mines, human resource development and others.

Usually the term “development” refers to growth, progress, modernization etc. But economic growth should subserve the cause of social development also. But in India, with the introduction of developmental schemes, vast segment of the tribal population are displaced from their natural habitat and their lives have been marginalized. Simultaneously they are also subjected to innumerable forms of exploitation. So it is in this ground, the new concept “development induced displacement” has come up.

The present study has been undertaken to find out the status of the tribals within the particular area, which has been result of various development initiatives aimed at improving the overall conditions of the tribal communities amidst the displacement due to development projects.

The issue of displacement has become relevant to the Northeast in the present state, as the some of the projects like oil refineries and cement plants have displaced people. Displacement is expected to increase during the next decade.

The study on ‘**Development , Displacement and Tribals of Assam**’ has been conducted in three areas in Assam where development induced displacement of tribal people have taken place .The areas that were selected are Lepetkatta in Dibrugarh district where the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited ( BCPL) has come into being, Dhakuakhana subdivision of North Lakhimpur district where the Geo Tube has been introduced and Dhemaji district where the Bogibeel Railway cum Bridge is being constructed.

We are grateful to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi and WPT & BC Department. Government of Assam for entrusting this Directorate for carrying out

research studies on issues related to tribes. Thanks are also due to various individuals, local leaders, departments for extending necessary help, without whose co-operation the project would not have been completed in the specific time frame. I acknowledge the valuable guidance and help extended in course of the project, by Mr. G.C. Kakati, Joint Director . I thank to Dr. G.C. Sharma Thakur, ex- Director, AIRTSC, for providing valuable inputs for the study. I offer my sincere thanks to Dr. Farzana Begum, Research Officer, AIRTSC who was entrusted with the task of conducting this research study. I also offer my thanks to the Sr. Investigators and other Investigators without whose cooperation this study would not have been possible. On the whole, I offer my thanks to all other officers and staff of this Directorate for their help and co-operation in conducting the Study.

In fine, I tender my thanks to the people of the areas under the Study, who extended their unconditional and whole hearted cooperation to make the study to its successful end.

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## **CONTENTS**

<b>CHAPTER - I</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Page</b>
A)	Development, Displacement and Tribals of Assam – Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd, Lepetkata Dibrugarh, Dibrugarh District	
B)	The Bogibeel Bridge cum Railway Project – Dhemaji, Dhemaji District	1 - 8
C)	The Geotube Embankment Project – Dhakuakhana, Lakhimpur District	
<b>CHAPTER – II</b>	<b>Objective, Methodology , Sampling</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CHAPTER – III</b>		
a)	Data Analysis – Village Schedule ,BCPL	10-20
b)	Data Analysis, Household Schedule, BCPL	20-30
c)	Data Analysis - Village Schedule, Bogibeel Bridge Project	31-42
d)	Data Analysis – Household Schedule, Bogibeel Bridge Project	42-51
e)	Data Analysis - Village Schedule, Geotube Embankment Project	52-68
f)	Data Analysis – Household Schedule, Geotube Embankment Project	68-81
<b>CHAPTER – IV</b>	<b>Findings of the Study</b>	
A)	BCPL, Lepetkata Dibrugarh	82-86
B)	Bogibel Bridge Project	86-89
C)	Geotube Embankment Project	89-96
<b>CHAPTER V</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>97-102</b>
<b>CHAPTER VI</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>103</b>



## **CHAPTER – I**

### **Development, Displacement and Tribals of Assam**

#### **Introduction**

In the post Independence period, industrial establishments grew leaps and bounds in India in various sectors like defence establishments, transport and communication , power plants, industries, human resource development etc., which have had their adverse effects in the form of displacement of the indigenous people whose habitat mostly lay in the areas selected for such development activities. The ethnic groups like to live in natural surrounding far from the madding crowds occupying sizable land and the planners and administrative in search of suitable land for industries etc, generally select those areas. As a result , the tribal people are adversely effected , requiring them to shift to another site which creates imbalance in their socio-economic life.

In Assam, displacement of tribals took place when the Government implemented Dhansiri Irrigation Project, Nagaon Paper Mill (HPC) , Bongaigaon Petro Chemical Project, Namrup Fertilizer Corporation and recently Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited Project . Besides, East West Corridor displaced the tribals in various districts. No doubt compensation and rehabilitation have been arranged but the emotional attachment to the ancestral land and socio economic loss could not be satiated with these benevolent measures. Even in receiving compensation and rehabilitation, there are anomalies as reflected in the studies conducted by the Assam Institute of Research for Tribals and Scheduled Castes.

In this backdrop, the Institute had undertaken a study entitled Development, Displacement and Tribals of Assam to find out whether displacement of tribals had taken place.

The present study covers three areas namely Dibrugarh in Dibrugarh district, Dhakuakhana in Lakhimpur district and Dhemaji in Dhemaji district.

### **A. Lepetkata**

The Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd (B.C.P.L), a joint venture promoted by GAIL (India) which has 70 p.c. stake in it with the remaining 30 p.c. has been equally shared by Oil India Limited (OIL), Numaligarh Refineries and the Assam Government is situated at Lepetkata, in Dibrugarh District. The project is a part of the implementation of the Assam Accord signed between Government of India and Assam Agitation Leaders on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1985. The site selected for the project is at Lepetkata, 15 kms from Dibrugarh town on 37<sup>th</sup> National Highway along the river Sessa in Assam. The project is surrounded by tea estate and naturally the tea and ex-tea tribes are affected persons. The joint venture agreement was signed on 18-10-2006 and the B.C.P.L. was registered on 08-01-2007. The project is yet to be completed.

The total land earmarked for the project is around 3303 Bighas and the breakup is :

1. Private land under acquisition 3030 B-1K-1L.
2. Government land 273B-3K-14L.

Total land 3303B-4K-15L.

The acquisition process of 3030 Bighas has been taken up through 10 Nos. of Land Acquisition cases. Necessary notification in this regard under 6(1) has been published. The State Government has identified the land for township of the project and Zirat enumeration has been completed on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2006 and the estimate for all the cases have been approved by the Revenue Department. The Government of Assam had sanctioned Rs. 59 crores to meet the value of the land to be converted into equity participation in the project by the Government. Rs. 18 crores had been handed over to the District Administration for payment of land revenue to the pattadars. The ceiling of Rs. 41 crores had been obtained to complete the land acquisition process.

Meanwhile Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh published detailed progress of Zirat/land value distribution of acquired land for the Gas Cracker Project. It was found that out of 10 cases referred to above. Zirat amount was paid to 8 Nos. of villages. In respect of payment of land value out of 10 villages, only 6 villages have been provided with the same. Lands remaining under encroachment of 6 villages are shown below.

1.	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon (Beheating T.E.)	Approx 38 Bighas
2.	45 No. Balai F.S. Grant B	Approx 90 Bighas
3.	Barpathar Kakati Gaon (Beheating T.E.)	Approx 26 Bighas
4.	Lepetkata Bongali Gaon (Individual PP/AP Land)	Approx 45 Bighas
5.	Barpathar Kakati Gaon (Individual PP/AP Land)	Approx 52 Bighas
6.	Barpathar Kakati Gaon ( Lepetkata T.E)	Approx 32 Bighas

Following details are available from the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh regarding land acquisition affairs.

Total acquired land	3030 Bigha – 1 Katha – 01 Lessa
Handed over	2377 “ - 4 “ - 09 “
Encroached land	219 “ - -
Land for rehabilitation	52 “ - -
Beheating land	381 “ - 1 Katha - 12 Lessa
	(Zirat not yet paid)

Regarding financial involvement, following information is available from Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh.

Total amount received	-	Rs. 57 crores
Total amount distributed	-	Rs. 31.50 crores

#### Yet to be paid

A) Land value Lepetkata T.E.	-	Rs. 8.82 crores
B) Beheating T.E case No. DRA 7/2006 and DRA 12/2006	-	-
(Both Zirat and Land value due to court injunction :-		Rs. 12.44 crores
C) 8% Establishment cost :-		Rs. 4.25 crores
2% Contingency cost :-		Rs. 1.05 crores
Additional cost land revenue:-		Rs. 0.10 crores

Following are the details of encroached and non encroached land acquired for the Gas Cracker Project (Land Acquisition case wise)

Sl. No	L A Case No.	Total Amount of Land	Name of the village	Land under encroached with dwelling house	Land amount free from encroachment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		B - K - L		B - K - L	B - K - L
1.	DRA8/2006	869 1 17	45 No Balai FS Grant	90 - -	779 - 1 - 17
2.	DRA9/2006	593 0 2	Ghooramia TE (Lepetkata Bongali)	NIL	593 0 2
3.	DRA10/2006	450 0 0	45 No Balai FS -CS land	NIL	450 0 0
4.	DRA11/2006	4 2 7	Orbain TE (Borpathar Kakati gaon)	NIL	4 2 7
5.	DRA13/2006	95 0 0	Lepetkata Bongali Gaon (Individual PP/AP land)	45 0 0	50 0 0
6.	DRA14/2006	188 2 18	Borpathar Kakati gaon (Individual PP/AP land)	52 0 0	136 2 18
7.	DRA15/2006	122 3 11	Borpathar Kakati gaon Lepetkata TE (Upper Assam)	32 0 0	90 3 11
8.	DRA7/2006	228 2 8	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon Beheating TE	56 2 10	172 0 18
9.	DRA12/2006	152 4 0 4	Borpathar Kakati Gaon (Beheating TE)	31 2 10	121 1 14
10.	Govt. land	173 3 14	Borpathar Kachari gaon and Lepetkata Bongali gaon	NIL	273 3 14
Grand Total	2978 - 1- 1			306 - 4 - 0	2671- 2 - 01

## B. The Bogibeel Bridge Project

Retrospectively speaking, Bogibeel bridge site was selected way back in pre Independent era, specifically 1927, across the Brahmaputra by the then British and Indian engineers. During those days, even after Independence, the district of Lakhimpur constituted two sub divisions namely North Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh and the colonial administrators felt the necessity of a bridge as the head quarters at Dibrugarh could not fully devote towards the needs and aspirations of the people of the North bank of the river



Brahmaputra. But due to various socio-political reasons the plan could not be materialized.

In the post Independence period, due to persistent demand for a bridge connecting North and South bank of the river Brahmaputra by the Dibrugarh Nagarik Sangha in 1962, survey work on the site was resumed by RITES (Rail India Technical and Engineering Services) in 1967.

Former Dibrugarh M P, Sri Sarbananda Sonowal took keen interest in the proposed project and due to persistent efforts, the district administration in Dhemaji and Dibrugarh have initiated land acquisition work to facilitate laying of a four laned highway approach to the bridge to connect National Highway No. 52 on the North Bank and N.H. 37 on the South Bank. The highway link would be executed by the Assam P.W.D. while the cost of acquisitioned land is being borne by the Railways.

The design of this ambitious plans over the river Brahmaputra containing 47 pillars would be completed by 2013. The work on the super structure would begin by the end of 2011. The design of the bridge is the latest in bridge building anywhere in the world.

Initially the length of the bridge was designed to be 4.3 kilometers having double deck with the lower deck having two B.G. railway tracks and the upper deck with three carriageways and footpath on either side. However, the length has been modified and will now be almost 5 kilometer long.

### **C. Geo Tube Embankment at Matmara.**

The great Earthquake of 1950 caused irreparable loss to the riverine Mising population. The river Brahmaputra became shallow and flood waters caused heavy damage to the agricultural and homestead lands. Government under the flood control development constructed embankments but these were of no avail. The turbulent rain waters used to damage the embankments every year inundating the Mising villages. The people became landless due to silting of the agricultural lands. As the prevailing embankments could not serve the purpose as was reflected in the heavy destruction of men and materials during the floods of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, government planned to

build embankments involving high-tech appliances like Geo tube on experimental basis at Matmara under Dhakuakhana Sub Division of Lakhimpur district.

The project started in 2009 at a distance of 4 kms from the river edge along the Brahmaputra. The project site is located at a distance of 8 kms from the Sub Divisional Headquarter of Dhakuakhana. The entire area is inhabited by the Misings, a plains tribe.

The Geo tube embankment concept is the first of its kind in the country designed for permanent solution to the recurring flood of the river Brahmaputra. The total distance of the embankment runs to a distance of 5 kms from Mishing Baligaon i.e. the zero point to Jaji Matmara along the river bank. The project was completed in the year 2010 and at present the river flows along side the embankment providing some relief to the tribal people.

#### **A Brief Introduction of the Dhakuakhana Sub Division**

There are two subdivisions of Lakhimpur district namely Lakhimpur and Dhakuakhana. The Matmara Geo Tube Embankment falls under the latter subdivision. Dhakuakhana comprises an area of 659 Sq.km with a total population of 2,58,000. The Dhakuakhana Development Block in which the present Project lies, covers the project site between the Brahmaputra and Subansiri rivers.

The Misings constitute the major tribe in the Sub Division with an approximate population of 72000 as per records of the SDO Dhakuakhana.

The main source of livelihood of the people of the subdivision is agriculture and allied activities. Industries are conspicuous by their absence. Besides agriculture, the people engage themselves in petty business and jobs in unorganized sectors. The rural people are still practicing the traditional income sources likes sericulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry. The rearing of silk worm and reeling of silk thread is also resorted to. Endi clothes are woven by many families belonging to tribal and non tribal communities. The Muga farm at Dhakuakhana provides facilities to the Muga rearers and weavers.

Regarding transport and communication, the Sub Division is lagging much behind . Situated at a distance of 78 kms from Lakhimpur district headquarter,

surface communication is the only way to go to the headquarter and during summer, the communication is snapped often due to flood. One has to travel through Gogamukh, a growth centre, lying at a distance of 38 kms from Dhakuakhana on N.H. 52 and then traverse the rest of the distance along the state highway. One can imagine the plight of the road users when the time of about 3 hours is taken to cover 40 kms of journey.

The Sub Divisional headquarter of Dhakuakhana lies at a distance of 28 kms from the district headquarter of Dhemaji. Many people prefer to go to Sivasagarh town via Disang ghat, the distance across the river Brahmaputra is 27 kms. Similarly the people of Dhakuakhana come to Majuli, the biggest river island, lying at a distance of 25 kms. It may be mentioned that the journeys to all the places entail good amount of time, money and physical hazard.

The main causes for the economic stagnation in the sub division are lack of transport and communication facilities coupled with recurring flood and erosion of the river Brahmaputra and the Subansiri. Due to loss of agricultural lands in flood, year after year, the agriculture based economy of the tribal people is badly affected.

The area is in a depression and contains vast stretches of wet land. However the wet lands are exploited as fisheries. The river Sarikaria is flowing by the Dhakuakhana township. The Subansiri, Koha and Sampora are other rivers flowing through the Sub Division. These rivers are the potential source of various kinds of fish and fishing has rich potentiality to grow as a flourishing business.

Dhakuakhana is the house of 2715 hectares of forests and the local people are benefited from the forests. The Misings build their houses with locally available materials like bamboo, wood, thatch, Ikra and they collect the same from forests.

There are three bird sanctuaries in the Sub Division namely Bordoiban, Sampora Bordoloni and Kuwabari possessing potentialities of attracting tourists provided better transport and communication is ensured.

There are good number of educational institutions. Dhakuakhana can boast of having the first M V school established as early as 1872. This was followed by setting up the first Girls' M V school in the year 1936. Matmara is proud of possessing the formal educational institution in the British Colonial period in 1936. At present the Sub Division has a Basic Training Centre, two full fledged degree colleges along with another

two degree colleges yet to receive financial assistance from the State Government, 11 Junior Colleges, 5 Higher Secondary schools, 2 Industrial Training Institutions, 111 High Schools, 100 M E schools, 21 M V schools and 328 L P schools. But due to geographical and economic factors, the Misings are yet to reach the standard of state's percentage of literacy. The flood waters of the river Brahmaputra caused the people to shift their habitations very often. Not only that, the first All Assam Miri H E school established in 1936 at Dhakuakhana became the casualty so much so that till now the school had to be shifted four times to various locations.

## CHAPTER - II

**OBJECTIVES** : The main objectives of the study are :

- 1 To find out the perception of the people regarding the Development Projects undertaken (a) BCPL at Lepetkata, Dibrugarh, (b) Bogibeel Bridge-cum-Railway Project-Dhemaji, (c) Geo Tube Embankment Project, Dhakuakhana, Lakhimpur.
- 2 To find out whether the Development Projects have an adverse effect on the people's life and livelihood.
- 3 To find out if the Development Projects have had an adverse effect on the societies, culture and identities of the ethnic groups.
- 4 To find out if the Development Projects have pushed people towards economic and cultural poverty and impoverished them.
- 5 To find out the rehabilitation package offered to the affected people.
- 6 To examine the issues of benefits, access to and ownership of resources after the people were relocated.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Participant observation method with the help of structured schedules separately for village and households was adopted. People of various ages and sexes have been incorporated who became victims of displacement. Investigators were engaged to collect the data. The Institute's officers supervised the work of the investigators by visiting the Project sites as well as the displaced households and villages.

### **SAMPLE DESIGN**

Three displaced tribal villages of BCPL, seven displaced tribal villages of Bogibeel Bridge Project and 10 displaced tribal villages of Geo Tube Embankment Project were selected at random basis from the affected villages.

## CHAPTER - III

### (a) Data Analysis of Village Schedule – BCPL

Three villages were selected for data collection .These were Borguri Sonowal Gaon, Lepetkata Kachari Gaon and Borpathar Kakati Gaon . Details of the villages are shown in Table-1

**TABLE-1**

**Names of selected Villages, Block, GP, Revenue Circle and Police Station in the Surveyed Villages**

District	Block	Villages	Gaon Panchayat	Rev circle	Police Station
Dibrugarh	Barbarua	Borguri Sonowal Gaon	Retia Kakati GP	West Circle Dibrugarh	Barbarua P S
		Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	Dulia Kakati GP	West Circle Dibrugarh	Barbarua P S
		Borpathar KakatoGaon	Dulia Kakati GP	West Circle Dibrugarh	Barbarua P S

As regards sample size village and households of the surveyed villages it has been found that Borguri Sonowal Gaon was a new settlement and had 24 households after commencement of the project. In Lepetkata Kachari Gaon there were 360 households in the village before commencement of the project but the number of households came down to 350 after commencement of the project. In Borpathar Kakati Gaon 129 households were found and there were 120 households after commencement of the project. Details are shown in Table -2

**TABLE-2**

**Sample Size of Village and Households before and after commencement of the project**

District and Sub -Division	Block	Villages	No. of house-holds before commencement	No. of households after commencement
Dibrugarh	Borbarua	Borguri Sonowal Gaon	-	24
	Lepetkata	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	360	350
	Lepetkata	Borpathar KachariGaon	129	120



The Lepetkata Kachari Gaon is inhabited by ex tea garden and tea garden labourers while the Borpathar Kachari Gaon is inhabited by tea and ex tea garden tribes and the Ahoms who belong to the other Backward Classes of Assam. The population of these villages including households before commencement of the project have been shown below :

**TABLE-3**

**Names of Villages with Population, Households and Ethnic Communities of the Villages (Before commencement of the Project)**

District	Villages	Population			No of households	Ethnic communities of the villages
		Male	Female	Total		
Dibrugarh	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	967	915	1882	360	OBC (Lepetkata)
	Borpathar Kachari Gaon	406	381	787	105	OBC (Tea tribe & Ahoms)
		1693	1581	3274	586	

After commencement of the project the pattern of population and households has undergone some changes which are shown below in a tabular form.

**TABLE-4**

**Names of Villages with Population, Households and Ethnic Communities of the Villages (After commencement of the Project)**

District	Villages	Population			No of households	Ethnic communities of the villages
		Male	Female	Total		
Dibrugarh	Borguri Sonowal Gaon	67	69	136	24	Sonowal Kachari
	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	943	934	1877	350	OBC (Lepetkata)
	Borpathar Kachari Gaon	377	368	745	120	OBC (Tea tribe & Ahoms)
		1387	1371	2758	494	

All the surveyed villages are in plains and the settlement pattern is agglomerated. The Borguri Sonowal village was established in 2008 while Lepetkata Kachari Gaon and Borpathar Kakati Gaon were established as early as 1915 and 1900 respectively.

Regarding boundaries of the villages before and after commencement have been shown in tabular forms below:

**TABLE-5**

**Boundaries of the selected Villages (before commencement of the project)**

District	Villages	Boundary of the villages			
		East	West	North	South
Dibrugarh	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	Bolai Ali	N H 37	Barbarua PS	Tuli Ali
	Borpathar Kachari Gaon	Bolai T.E	N H 37	Changmai Guria Gaon	-

**TABLE-6**

**Boundaries of the selected Villages (after commencement of the project)**

District	Name of villages	Boundary of the villages			
		East	West	North	South
Dibrugarh	Borguri Sonowal Gaon	Dulia Gaon	BCPL township	Dainijan Gaon	Dulia Gaon
	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	Bolai Ali	N H 37	Barbarua PS	BCPL project-
	Borpathar Kachari Gaon	Bolai T.E	N H 37	Changmai Guria Gaon	BCPL Project

It has been observed that before commencement of the project 2 villages namely Lepetkata Kachari gaon and Borpathar Kachari Gaon had more than 1600 Bighas of land each respectively but after the commencement of the project some changes have taken place in respect of size of settlement. The new village of Borguri Sonowal Gaon has less than 1300 Bighas, Lepetkata Kachari Gaon has 1500-1600 Bighas and Borpathar Kakati Gaon has more than 1600 Bighas of land.

As regards size of agricultural land before commencement of the project 2 villages had more than 900 Bighas each while after commencement one village has 600-700 Bighas and another village has 800-900 Bighas only. The two villages had periodic

patta land before commencement of the project while after commencement of the project 2 villages have periodic patta and one village has Tauzi Bahira patta.

Before commencement of the project 2 villages had benefits of Assam State Transport Corporation at a distance of 10-14 kms where as distance to ASTC increased to 14-18 km for 2 villages and 10-14 km for one village.

Auto Van, bicycle, are the common mode of conveyance of the villages both in pre and post commencement of the BCPL project.

As regards condition of the village roads , one village has katcha fair weather road and two villages have gravelled roads in pre and post commencement of the project.

All the three villages have TV, Radio, newspaper and telephone facilities. Two villages have community centre each and one village has a library.

Regarding health facilities before commencement of BCPL, 2 villages had PHCs at a distance of less than 2 km and 2-4 km respectively. 2 villages had medical sub centres at a distance of less than 2 km. Similarly State Dispensary and private hospital were located at a distance of above 10 kms from the villages. Private medical doctors are available within-less than 2 kms. One village gets assistance from trained birth attendant within 2 kms and another village has no such facility. Medical shop is available within less than 1 km ( 1 village). Details are shown in the following table.

**TABLE-7**

**Health facilities in the surveyed villages before the commencement of the project.**

District	Facilities	Distance of the villages (in km.)						
		>2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10	No data
Dibrugarh	PHC	1	1					
	Medical Sub Center	2						
	State Dispensary						2	
	Private Hospital						2	
	Private Medical doctor	1	1					
	Village health guide	2						
	Trained Birth Attendant	1						1
	Private pharmacy/ medical shop	1	1					
	Other shops							

Table below shows the health facilities in the surveyed villages after commencement of the project. It has been observed that not much changes have taken place before and after commencement of the project. However, one PHC, one each of state dispensary private hospital, private medical doctor and private pharmacy/medical shop increased in the villages after commencement of the project.

**TABLE – 8**

**Health facilities in the surveyed villages after commencement of the project.**

District	Facilities	Distance of the villages (in km.)						
		>2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10	No data
Dibrugarh	PHC	1	2					
	Medical Sub Center	2						1
	State Dispensary						3	
	Private Hospital						3	
	Private Medical doctor	1	2					
	Village health guide	2						1
	Trained Birth Attendant	1						2
	Private pharmacy /medical shop	1	2					
	Other shops							

As regards civic facilities before commencement of the project, 2 post offices are located within 0-2 km of the village. The telegraph office is located beyond 10 kms. Two Veterinary dispensaries are located at a distance of 0-2 km and 2-4 kms. Bank, however is found within 0-2 km. Cooperative societies and cinema halls are located beyond 10 kms. There are two Mahila Samitis and religious institutions within 0-2 km.

**TABLE – 9**

**Civic facilities in the surveyed villages before the commencement of the project.**

District	Civic and other Facilities	Distance of the villages-(in km.)					
		>2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Dibrugarh	Post Office	2					
	Telegraph Office						2
	Veterinary/Dispensary/Hospital	1	1				
	Bank	2					
	Cooperative Society						2
	Cinema Hall						2
	Mahila Samity	2					
	Religious Institutions	2					

One more post office within 2 -4, one additional telegraph office beyond 10 km, one more veterinary dispensary at a distance of 4-6 km, one more bank at a distance of 2-4 km one more each of Cooperative society and cinema hall and one more Mahila Samity are found in the villages after the commencement of the project.

**TABLE – 10**

**Civic facilities in the surveyed villages after the commencement of the project.**

District	Civic and other Facilities	Distance of the villages (in km.)					
		>2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Dibrugarh	Post Office	1	2				
	Telegraph Office						3
	Veterinary/Dispensary/Hospital	1		2			
	Bank	1	2				2
	Cooperative Society						3
	Cinema Hall						
	Mahila Samity	2					2
	Religious Institutions	3					2

As regards educational facilities before commencement of the project, 2 each of pre-primary, L.P., M.E. H.E schools were located in the village before commencement of the project. Two colleges, however were located beyond 10 kms.

**TABLE – 11**

**Educational facilities in the surveyed villages before the commencement of the project.**

District	Category	Distance of the villages ( in km)					
		<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Dibrugarh							
	Pre-primary school	2					
	Lower primary school	2					
	Middle E School	2					
	High school	2					
	College						2
	Adult Education Centre						

After commencement of the project 1 L P school at a distance of 2-4 km, one ME school at the same distance and one HE school at the same distance and one college beyond 10 km were included in the surveyed villages.

**TABLE – 12**

**Educational facilities in the surveyed villages after the commencement of the project.**

District	Category	Distance of the villages ( in km)					
		<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Dibrugarh	Pre-primary school	2					
	Lower primary school	2	1				
	Middle E School	1	2				
	High school	1	2				
	College						3
	Adult Education Centre						

There are altogether 87 children, 43 boys and 44 girls in the L P and M E standard of the surveyed villages. It is seen that number of girls in primary standard is more than boys.

There is no drop out cases in this standard. As regards implementation of education welfare schemes , there are provisions of midday meal in the schools of Lepetkata Kachari and Borpathar Kakatigaon. In the Borguri village the L P school is under construction.

Implementation of Sarba Siksha Abhijan schemes has been satisfactory. This involves midday meal, free supply of books and exercise books , etc.

As regards sanitary system, before commencement of the project the villagers did not possess sanitary toilets. They used katcha latrines. But after implementation of the project the villagers are constructing sanitary latrines.

The drainage system deserve much improvement.

Agriculture was the main occupation of the villagers before implementation of the project. Some of the villagers were employed in the tea estates. But after implementation of the project, lands have been requisitioned for the project and now most of the villagers are daily wage earners.



The electricity facility is available in the villages particularly after the commissioning of the project as the new village i.e. Borguri Sonowal Gaon has 18 nos of households with electricity. Two hundred fifty households of Lepetkata Kachari Gaon had electricity before the project but after the implementation of project the number of households having electricity rose to 300 while the number of households of Borpathar Kakati gaon increased from 50 to 90 in the post commencement period of the project.

The villagers depend upon tube wells and ring well for their water supply. Before commencement of the project there were 2 tube wells and 2 ring wells in Lepetkata Kachari Gaon and Borpathar Kakoti Gaon. After commencement of the project one tube well more was found in the former village in addition to the existing ones.

The villagers were informed about the project when the final approval of the same came. A meeting was arranged where the villagers attended. A local committee of the villagers of the three villages was constituted to assist the project authorities.

#### **Acquisition of land from the villages**

Most of the villagers had to spare their lands for the project , of course, the government compensated the loss. Quite a few families were left absolutely landless and homeless but they were also provided with agricultural land and homestead land by the authorities. Table below shows the number of affected families in each village.

**TABLE – 13**

#### **Total Number of affected households in each village**

<b>District</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Total affected households</b>
Dibrugarh	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	62
	Borpathar Kakoti Gaon	108
Total		<b>170</b>

One hundred forty eight households had lost agricultural land. In Lepetkata there were 49 households and in Borpathar Kakati Gaon 99 households lost agricultural lands. Table below shows the position of losing agricultural lands by the household.

**TABLE – 14****Total Number of households have lost land (agricultural)**

District	Villages	Total affected households
Dibrugarh	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	49
	Borpathar Kakoti Gaon	99

Twenty four households lost residential houses and homestead lands which is shown below in the table.

**TABLE-15****Total Number of households have lost houses and homestead land**

District	Villages	Residential houses and homestead
Dibrugarh	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	13
	Borpathar Kakoti Gaon	11

It may be appreciated that the authorities duly rehabilitated, resettled the above 24 families besides providing compensation.

**TABLE – 16****Total Number of households rehabilitated , resettled, received compensation**

District	Villages	Rehabilitated	Resettled
Dibrugarh	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon	13	13
	Borpathar Kakoti Gaon	11	11

The displaced families numbering 24 were settled in a village newly established called Borguri Sonowal Gaon. Both concrete and Assam Type houses were provided. The village road is brick soling. Electricity has been provided to the village. One L P school building is under construction. Besides land is allotted for a Namghar (public congregational hall).

As regards type of compensation 24 families of Borguri Sonowal, were provided with land and cash, while 38 families of Lepetkata got cash benefits. Eleven families of the same village were provided with land and cash. Similarly 91 persons of

Borpathar Kakati Gaon got cash benefit and 8 persons of the same village were provided with land and cash. Details are shown in the following table.

**TABLE – 18**

**Total Number of Persons from Villages and Type of Compensation received**

Sl No	Name of villages	Total no. of persons							
		land	cash	job	All three	Land & cash	Land & job	Cash & job	Nothing
1	Borguri Sonowal					24			
2	Lepetkata Kachari		38			11			
3	Borpathar Kakoti		91			8			

**Socio-Economic problems arising out of Displacement and type of Loss**

As shown above, many families were uprooted from the ancestral homes and there are considerable economic imbalances. The traditional village life has been affected as men and machinery of BCPL are busy round the clock. Besides due to establishment of the heavy industry occupying sufficient grazing lands, the villagers are facing acute scarcity of cattle feed. There is no open field for children to play. The essential house building materials like bamboos, trees etc. have become extinct causing much difficulties to the villagers. Due to movement of machineries in N H 37, communication problem became acute for the villagers.

As regards type of loss and valuation estimated and received it is observed that after proper estimated valuation the displaced persons were provided within a month. The valuation received by the effected villages have been shown below

**TABLE – 19**

**Type of Loss and the Valuation estimated and Received**

Sl No	Village	Type of Loss	Valuation estimated	Valuation received
1	Borguri Sonowal Gaon	School, house, electricity, tubewell		42,30,000.00
2	Lepetkata Kachari Gaon			59546139.00
3	Borpathar Kakoti Gaon			31014498.00

Regarding expedition of the compensation paid to the effected persons, the villagers appeared to be satisfied but they were not very happy with the value of land determined by the authority.

As regards utilization of the compensation money, most of the villagers utilized the same in construction of house, telephone connection, purchasing mobile set, furniture etc. A few villagers purchased cars also. Very few persons kept the money in banks.

It was pleasant to learn that there was no bureaucratic hurdle while receiving compensation amount.

However due to setting up the project 22 nos. of cases have been lodged and all are yet to be decided.

In order to involve the local people also to get proper justice in respect of valuation of land, receipt of compensation, etc., the villagers constituted a body entitled 'Lepatkata Anchalik Krishak Dabi Samity'.

### **Data Analysis of Household Schedule**

(b) There are 168 households in the three surveyed villages with a population of 905, male 465, female 440 with respective percentages of 51.38 and 48.62. Details are shown in Table 1 and Table 2

**TABLE - 1**

**Table – 1 Showing Total no. of Households and Total Population**

Total no.of households	Total population					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
168	465	51.38	440	48.62	905	100

There are 253 married male persons (54.41%) and 199 (42.80%) unmarried male persons and 13 (2.80%) widowers male persons in the surveyed villages.

As regards female marital status there are 257 (58.44%) married, 148 (33.62) unmarried and 35 widowed (7.94%) persons in the surveyed villages. Details of male and female married, unmarried, bachelor, widowed persons are shown in the following table.

TABLE – 2

Table – 2 Showing Household Population by Age and Sex

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
< - 1	13	1.44	18	1.99	31	3.43
1-5	43	4.75	33	3.65	76	8.40
5-10	27	2.98	15	1.66	42	4.64
10 -15	30	3.31	23	2.54	53	5.86
15 – 20	32	3.54	33	3.65	65	7.18
20 – 25	35	3.87	58	6.41	93	10.28
25 – 30	68	7.51	56	6.19	124	13.70
30 – 35	44	4.86	53	5.86	97	10.72
35 – 40	50	5.52	37	4.09	87	9.61
40 – 45	12	1.33	26	2.87	38	4.20
45 – 50	37	4.09	23	2.54	60	6.63
50 – 55	9	0.99	12	1.32	21	2.32
55 – 60	21	2.32	20	2.21	41	4.53
60 – 65	11	1.22	15	1.66	26	2.87
65 – 70	16	1.77	11	1.22	27	2.98
70 - 75	7	0.77	3	0.33	10	1.10
75 – 80	8	0.88	2	0.22	10	1.10
80 – 85	1	0.11	2	0.22	3	0.33
85 – 90	1	0.11	-	-	1	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>51.38</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>48.62</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>100</b>

There are 253 married male persons (54.41%) and 199 (42.80%) unmarried male persons and 13 (2.80%) widower in the surveyed villages.

As regards female marital status there are 25% (58.44%) married, 148 (33.62%) unmarried and 35 widowed (7.94%) persons in the surveyed villages. Details of male and female married, unmarried, bachelor, widowed persons are shown in the following tables.

TABLE – 2

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10 -15	30	3.31	23	2.54	53	5.86
15 – 20	32	3.54	33	3.65	65	7.18
20 – 25	35	3.87	58	6.41	93	10.28
25 – 30	68	7.51	56	6.19	124	13.70
30 – 35	44	4.86	53	5.86	97	10.72
35 – 40	50	5.52	37	4.09	87	9.61
40 – 45	12	1.33	26	2.87	38	4.20
45 – 50	37	4.09	23	2.54	60	6.63
50 – 55	9	0.99	12	1.32	21	2.32
55 – 60	21	2.32	20	2.21	41	4.53
60 – 65	11	1.22	15	1.66	26	2.87
65 – 70	16	1.77	11	1.22	27	2.98
70 - 75	7	0.77	3	0.33	10	1.10
75 – 80	8	0.88	2	0.22	10	1.10
80 – 85	1	0.11	2	0.22	3	0.33
85 – 90	1	0.11	-	-	1	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>51.38</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>48.62</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>100</b>

There are 253 married male persons (54.41%) and 199 (42.80%) unmarried male persons and 13 (2.80%) widower in the surveyed villages.

As regards female marital status there are 25% (58.44%) married, 148 (33.62%) unmarried and 35 widowed (7.94%) persons in the surveyed villages. Details of male and female married, unmarried, bachelor, widowed persons are shown in the following tables.



**TABLE- 3-1****Tables showing Marital Status of the Household Population****Marital Status : Male**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Unmarried</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Married</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Widowed</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
< - 6	56	12.04	-	-	-	-	56	12.04
6-10	27	5.81	-	-	-	-	27	5.81
10 -15	30	6.45	-	-	-	-	30	6.45.
15 – 20	30	6.45	1	2.22	1	0.22	32	6.88
20 – 25	17	3.66	17	3.66	1	0.22	35	7.53
25 – 30	21	4.52	47	10.11	-	-	68	14.62
30 – 35	6	1.29	38	8.17	-	-	44	9.46
35 – 40	4	0.86	46	9.89	-	-	50	10.75
40 – 45	2	0.43	10	2.15	-	-	12	2.58
45 – 50	3	0.65	32	6.88	2	0.43	37	7.96
50 – 55	1	0.22	8	1.72	-	-	9	1.94
55 – 60	-	-	19	4.09	2	0.43	21	4.52
60 – 65	1	0.22	9	1.94	1	0.22	11	4.52
65 – 70	-	-	13	2.80	5	0.65	16	3.44
70 - 75	-	-	7	1.51	-	-	7	1.51
75 – 80	1	0.22	5	1.08	2	0.43	8	1.72
80 – 85	-	-	1	0.22	-	-	1	0.22
85- 90	-	-	-	-	1	0.22	1	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>42.80</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE- 3-1**  
**Tables showing Marital Status of the Household Population**

**Marital Status : Male**

Age	Unmarried	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Total	%
< - 6	56	12.04	-	-	-	-	56	12.04
6-10	27	5.81	-	-	-	-	27	5.81
10 -15	30	6.45	-	-	-	-	30	6.45.
15 – 20	30	6.45	1	2.22	1	0.22	32	6.88
20 – 25	17	3.66	17	3.66	1	0.22	35	7.53
25 – 30	21	4.52	47	10.11	-	-	68	14.62
30 – 35	6	1.29	38	8.17	-	-	44	9.46
35 – 40	4	0.86	46	9.89	-	-	50	10.75
40 – 45	2	0.43	10	2.15	-	-	12	2.58
45 – 50	3	0.65	32	6.88	2	0.43	37	7.96
50 – 55	1	0.22	8	1.72	-	-	9	1.94
55 – 60	-	-	19	4.09	2	0.43	21	4.52
60 – 65	1	0.22	9	1.94	1	0.22	11	4.52
65 – 70	-	-	13	2.80	5	0.65	16	3.44
70 - 75	-	-	7	1.51	-	-	7	1.51
75 – 80	1	0.22	5	1.08	2	0.43	8	1.72
80 – 85	-	-	1	0.22	-	-	1	0.22
85- 90	-	-	-	-	1	0.22	1	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>42.80</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>54.41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE- 3-2

## Tables showing Marital Status of the Household Population

Marital Status : Female

Age	Unmarried	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Total	%
< - 6	51	11.59	-	-	-	-	51	11.59
6-10	15	3.41	-	-	-	-	15	3.41
10 -15	23	5.23	-	-	-	-	23	5.23
15 – 20	23	5.23	10	2.27	-	-	33	7.50
20 – 25	14	3.18	43	9.77	1	0.23	58	13.18
25 – 30	5	1.14	50	11.38	1	0.23	56	12.73
30 – 35	4	0.91	48	10.91	1	0.23	53	12.05
35 – 40	4	0.91	30	6.82	3	0.68	37	8.41
40 – 45	3	0.68	21	4.77	2	0.43	26	5.91
45 - 50	2	0.45	20	4.55	1	0.23	23	5.23
50 – 55	2	0.45	7	1.59	3	0.68	12	2.73
55 – 60	1	0.23	11	2.50	8	1.82	20	4.55
60 – 65	1	0.23	9	2.05	5	1.34	15	3.41
65 – 70	-	-	6	1.36	5	1.34	11	2.50
70 - 75	-	-	2	0.45	1	0.23	3	0.68
75 – 80	-	-	-	-	2	0.45	2	0.45
80 – 85	-	-	-	-	2	0.45	2	0.45
Total	148	33.62	257	58.44	35	7.94	440	100

There appeared tangible differences regarding the occupational pattern of the villagers before and after the commencement of the project. Thus before commencement of the project, agriculture was the main occupation of as many as 196 persons and the figures came down to 88 after commencement of the project. Another occupational change was noticed in case of business as before commencement of the project only 15 members were in business while the figures after commencement rose to 55.

A significant change of occupation can be viewed in case of daily wage earner. Before commencement of the project there was insignificant one person as daily wage earner, but after commencement of the project there was substantial increase in this category and the figure rose to 96. Details are shown in Table 3-3-1 and Table 3-3-2.

**Table – 3-3-1**

**Table 3-3-1 Showing Occupational Pattern of the Members of the Household  
(Before the Project)**

Sl.No	Occupation	Primary		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture	196	-	196
2	Govt. Service	48	2	50
3	Business	15	-	15
4	Ex- serviceman	12	-	12
5	Daily wage labour	1	-	1
6	Weaving	-	15	15

**Table – 3-3-2**

**Table 3-3-2 Showing Occupational Pattern of the Members of the Household  
(After the Project)**

Sl.no	Occupation	Primary		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture/tea	88	-	88
2	Govt. Service	50	2	52
3	Business	55	-	55
4	Weaving	-	16	16
5	Ex- serviceman	12	-	12
6	Daily wage labour	96	15	96

### **Educational level of the household members**

It is found that the percentage of illiteracy among female is more i.e. 4.97 in comparison with the male which is 2.10. Most of the members, both male and female completed middle school standard, the percentage of male is 13.92 and female is 13.37 respectively. Details are shown in a tabular form below.

**Table – 3-3-1**

**Table 3-3-1 Showing Occupational Pattern of the Members of the Household  
(Before the Project)**

Sl.No	Occupation	Primary		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture	196	-	196
2	Govt. Service	48	2	50
3	Business	15	-	15
4	Ex- serviceman	12	-	12
5	Daily wage labour	1	-	1
6	Weaving	-	15	15

**Table – 3-3-2**

**Table 3-3-2 Showing Occupational Pattern of the Members of the Household  
(After the Project)**

Sl.no	Occupation	Primary		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture/tea	88	-	88
2	Govt. Service	50	2	52
3	Business	55	-	55
4	Weaving	-	16	16
5	Ex- serviceman	12	-	12
6	Daily wage labour	96	15	96

**Educational level of the household members**

It is found that the percentage of illiteracy among female is more i.e. 4.97 in comparison with the male which is 2.10. Most of the members, both male and female completed middle school standard, the percentage of male is 13.92 and female is 13.37 respectively. Details are shown in a tabular form below.

**Table – 3.4**  
**Educational level of the Household Members**

Sl.no	Education qualification	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Illiterate	19	2.10	45	4.97	64	7.07
2	<Primary school	98	10.83	93	10.28	191	21.10
3	Primary school complete	56	6.19	70	7.73	126	13.92
4	Middle school complete	162	13.92	121	13.37	283	31.27
5	High school complete	62	6.85	54	5.97	116	12.82
6	Higher Secondary complete and above	68	7.51	57	6.30	125	13.81
Total		465	51.38	440	48.62	905	100

There are 138 male head of households and 30 female household heads. The age of the households varies from 30 years to 60 years. Following table shows the age of head of households.

**Table – 3.5.1**  
**Age of Household Head**

Age of Household Head	No. of Households
<30 yrs	2
30 – 44 yrs	40
45 – 59 yrs	53
60 yrs +	73

All the households profess Hinduism. Majority (98) of the households are non nuclear. Eighty four households have 4 – 6 members each, while 39 households have 7-9 members each. There are 9 households having 10-12 members each. Thirty six households have 1 – 3 members each.

**Table – 3.5.2**  
**Number of household Members**

Number of household Members	No. of Households
1 -3 yrs	36
4 – 6 yrs	84
7 – 9 yrs	39
10 – 12 yrs	9
Total	168



Electric connection has been provided to 157 (93.4%) households. Eleven households have no such connection.

As regards household livestock and poultry sizable households had lesser numbers of those after the commencement of the project. For example 163 households out of 168 possessed cattle before commencement of the project but figures came down to 89 after commencement of the project. Less figures appeared in all the livestock and poultry as shown in the following table.

**Table – 3.6**  
**Particulars of Household Livestock and Poultry**

<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Before the project</b>	<b>After the project</b>
Cattle	163	89
Goat	65	37
Pig	144	106
Poultry Fowl	166	127
Duck	165	157
Pigeon	18	16

The villagers entirely depend upon hand pump for water supply. Most of the households 131 use the water untreated. Only 33 households use cover on the water containers.

As many as 140 (83.3%) households used katcha latrine and 6 households used open field to answer the call of nature and there were only 24 households having sanitary latrines. This was the position before commencement of the project.

But after the commencement of the project the villagers received sizable amount as compensation and number of sanitary latrines increased to 77 while 91 households still used katcha latrines.

As regards drainage system as many as 144 (89.2%) households have no such facility.

Except 4 households, having 3 rooms, 82 households each have 3 -4 and 5 – 6 room houses respectively.

The tradition bound ethnic groups generally construct houses without windows or ventilations. But in this instant there appeared an exception as 132 (78.5%) households have windows/ventilation in their houses.

There is marked improvement in the type of houses after commencement of the project as katcha Assam Type houses reduced from 104 before commencement of the project to 37 after commencement of the project. Similarly before starting the project there were 34 pucca Assam Type houses but after launching the project , the number of such houses increased to 105. Thatch house before the project numbering 30 came down to 17 after the project. What is more, that after the introduction of the project there appeared 9 RCC houses. Details are shown in Table - 3 - 7

**Table – 3 – 7**

**Types of house**

Type of House	Number of Households	
	Before	Present
Thatched	30	17
Kutchha Assam Type	104	37
Pucca Assam Type	34	105
R C C	-	9
<b>Total no. of households</b>	168	168

Regarding use of fuel for cooking, changes have been noticed in respect of using LPG. Only 54 nos. of households still depend on fire wood for cooking, 76 households use firewood and LPG and 38 households use LPG for cooking.

**Table – 3 – 8**

**Fuel used for cooking**

Fuel used for cooking	Number of households
Firewood	37
Firewood and LPG	105
LPG	9
<b>Total no. of households</b>	168

Before the onset of the project the people except in cases of 2 households all the households had plough. But after the commencement of the project, the number decreased to 113, perhaps due to acquisition of agricultural lands. There was also acquisition of tractors by three households. There is marginal decrease of looms from 155 nos. of households to 149 households. Significantly number of households having TV sets before was 53 but the figure jumped to 137 after commencement of the project. On

the contrary number of radios decreased from 61 to 38 after the project. Motor cycle, bicycle figures also had upward trend after the commencement of the project. The figure of telephone jumped from 63 to 146 after the commencement of the project. Details of the assets are shown in Table 3-9-1 and Table 3-9-2.

**Table – 3- 9 – 1**

**Number of Families owing the following Assets (before the project)**

Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of families	Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of households
i	Plough	164	vi	Other Vehicles	2
ii	Loom	155	vii	Telephone	63
iii	Radio	61	viii	Bi-cycle	109
iv	Watch	158	ix	Motor cycle	19
v	Television	53			

**Table – 3- 9 – 2**

**Number of Families owning the following Assets (after the project)**

Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of families	Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of households
i	Plough	113	vi	Other Vehicles	22
ii	Loom	149	vii	Telephone	146
iii	Radio	38	viii	Tractor	3
iv	Watch	160	ix	Bi-cycle	144
v	Television	137	x	Motor cycle	34

There was an improvement of annual household income after the commencement of the project. In the 10,000.00-20,000.00 slab there were 9 households before but after commencement, the number in that slab increased to 16. Surprisingly the household income in the slab 40,000.00 – 50,000.00 of 43 households before the initiation of the project decreased to 6 after the commencement of the project. The annual household income of 11 households ranging from 70,000.00 to 80,000.00 before had an improvement as the numbers of households in that slab increased to 26. The details of the income before and after the commencement of the project are shown in Table 3-10-1 and 3-10-2.

**Table 3-10-1****Table Showing Household Income (before the project)**

Sl. No.	Average household income (annual)	Number of household	%
1	10,000 – 20,000	9	5.36
2	20,000 – 30,000	15	8.93
3	30,000 – 40,000	19	11.31
4	40,000 – 50,000	43	25.60
5	50,000 – 60,000	11	6.55
6	60,000 – 70,000	-	-
7	70,000 – 80,000	11	6.55
8	80,000	60	35.71
Total		168	100

**Table 3-10-2****Table Showing Household Income (after the project)**

Sl. No.	Average household income (annual)	Number of household	%
1	10,000 – 20,000	16	9.52
2	20,000 – 30,000	21	12.50
3	30,000 – 40,000	27	16.07
4	40,000 – 50,000	6	3.57
5	50,000 – 60,000	8	4.76
6	60,000 – 70,000	-	-
7	70,000 – 80,000	26	15.48
8	80,000	64	38.10
Total		168	100

**Mode of information before the commencement of the project.**

After confirmation of the establishment of the project, a group of officials belonging to both administrative branch and BCPL project came to the villages where a meeting was organized. The people of the villages gathered at the area as was informed to them by the village headman. In the meeting, a committee was formed with the members of the villages which was entrusted to discuss the compensation issue.

The valuation received in lieu of Patta land amounted to Rs. 4,90,33,236.00. In addition the effected households received Rs. 4,53,07,350.00 for loss of crops, trees and structures. The compensation amount of Rs. 3,40,05.00 was received by the displaced persons for the loss of electric connection, ponds, etc.

The compensation amount was paid within a month.

Seventy two (42.85%) displaced families reported that they were pleased with the compensation package while 96, (57.15%) were not satisfied.

There was no bureaucratic hurdle while receiving the compensation amount by the beneficiaries. Out of 168 households, 146 (88%) households received compensation in cash while 22 (12%) households received land and cash.

The villagers whose lands were acquisitioned had faced some problems like economic, communication and social. Thirty nine households reported that due to dislocation of the land and other properties which were scrupulously maintained over the decades by their ancestors, they had to face adjustment problem in new surroundings. Many had depended upon the adjacent forests for roots, herbs, fruits, fuel, etc.

The existing communication system was no more and 68 households felt that new communication entails loss of time and money.

The corporate life is disturbed and in the new set up social control and inter family co-operation is non existent. This was reported by 61 households.

Opinions differ regarding setting up of the industry in the locality and 86(51.15%) households were in favour of the project while 82 (48.85%) households did not like the project in their area.

As many as 148 (89.08%) households were of opinion that the project will bring quicker development in the area as well as in India while 20 (11%) households felt that the project will bring complexities in their social life.

(b) **Data Analysis of Village Schedule – Bogibeel Project**

In order to find out the displacement position of the Bogibeel Bridge cum Railway project, seven villages, all inhabited by the Misings, a plains tribe, of Dhemaji district, Assam were studied. All the villages are under the jurisdiction of the Sisi Bargaon Development Block. All together 853 households, 743 from Dhemaji Sub division and 110 from Jonai Sub division have been studied. Details are shown in the following table ( Table – 1)

**TABLE – 1**

**Name of District, Name of Sub division, Name of Development Block, Name of Villages, Number of Households before starting of the project and after implementation of the project**

District	Sub Division	Block	Name of Villages	No. of house-holds before commence-ment	No. of house-holds after commence-ment
Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Sisiborgaon	No. 2 Mechaki Tongani	315	315
	Dhemaji		Amguri Dambuk	150	150
	Jonai		Shatalasuk	60	60
	Jonai		Borchelek	50	50
	Dhemaji		Bhalukguri Dambuk	87	87
	Dhemaji		Chitalmari	68	68
	Dhemaji		Kebaranga	123	123
	Total			853	853

All the surveyed villages fall under the Sisi Bargaon Revenue Circle and Silapathar Police Station respectively while seven Gaon Panchayats have been selected for the seven villages. Table No 2 shows the details of names of villages, name of Gaon Panchayats, name of revenue circle and name of police station.

**TABLE 2**  
**Names of selected Villages, Block, GP, Revenue Circle and Police Station in the Surveyed Villages**

District	Block	Name of villages	Name of GP	Name of Rev circle	Name of P S
Dhemaji	Sisiborgaon	No. 2 Mechaki Tongani	Ujani Sisi Tongani	Sisiborgaon	Silapathar
		Amguri Dambuk	Madhya Sisi Tongani	Sisiborgaon	Silapathar
		Shatalasuk	Sisiborgaon	Sisiborgaon	Silapathar
		Borchelek	Kulajan	Sisiborgaon	Silapathar
		Bhalukguri Dambuk	Madhya Sisi Borgaon	Sisiborgaon	Silapathar
		Chitalmari	Kulajan	Sisiborgaon	Silapathar
		Kebaranga	Ujoni Sisi Borgaon	Sisiborgaon	Silapathar

As regards demographic pattern, the seven villages have a total population of 4737, male 2390, female 2347 covering 853 households. No.2 Mechaki Tangani village has the highest population of 1200, and Shatalasuk has the lowest of 406. Except Satalasuk village which is a mixed village inhabited by Mising and non scheduled Kalitas, rest of the villages are wholly inhabited by the Misings. Details are shown in a tabular form (Table -3) below.

**TABLE- 3**  
**Villages , population, households and ethnic pattern of the villages (before and after commencement of the project)**

District	Name of Villages	Population			No of households	Ethnic communities
		Male	Female	Total		
Dhemaji	No. 2 Mechaki Tongani	605	595	1200	315	Mising
	Amguri Dambuk	477	483	960	150	Mising
	Shatalasuk	207	199	406	60	Mising, Kalita
	Borchelek	195	191	386	50	Mising
	Bhalukguri Dambuk	270	276	546	87	Mising
	Chitalmari	234	225	459	68	Mising
	Kebaranga	402	378	780	123	Mising
<b>Total</b>		<b>2390</b>	<b>2347</b>	<b>4737</b>	<b>853</b>	

As regards topography, all the sample villages are located in plains areas.

**TABLE- 4**

**Topography of the selected villages**

District	Number of Villages	Topography	
		Plain	Hill
Dhemaji	7	7	-

The boundaries of the selected villages are shown in the following table- 5 (There is no change of boundaries after commencement of the project)

**TABLE-5**

**Boundaries of the Selected Villages**

District	Name of villages	Boundary of the villages			
Dhemaji		East	West	North	South
	No. 2 Mechaki Tongani	Kebanga	Sechu Digholi	Borchelek	Bhalukguri
	Amguri Dambuk	Amguri	Mechaki Tongani	Kebaranga	Brahmaputra River
	Shatalasuk	Udmora Digholi	Gormorah	Sisiborgaon	Borchelek
	Borchelek	Gormora	Sabari	Shatalasuk	Piyang
	Bhalukguri Dambuk	Amguri Dambuk	Ngomukjan	Mechaki Tongani	Karang Chapari
	Chitalmari	Kebaranga	Borchelek	Digholi Chapari	Mechaki Tongani
	Kebaranga	Loram Kutir	Mechaki Tongani	Chitalmari	Rupahi Dambuk

The characteristic feature of the Mising habitation is that, they prefer to live in riverine areas and their villages are wholly inhabited by the member of the same ethnic group. In the instant case only one village is found to be inhabited by a few non Mising families. Thus all the villages are agglomerated.

**TABLE- 6**

**Settlement Pattern of the Villages under Survey (before and after commencement of the project)**

District	Number of Villages	Settlement Pattern of the selected villages		
		Agglomerated	Dispersed	Isolated
Dhemaji	7	7		



As regards size (in Bighas) of the sample villages before commencement of project it has been found that four villages possess 1300 bighas of land each, one village has 1300-1400 bighas and 2 villages have 1400-1500 bighas of land each.

**TABLE – 7-1**

**Sample Villages (in Bighas) (before commencement of project)**

District	Size Of Villages( In Bigha)					Total No Of Villages
	<1300	1300-1400	1400-1500	1500-1600	>1600	
Dhemaji	4	1	2			7

After commencement of the project the areas of 6 villages varied and 6 villages have less than 1300 bighas of land and only one village had 1300-1400 bighas of land.

**TABLE -7-2**

**Sample Villages (in Bighas) (after commencement of project)**

District	Size Of Villages( In Bigha)					Total No Of Villages
	<1300	1300-1400	1400-1500	1500-1600	>1600	
Dhemaji	6	1				7

Before commencement of the project one village each had 500-600 bighas and 700-800 bighas of agricultural land, 2 villages had 800-900 bighas of agricultural land each and 3 villages had above 900 bighas of agricultural land each.

**TABLE-8-1**

**Size of Agricultural land in (Bighas) (before commencement of the project)**

Name Of Dist	Size Of Agricultural Land(In Bigha)					
	<500	500-600	600-700	700-800	800-900	>900
Dhemaji		1		1	2	3

After commencement of the project the size of agricultural land ( in bighas) in the sample village had undergone some changes. Thus one village had less than 500 bighas of agricultural land, 2 villages had 700-800 bighas each, one village had 800-900 bighas and 3 villages had above 900 bighas of agricultural land each.

**TABLE-8.2**

**Size of agricultural land (in bighas) (after commencement of the project)**

District	Size Of Agricultural Land(In Bigha)					
	<500	500-600	600-700	700-800	800-900	>900
Dhemaji	1			2	1	3

Four sample villages use katcha all weather motorable roads. 2 villages have gravelled roads while only one village is lucky enough to use pitch road. This position is applicable for before and after the commencement of the project.

**TABLE – 12**

**Condition of the Roads in the Surveyed Villages before and after commencement of the Project**

Sl No	Category	No Of Villages	
		Before	After
1	Katcha All Weather Motarable Road	4	4
2	Gravelled Road	2	2
3	Pitch	1	1

Mass communication facilities like TV, radio, telephone are available in all the 7 surveyed villages. News papers are found in two villages and only one village possesses a library. Community Centres are located in 4 villages. The position remains unaltered before and after the commencement of the project.

**TABLE – 13**

**Mass Communication facilities in the Surveyed Villages before and after the starting of the Project**

Sl No	Facilities Available	No Of Villages	
		Before	After
1	Television	7	7
2	Radio	7	7
3	Newspaper	2	2
4	Telephone	7	7
5	Library	1	1
6	Community Centre	4	4

There are PHCs in one village, Medical Sub Centres in two villages and Village Health Guides in all the 7 villages within less than 2 kms. Two villages have PHCs at a distance of 2- 4 kms, one village has the same at a distance of 4 – 6 kms, 2 villages at a distance of 8 – 12 kms and one village has PHC facility at a distance of more than 10 kms.

State Dispensaries are located at a distances of more than 10 kms from all the surveyed villages. Same is the case in respect of private hospitals.

Only one village gets the facility of private medical doctor at a distance of 8 – 10 kms while 6 villages get similar facility at a distance of more than 10 km

Private pharmacy/medical shop has been located at a distance of 8 – 10 kms from 2 villages where as 5 villages get such facility at a distances of more than 10 kms. (These facilities have not undergone any change even after commencement of the project)

**TABLE-14**

**Health facilities in the Surveyed Villages before and after the commencement of the Project**

District	Facilities	Distance of the villages (in km.)					
		>2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Dhemaji	PHC	1	2	1		2	1
	Medical Sub Center	2	4			1	
	State Dispensary						7
	Private Hospital						7
	Private Medical doctor					1	6
	Village health guide	7					
	Trained Birth Attendant						
	Private pharmacy/medical shop					2	5
	Other shops						

In respect of civic facilities , 2 villages have post offices in less than 2 kms from their villages, 3 villages have the same facility within 2 – 4 kms, one village has post office within 4 – 6 kms and another one village has such facility beyond 10 kms.

All the seven surveyed villages have telegraph, veterinary dispensary, bank, co-operative society, cinema hall at a distance of above 10 kms

Seven villages each have Mahila Samity and religious institutions in less than 2 kms from the villages. Details are shown in Table – 15. The position remains unaltered even after commencement of the project.

**TABLE – 15**

**Civic facilities in the Villages before and after the  
commencement of the Project**

District	Civic and other Facilities	Distance of the villages (in km.)					
		>2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Dhemaji	Post Office	2	3	1			1
	Telegraph Office						7
	Veterinary/Dispensary/Hospital						7
	Bank						7
	Cooperative Society						7
	Cinema Hall						7
	Mahila Samity	7					
	Religious Institutions	7					

Pre primary, L P school, M E schools are located in all the 7 villages at a distance of less than 2 kms. 2 villages high schools at a distance of less than 2 kms and 5 villages have the same at a distance of 2 – 4 kms.

As regards college, one village has college at a distance of 2 – 4 kms and another one village has the college facility at a distance 6 – 8 kms while 3 villages have colleges at a distance of 4 – 6 kms and 2 villages have colleges within a distance of 8 – 10 kms.

**TABLE – 16-**

**Educational facilities in the Surveyed Village before and after the commencement of  
the Project**

District	No.of villages	Category	Distance of the villages ( in km)					
			<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Dhemaji	7	Pre-primary school	7					
		Lower primary school	7					
		Middle E School	7					
		High school	2	5	—			
		College		1	3	1	2	
		Adult Education Centre						

It has been observed that quite a good number of children are attending the primary and M E schools in the surveyed villages. In the age group below 6 years there are 111 boys and 103 girls. There are 96 boys and 110 girls in the age group 6 – 8 years and 91 boys and 110 girls in the age group 6 – 8 years and 91 boys and 89 girls in 9-12

age group and 94 boys and 95 girls in the age group 12-14 years. It appeared that tribal girls are coming forward to get education in good numbers which was conspicuously absent 3 to 4 decades back.

**TABLE- 17**

**Number of children attending the nearest primary and M.E. Schools in the Surveyed Villages**

Sl. No	Age Group	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total no. of Children
1	<6 yrs	111	103	214
2	6-8 yrs	96	110	206
3	9-11 yrs	91	89	180
4	12-14 yrs	94	95	189

For their drinking water supply the villagers depend upon hand pumps. All the seven villages have hand pumps. The position remains same even after the commencement of the project.

**TABLE – 18**

**Sources of Drinking water in the Surveyed Villages before and after commencement of the Project**

Sl No	Sources Of Drinking Water	Before	After
1	Hand Pump	7	7
2	Well	7	7

The project had some adverse effects on the agricultural lands of the villagers as the No 2 Mechaki Tangani village lost 48 bighas, Amguri Danbuk 16 bighas, Shatolasuk 11 bighas, Borchelek 4 bighas, Bhalukajuri 44 bighas, Chintamani 30 bighas and Kebaranga 6 bighas of land.

**TABLE – 19**

**Number of Households losing agricultural land due to installation of the Project**

District	Villages	Number of households have lost land
Dhemaji	No. 2 Mechaki Tongani	48
	Amguri Dambuk	16
	Shatalasuk	11
	Borchelek	4
	Bhalukguri Dambuk	44
	Chitalmari	30
	Kebaranga	6

Regarding compensation for the loss of agricultural land ,30 persons from No 2 Mechaki Tangani 16 from Amguri Danbuk, 4 persons from Shatolachuk, 4 persons from Borchelek, 23 persons from Bhalukajuri, 30 persons from Chintamani and 4 persons from Kebaranga village got cash . Compensation while 18 persons from Mechaki Tangani, 7 from Satolachak, 21 from Bhalukajuri and 2 persons from Kebaranga did not get anything.

**TABLE – 20**

**Number of Persons from Villages and Type of Compensation received**

Sl No	Name of villages	Total no. of persons			
		land	cash	job	Nothing
1	No. 2 Mechaki Tongani	-	30	-	18
2	Amguri Dambuk	-	16	-	
3	Shatalasuk	-	4	-	7
4	Borchelek	-	4	-	
5	Bhalukguri Dambuk	-	23	-	21
6	Chitalmari	-	30	-	
7	Kebaranga	-	4	-	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>111</b>		<b>48</b>

Some of the villagers are not satisfied with the compensation amount received and they have instituted cases against the project authorities. There are 48 such cases which are still pending. However, Shri Jubanath Doley, an office bearer of the 'Bhumi Khyotipuran Daabi' Committee informed about the valuation of the lost agricultural land of the surveyed villagers as follows :

**Table- 21**

**Valuation received by villages**

Sl.No	Name of Village	Valuation received (in Rs)
1	No 2 Mechaki Tangani	36,72,722.00
2	Amguri Danbuk	14,14,657.00
3	Shatolachuk	4,70,278.00
4	Borchelek	3,36,643.00
5	Bhalukaguri Dambuk	22,28,725
6	Chintamani	19,96,760.00
7	Kebaranga	5,78,667.00

Valuation of land under compensation head has been determined at Rs. 25,503.00 per bigha.

**Principal Crops grown in the Villages :**

Paddy is the principal crop of the villagers. They produce mostly Ahu paddy as their lands are suitable for this crop. They also produce mustard seeds, potatoes, bananas, betel leaves and betel nuts.

**Socio-Cultural Infrastructures :**

Almost every village possesses a play ground. Some are big and some are small. There is a library in Mechaki Tangani village and other villages do not have any such facility. There is no art and craft centre in any of the villages. Every village has a Namgarh (public worshipping hall). Besides, the traditional institution (dormitory) called 'Morung ghar' is established in each village.

There is no official recreational facility in any of the villages. The children play games like football, cricket, volleyball in the open places, mainly after the rainy season.

**Marketing facility:**

Except a weekly hat in No. 2 Mechaki Tongani no easy marketing centre is found in other villages. There are small grocery shops in each village. The villagers generally go to Silapathar and Dhemaji for their business transactions. The weekly hat at Mechaki Tangani caters to the need of all the surveyed villages. Locally brewed rice beer 'Apong' is brought to the hat for customers.

**General Health of the people :**

The general health of the people is good. But due to unhygienic condition of the surroundings, the villagers suffer from various common diseases like Malaria, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cough and Cold, fever, etc. Serious disease or epidemic is not reported.

**Welfare Schemes implemented:**

MNREGA, Indira Awas Yojana programmes are in operation in the villages. Besides the State Welfare Department has undertaken schemes like drinking water facility by installing tube wells.

Youth and Women Welfare Organizations are functioning in the villages. Altogether there are 8 Self Help Groups in the surveyed villages.

### **Data Analysis of Household Schedules**

Altogether 159 households were selected from the seven villages under study. The total population of these households is 986, male 517 (52.43%) and female 469 (47.57%).

**TABLE - 1**  
**Total Number of Households and Population**

Total no. of households	Total population					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
159	517	52.43	469	47.57	986	100

The age wise of the population indicates that persons with age group of 35-40 years constitute the highest i.e. 131 (13.29%), followed by age group 5 – 10 years having 130 (13.18%). Next highest age group of people fall in the age group 15 -20 years, 113 (11.46%). There are only 4 (0.41%) males in the age group 75-80 years . Details are shown in table 1 – 1.

**TABLE – 1-1**  
**Age wise Household Population with percentage**

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
< - 1	6	0.61	6	0.61	12	1.22
1-5	33	3.35	32	3.25	65	6.59
5-10	72	7.30	58	5.88	130	13.18
10 -15	56	9.56	36	3.65	92	9.33
15 – 20	59	5.98	54	5.48	113	11.46
20 – 25	24	4.03	24	2.43	48	4.87
25 – 30	47	4.77	47	4.77	94	9.53
30 – 35	22	2.23	31	3.14	53	5.38
35 – 40	61	6.19	70	7.10	131	13.29
40 – 45	30	3.14	11	1.12	41	4.16
45 – 50	29	2.94	38	3.85	67	6.80
50 – 55	18	1.83	10	1.01	28	2.84
55 – 60	19	1.93	26	2.64	45	4.56
60 – 65	9	0.91	8	0.81	17	1.72
65 – 70	14	1.42	12	1.22	26	2.64
70 - 75	14	1.42	6	0.61	20	2.03
75 – 80	4	0.41	-	-	4	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>52.43</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>47.57</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>100</b>



As regards marital status of male it is observed that 50.88% of the male persons belong to unmarried status while 46.03% male persons are having married status. Only 3.09 percent male persons are widower. The unmarried male persons fall in the age group less than 1 to 36-40 years, while married male persons fall in the age group 15-20 to 75-80 years. The widowed male persons are found in the age group 53 – 60 to 75-80 years

**TABLE- 1-2**  
**Marital Status – Male**

Age	Unmarried	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Total	%
<1	6	1.16	-	-	-	-	6	1.16
1- 5	33	6.38	-	-	-	-	33	6.38
5-10	72	13.93	-	-	-	-	72	13.93
10 -15	56	10.83	-	-	-	-	56	10.83
15 – 20	54	10.44	5	0.97	-	-	59	11.41
20 – 25	18	3.48	6	1.16	-	-	24	4.64
25 – 30	19	3.68	28	5.42	-	-	47	9.09
30 – 35	3	0.58	19	3.68	-	-	22	4.26
35 – 40	2	0.39	59	11.41	-	-	61	11.80
40 – 45	-	-	30	5.80	-	-	30	5.80
45 – 50	-	-	29	5.61	-	-	29	5.61
50 – 55	-	-	18	10.44	-	-	18	10.44
55 – 60	-	-	17	3.29	2	0.39	19	3.68
60 – 65	-	-	8	1.55	1	0.19	9	1.74
65 – 70	-	-	10	1.93	4	0.77	14	2.71
70 - 75	-	-	7	1.35	7	0.35	14	2.71
75 – 80	-	-	2	0.39	2	0.39	4	0.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>50.88</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>46.03</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>100</b>

In case of unmarried females, 44.98% female persons fall in the age group less than one to 35- 40 years while 49.68% married female fall in the age group 15-20 years to 70 – 75 years. Only 5.34% female are widowed.

**TABLE- 1-3**  
**Marital Status – Female**

Age	Unmarried	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Total	%
<1	6	1.28	-	-	-	-	6	1.28
1- 5	32	6.82	-	-	-	-	32	6.82
5-10	58	12.37	-	-	-	-	58	12.37
10 -15	36	7.68	-	-	-	-	36	7.68
15 – 20	44	9.38	10	2.13	-	-	54	11.51
20 – 25	13	2.77	11	2.35	-	-	24	5.12
25 – 30	14	2.99	33	7.04	-	-	47	10.02
30 – 35	5	1.07	26	5.54	-	-	31	6.61
35 – 40	3	0.64	66	14.07	1	0.21	70	15.14
40 – 45	-	-	11	2.35			11	2.35
45 - 50	-	-	33	7.04	5	1.07	38	8.10
50 – 55	-	-	8	1.71	2	0.43	10	2.13
55 – 60	-	-	18	3.84	8	1.71	26	5.54
60 – 65	-	-	8	1.71			8	1.71
65 – 70	-	-	8	1.71	4	0.85	12	2.56
70 - 75	-	-	1	0.21	5	1.07	6	1.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>44.98</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>49.68</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100</b>

Regarding occupational pattern of the male members before launching the project, 180 (67.67%) male were engaged in agriculture section. In government service 32 (12.03%) males, and 27 female 5 were engaged. Thirty (11.28%) male persons were engaged in business. There were only 5 male (1.88%) wage earners. Weaving as profession was for 16 females (6.01%) There were 3 (1.13%) ex- service men in the village.

**TABLE– 2**  
**Occupational Pattern of the Members of the Households (before commencement of the project)**

Sl.no	Occupation	Number of persons			
		Male	Female	– Total	%
1	Agriculture	180		180	67.67
2	Govt. Service	27	5	32	12.03
3	Business	30		30	11.28
4	Ex- serviceman	3		3	1.13
5	Daily wage labour	5		5	1.88
6	Weaving		16	16	6.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE- 1-3**  
**Marital Status – Female**

Age	Unmarried	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Total	%
<1	6	1.28	-	-	-	-	6	1.28
1- 5	32	6.82	-	-	-	-	32	6.82
5-10	58	12.37	-	-	-	-	58	12.37
10 -15	36	7.68	-	-	-	-	36	7.68
15 – 20	44	9.38	10	2.13	-	-	54	11.51
20 – 25	13	2.77	11	2.35	-	-	24	5.12
25 – 30	14	2.99	33	7.04	-	-	47	10.02
30 – 35	5	1.07	26	5.54	-	-	31	6.61
35 – 40	3	0.64	66	14.07	1	0.21	70	15.14
40 – 45	-	-	11	2.35			11	2.35
45 - 50	-	-	33	7.04	5	1.07	38	8.10
50 – 55	-	-	8	1.71	2	0.43	10	2.13
55 – 60	-	-	18	3.84	8	1.71	26	5.54
60 – 65	-	-	8	1.71			8	1.71
65 – 70	-	-	8	1.71	4	0.85	12	2.56
70 - 75	-	-	1	0.21	5	1.07	6	1.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>44.98</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>49.68</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100</b>

Regarding occupational pattern of the male members before launching the project, 180 (67.67%) male were engaged in agriculture section. In government service 32 (12.03%) males, and 27 female 5 were engaged. Thirty (11.28%) male persons were engaged in business. There were only 5 male (1.88%) wage earners. Weaving as profession was for 16 females (6.01%) There were 3 (1.13%) ex- service men in the village.

**TABLE– 2**  
**Occupational Pattern of the Members of the Households (before commencement of the project)**

Sl.no	Occupation	Number of persons			
		Male	Female	– Total	%
1	Agriculture	180		180	67.67
2	Govt. Service	27	5	32	12.03
3	Business	30		30	11.28
4	Ex- serviceman	3		3	1.13
5	Daily wage labour	5		5	1.88
6	Weaving		16	16	6.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>245</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>100</b>

Some changes have occurred in the occupational pattern of the members of the households after commencement of the project. The percentage of agriculturists came down to 61.25% from 67.67. There was no change of the number of government service holders i.e. 32. However some improvement were noticed in respect of persons engaged in business. From 30 in pre commencement of the project the figure came to 45 after commencement of the project. The members engaged in weaving remain the same in pre and post commencement of the project. Incidentally the number of daily wage earners increased from 5 to 9. Similarly number of ex servicemen remains the same.

**TABLE – 2 – 1**

**Occupational Pattern of the Households (after the project)**

Sl.no	Occupation	Number of persons			
		Male	Female	Total	%
1	Agriculture	166		166	61.25
2	Govt. Service	27	5	32	11.80
3	Business	45		45	16.61
4	Weaving		16	16	5.90
5	Ex- serviceman	3		3	1.11
6	Daily wage labour	9		9	3.32
<b>Total</b>		<b>250</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100.00</b>

All the 159 households have their own land. There was no landless household .

**TABLE – 3**

**Land Tenure Pattern of the Household**

Total No Of Household	Own land
159	159

All the Families/households possess homestead lands .

**TABLE – 3- 1**

**Showing Homestead Land in the Surveyed Villages**

Sl No	Total No Of Household	Homestead Land
1	159	Yes

As regards educational level of the household members number of illiterate females is more. Percentage wise against 4.67 female, the percent of female illiterate is 6.90. But in primary level the percentage of female is slightly higher. Against 13.17% for male, the percentage of female is 13.89. In case of primary level complete the percentage of male and female are 8.72 and 7.91 respectively . Again the percentage in M E level for female is low 7.81 against male's 10.55. More or less similar level is noticed regarding high school complete where males percentage is 7.20 and female percentage is 5.27. Not much improvement of female educational level is seen in Higher Secondary complete and above. Here against 8.11% for male, the percent of female is 5.78. Overall educational level for male is 52.43% and for female 47.37%. Details are shown in Table 4.

**TABLE – 4**  
**Showing Educational Level of the Household Members.**

Sl.no	Education qualification	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Illiterate	46	4.67	68	6.90	114	11.56
2	<Primary school	130	13.18	137	13.89	267	27.08
3	Primary school complete	86	8.72	78	7.91	164	16.63
4	Middle school complete	104	10.55	77	7.81	181	18.36
5	High school complete	71	7.20	52	5.27	123	12.47
6	Higher Secondary complete and above	80	8.11	57	5.78	137	13.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>517</b>	<b>52.43</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>47.57</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority, 70 households have a monthly income of Rs. 500.00 to 1000.00 each. Forty households have monthly income in the range Rs.1001 to Rs.2000.00 each . But the income range of Rs.4000.00 to 5000.00 pm .is in possession of only 5 households each. Similarly 3 households earn Rs.5001.00 to 6000.00 pm each. The monthly income of Rs.7000.00 and above is earned by 13 households each. This is the overall income of the households before commencement of the project. Details are shown in Table – 5.

**TABLE – 5****Households Income of the Households before the Project Started**

Sl No	Average household income (monthly)	Number of household	%
1	<500	1	0.63
2	500 – 1000	70	44.03
3	1001 – 2000	40	25.16
4	2001 – 3000	13	8.18
5	3001 – 4000	10	6.29
6	4001- 5000	5	3.14
7	5001 – 6000	3	1.89
8	6001 – 7000	4	2.52
9	<7001	13	8.18
<b>Total :</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ironically after commencement of the project income of sizable households came down which is reflected in the income range of Rs.5000.00 to 10000.00 pm owned by 57 households each. Thus 13 households earned less after commencement of the project. But the earning of 48 households increased after the commencement. In the earning range of Rs.1000.00 to 2000.00 there were 40 households before commencement of the project. There is also improvement of earning in the range Rs.4000.00 to 5000.00 after the commencement of the project. The reduction of monthly income of 4 households is seen in the income range Rs.5001.00 to 6000.00 after commencement of the project. On the contrary , number of households in the income range Rs.7000.00 and above increased after the commencement of the project. Before the project started there were only 13 households earning Rs.7000.00 pm +, but after the project there are 19 households in this slab. Details are shown in Table – 5-1

**Table – 5-1****Table showing Household Income (after the Project)**

Sl No	Average household income (monthly)	Number of household	%
1	<500	2	1.26
2	500 – 1000	57	35.85
3	1001 – 2000	48	30.19
4	2001 – 3000	14	8.81
5	3001 – 4000	6	3.77
6	4001- 5000	9	5.66
7	5001 – 6000	3	1.89
8	6001 – 7000	1	0.63
9	<7001	19	11.95
<b>Total :</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Regarding sex of selected households, 136 male head of households and 23 female head of households were taken for collecting information. The age wise head of households is 30 years and below= 4, 30-44 years = 46, 45 years – 59 years = 47 and 60 years + 62.

The religion of all the heads of the households is Hinduism.

The Misings prefer joint family pattern. In the present study also, same is reflected as 95 households are of non nuclear type and 64 households are of nuclear or primary type. As regards member of the studied households, 90 households have 4 – 6 members, followed by 42 households having 7 – 9 members. Only 9 households have 1 – 3 members each.

All the selected households are yet to be connected with electricity.

As regards, livestock and poultry, 157 households possessed pigs, 156 households cattle and 8 – 3 households possessed goats before the project. The numbers however more or less remained same after the project.

**TABLE – 6**

**Showing Households Livestock and Poultry before and after the Project**

<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Before the project</b>	<b>After the project</b>
Cattle	156	155
Goat	83	82
Pig	157	155
Poultry /Fowl	119	119
Duck	123	123

The largest number of households depend upon tube wells. The figures are 153 and 154 before and after the project respectively. Wells are very few. Only 5 households have wells for drinking water purposes.

Most of the households, 137 nos. do not cover the pots while only 22 households have the habit of covering pots of water. Out of 159 households, only 18 households use treated water.

Even in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century where government have expanded the ideal health seeking behaviour through the media even in the far flung tribal areas, some households, 12 in number before the project and 8 nos. after the project, use open field to

attend calls of nature. There were katcha latrines numbering 137 before the project and after the project the figures came down to 126. However, number of sanitary latrines increased to 25 from 10 after the project.

**TABLE- 7**

**Sanitation facilities in the Households**

<u>Sanitation Facility</u>	<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>
Open field-	12	8
Kutchra latrine-	137	126
Sanitary-	10	25
Total no of households-159		

No drainage system is available in the households . Majority, 97 households have 3 -4 room houses. Only 37 households have less than 3 rooms while 25 houses have 5 – 6 rooms.

The typical Mising houses and for that matter almost all the tribal houses do not have windows. However recently some of the households having educated sons and daughters, are possessing houses with ventilation. In this study 127 households had no ventilation and 32 houses had such facility.

The Misings live in platform type of houses and the present study shows that all the households before and after the project are of ‘changghar’ (platform) design, a practice traditionally followed.

Changes in life style have been noticed in respect of fuel cooking. Today 51 households are using both firewood and cooking gas (LPG) and 108 households still use firewood for cooking.

As regards assets owned by the families, all the households, being agriculturists, possess plough. Traditionally the Mising women are weavers and looms are found in 148 households. Radio sets and Televisions are found in 74 and 11 families respectively. There are 150 watches owned by the households. Telephone, particularly mobile hand sets are becoming popular among the youths and 85 households possess the same. Bicycle is a



popular mode of conveyance and there are 113 nos. of bicycles in the selected households. Similarly motor cycle is owned by the households. One household possesses a car also. This was the position before the project.

**TABLE – 8**

**Number of Families owing the following Assets (before the project)**

Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of families	Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of households
i	Plough	157	vi	Other Vehicles	1
ii	Loom	148	vii	Telephone	85
iii	Radio	74	viii	Tractor	-
iv	Watch	150	ix	Bi-cycle	113
v	Television	11	x	Motor cycle	14

Changes regarding assets have been noticed in respect of Television. From 11 in pre project days, the figures rose to 16 in post project days. Regarding plough some figures are in existence in post project period. But no of telephones increased considerably i.e. from 85 in pre project period the number of phones increased to 120 in post project days. No. of bicycles also increased from 113 to 125 nos. There is marginal increase in case of watches while marginal decrease is noticed in case of looms. Details are shown in Table 8 – 1.

**TABLE- 8-1**

**Number of Families owing the following Assets (after the project)**

Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of families	Sl.No.	Assets owned	Number of households
i	Plough	157	vi	Other Vehicles	1
ii	Loom	146	vii	Telephone	120
iii	Radio	68	viii	Tractor	-
iv	Watch	152	ix	Bi-cycle	125
v	Television	16	x	Motor cycle	19

As regards mode of information before the commencement of the project the villagers knew that a big project namely Bogibeel Railway Project is in the anvil but actually they felt the impact when materials were dumped in their agricultural land.

The villagers received Rs.10698452.00 as valuation of their lost land. As many as 111 effected families received the amount after one year.

As regards satisfaction with the compensation package only 7 households replied affirmatively and 104 families appeared to be unsatisfied. The villagers who were affected due to land acquisition and received compensation in due course utilized the amount of cash in various purposes, other than purchasing land. Thus 51 households spend the amount in construction of houses, 11 households kept the amount in banks and 49 households spent the amount in consumable items.

It was interesting to learn that the villagers (111 nos.) did not face any bureaucratic hurdle while receiving compensation amounts which were paid in cash.

The people felt that the Bridge would be beneficial to them and to people of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in particular. 128 nos. of households had this attitude while 31 households felt that the bridge would not be beneficial for them.

Generally the attitude towards the project is favourable as the entire pattern of life of the people will be changed towards progress and development .

© **Data Analysis of Village Schedule – Geo Tube Project**

Altogether 10 Mising villages were selected for intensive study to find out the displacement position vis-à-vis the Geo tube embankment project at Dhakuakhana . All the villages fall under Dhakuakhana revenue circle and Dhakuakhana police station. Except the Arkep Mising village which is under Kherkatia Gaon Panchayat, rest of the villages fall under Matmara Gaon Panchayat. Similarly all the villages fall under the jurisdiction of Dhakuakhana Development Block of Lakhimpur district. Details are shown in a tabular form below.

**Table – 1**  
**Names Of Selected Villages, Block, Gaon Panchayat, Revenue Circle And Police**  
**Station In The Surveyed District**

Sl No	District	Block	Name Of Vill	Name Of Gaon Panchayat	Revenue Circle	Police Station
1	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Matmara	Matmara	Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana
			Mising baligaon	Matmara		
			Juria	Matmara		
			Ujani jangi	Matmara		
			Ujani madarguri	Kherketa		
			Akaria	Matmara		
			Khamon Birina	Matmara		
			Barkhamon	Matmara		
			Namoni Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	Matmara		
			Arkep	Kherketa		

As regards sample size of households before and after the commencement of the project, it has been observed that number of households came down drastically in case of Arkep village where the 135 number of households before commencement of the project

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**Table – 1**  
**Names Of Selected Villages, Block, Gaon Panchayat, Revenue Circle And Police Station In The Surveyed District**

Sl No	District	Block	Name Of Vill	Name Of Gaon Panchayat	Revenue Circle	Police Station
1	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Matmara	Matmara	Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana
			Mising baligaon	Matmara		
			Juria	Matmara		
			Ujani jangi	Matmara		
			Ujani madarguri	Kherketa		
			Akaria	Matmara		
			Khamon Birina	Matmara		
			Barkhamon	Matmara		
			Namoni Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	Matmara		
			Arkep	Kherketa		

As regards sample size of households before and after the commencement of the project, it has been observed that number of households came down drastically in case of Arkep village where the 135 number of households before commencement of the project

came down to 58 after commencement of the project. The Juria Mishing village with 19 households was established after commencement of the project. The figures of households in rest of the villages also came down after commencement of the project. In total 378 households were affected due to establishment of the Geo tube project in Table 2 below.

**Table – 2**  
**Sample Size Of Village And Households**  
**(Before and after the commencement of project)**

District	Sub-division	Block	Name of villages	Number of households	
				Before	After
Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana	Matmara	120	96
			Mising baligaon	50	38
			Juria		19
			Ujani jangi	76	40
			Ujani Madarguri	120	80
			Akaria	135	139
			Khamon birina	305	268
			Borkhamon	270	180
			Namoni Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	200	115
			Arkep	135	58
Total				1411	1033

The demographic pattern and ethnic contact of the studied villages before and after commencement of the project indicate that while demographic figures under went tangible changes, the ethnic content remains the same. Except Matmara which is a mixed village having Mising as majority and only 4 Bihari households, rest of the villages are inhabited by the Misings. Along with the displacement of 378 households, the figure of population also came down from 6390 before commencement to 4971 after completion of the project. However the population of Juria is included in the post commencement of the project as the same was not existed before commencement of the project. Details are shown in Table 3 – 1 and 3 – 2 below.

Table – 3- 1

**Names Of Villages, With Population, Households And Ethnic Communities Of The  
Villages (before commencement of project)**

District	Name of villages	Population			Total no of household	Characteristics of village population
		Male	Female	total		
Lakhimpur	Matmara	480	300	780	120	Mising and Bihari
	Mising baligaon	415	278	693	50	Mising
	Juria	New	New	-		
	Ujani jangi	142	110	252	76	
	Ujani Madarguri	360	246	606	120	
	Akaria	440	350	790	135	
	Khamon birina	527	397	924	305	
	Borkhamon	545	415	950	270	
	Namoni Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	350	285	635	200	
	Arkep	405	355	760	135	
<b>Total</b>				<b>6390</b>	<b>1411</b>	

Table – 3 – 2

**Names Of Villages, With Population, Households And Ethnic Communities Of The  
Villages (after commencement of project)**

District	Name of villages	Population			Total no of household	Characteristics of village population
		Male	Female	total		
Lakhimpur	Matmara	320	281	601	96	Mising and Bihari
	Mising baligaon	295	210	505	38	Mising
	Juria	80	72	152	19	
	Ujani jangi	105	98	203	40	
	Ujani Madarguri	232	195	425	80	
	Akaria	500	400	900	139	
	Khamon birina	420	315	735	268	
	Borkhamon	346	260	606	180	
	Namoni Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	239	183	422	115	
	Arkep	222	200	422	58	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2759</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>4973</b>	<b>1033</b>	

Normally the cohesive character in respect of habitation is the striking feature. This is more particular in case of the Misings. But the devastating annual flood did not allow the people to live in compact areas as a result in the present study it has been observed that all the villages are of dispersed type.

**Table – 4**

**Settlement Pattern Of The Selected Villages**

Sl no	District	No of villages	Settlement pattern of the villages		
			Agglomerated	Dispersed	Isolated
	Lakhimpur	10		10	

In respect of size of sample villages in pre project time, 8 villages had less than 1300 Bighas of land and only 2 villages had more than 1600 bighas of land but after commencement of the project there are 9 villages having 1300 bighas and less lands and only one village has more than 1600 bighas of land. Table – 5 – 1, 5 – 2 below.

**Table – 5 – 1**

**Size Of The Sample Villages (In Bigha) (before commencement of project)**

Sl No	District	Size Of Villages( In Bigha)					Total No Of Villages
		<1300	1300-1400	1400-1500	1500-1600	>1600	
	Lakhimpur	8				2	10

**Table – 5 – 2**

**Size Of The Sample Villages (In Bigha) (After commencement of project)**

Sl No	District	Size Of Villages( In Bigha)					Total No Of Villages
		<1300	1300-1400	1400-1500	1500-1600	>1600	
	Lakhimpur	9				1	10

Before commencement of the project only one village possessed below 500 bighas of agricultural land and another one village possessed 800 – 900 bighas of agricultural land and 8 villages possessed above 900 bighas . After commencement of the project the position reversed.

**TABLE-6.1**

**Size Of Agriculture Land (In Bigha) Of The Sample Villages (In Bighas) Before The Commencement Of The Project Under Survey**

SI No	Name Of Dist	Size Of Agricultural Land(In Bigha)					
		<500	500-600	600-700	700-800	800-900	>900
1	Lakhimpur	1				1	8

**Table-6-2**

**Size Of Agriculture Land (In Bigha) Of The Sample Villages (In Bighas) After The Commencement Of The Project Under Survey**

SI No	Name Of Dist	Size Of Agricultural Land(In Bigha)					
		<500	500-600	600-700	700-800	800-900	>900
1	Lakhimpur	7			1		2

Before commencement of the project only 5 villages could avail themselves of motor bus where as after commencement of the project all the villages used motor bus as common conveyance.

**Table – 7**

**Mode Of Common Conveyance Used By Villages Both Before And After The Commencement Of The Project**

SI No	Category	No Of Villages	
		Before	After
1	Motor Bus	5	10

There is tangible improvement of the condition of the roads after commencement of the project. Before the project the people of 2 villages used foot track and 3 villages had katcha fair weather roads and equal number of villages had katcha all weather roads while 2 villages had graveled road. But after the project 8 villages have graveled roads and 2 villages have katcha all weather roads.



**Table – 8**

**Condition Of The Road To The Vill Both Before And After The Commencement Of The Project**

Sl No	Category	No Of Villages	
		Before	After
1	Foot Tract	2	-
2	Katcha Fair Weather Motarable Road	3	-
3	Katcha All Weather Motarable Road	3	2
4	Gravelled Road	2	8
	Total	10	10

As regards mass communication facilities, no changes have been noticed at all. There were only transistor radios before the commencement of the project and the same position prevails even after the project. There is no Television, phone, newspaper and other modern mass communication items in the villages presenting a dismal picture of utter backwardness .

**Table – 9**

**Mass Communication Facilities In The Surveyed Villages After The Commencement Of The Project Under Survey**

Sl No	Facilities Available	No Of Villages	
		Before	After
1	Television	No	No
2	Radio	Yes	Yes
3	Newspaper	No	No
4	Telephone	No	No
5	Library	No	No
6	Community Centre	No	No

The primary Health Centres for 5 villages were within 6 – 8 km and for another 5 villages the same was available at a distance of 8 – 10 km. Medical Sub Centres were available for 3 villages within 2 kms, for 5 villages at a distance of 2 – 4 kms and for 2 villages at a distance of 4 – 6 kms. Similarly State Dispensaries were located within 2 kms for 4 villages, within 2 – 4 kms for 2 villages and within 4 – 6 kms for 4 villages. Private hospitals and private doctors are located beyond 10 kms for all the villages. However village health guides were available for 7 villages within 2 kms and for 3 villages same was available at a distance of 2 – 4 kms. All the villages had trained birth attendants within 2 kms and all the villages had private pharmacy /medical shop beyond

10 kms. Three villages had other shops within 2 kms and 7 villages had the same at a distance of 2 – 4 kms. This was the position before commencement of the project. But after commencement of the project also same situation prevails.

**Table – 10 – 1**

**Health Facilities In The Surveyed Villages Before The Commencement Of The Project Under Survey**

District	Facilities	Distance Of The Villages (In Km)					
		<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Lakhimpur	PHC				5	5	
	Medical sub-centre	3	5	2			
	State dispensary	4	2	4			
	Private hospital						10
	Private medical doctor						10
	Vill health guide	7	3				
	Trained birth attendant	10					
	Private pharmacy/medical shop						10
	Other shop	3	7				

**Table – 10 – 2**

**Health Facilities In The Surveyed Villages After The Commencement Of The Project Under Survey**

District	Facilities	Distance Of The Villages (In Km)					
		<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Lakhimpur	PHC				5	5	
	Medical sub-centre	3	5	2			
	State dispensary	4	2	4			
	Private hospital						10
	Private medical doctor						10
	Vill health guide	7	3				
	Trained birth attendant	10					
	Private pharmacy/medical shop						10
	Other shop	3	7				

Regarding civic facilities like post office, telegraph office, veterinary hospital/dispensary etc. the position remains unaltered after commencement of the project. Before the project 2 villages had post office within 2 kms and one village had the same 2 – 4 kms while 7 villages had the post office beyond 6 – 8. The telegraph office is located at a distance of 8 – 10 kms for 4 villages and for 6 villages the same is available

at a distance of beyond 10 kms. Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries are located beyond 6 – 8 km for all the villages. Likewise Co-operative Societies are located beyond 6 – 8 kms for all the villages. Three villages have Mahila Samitis within 2 kms from the villages and 2 villages have such Samitis at a distance of 4 – 6 kms. The distance of 3 villages to the Mahila Samitis is 8 – 10 kms. Almost all the tribal villages have religious institutions within 2 kms from the villages. Details are shown in Table 11 below.

**Table – 11**

**Civic Facilities In The Surveyed Villages (Before and After Commencement Of The Project)**

District	Civic And Other Facilities	Dist From The Vill ( In Km)					
		<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Lakhimpur	Post office	2	1		1	2	4
	Telegraph office					4	6
	Veterinary/Dispensary/Hosp				1	4	5
	Bank					4	6
	Co-operative society				2	5	3
	Cinema Hall						
	Mahila samiti	3		2		3	
	Religious institutions	9	1				

There are Pre primary and L P schools in all the surveyed villages. M E schools are located less than 2 kms from 9 villages. The distance of one village to M E school is 2 – 4 kms. H E schools are located within less than 2 kms from all the villages. The distance of 9 villages to college is less than 2 kms. Only one village has college within 2 – 4 kms from the village. The position remains same in both pre and post project period.

**Table – 12**

**Educational Facilities In The Surveyed Villages (Before and after Commencement Of The Project)**

District	No of villages	Category	Dist From The Villages ( In Km)					
			<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	>10
Lakhimpur	10	Pre-primary school	10					
		Lower primary school	10					
		Middle e school	9	1				
		High school	10					
		College	9	1				
		Adult education centre						

In respect of number of children attending primary and M E school, the girls are lagging behind. In the age group below 6 years out of 112 children there are 51 girls. In the age group 6 – 9 years out of 124 children there are 41 girls. Out of 89 children of age group 9 – 12 years, there are 33 girls. Thus it is seen that traditional attitudinal behaviour towards female education more or less prevails in the surveyed villages. However there are some improvements in girl's attendance in the age group 12-15 and above 15 years where the figures are 48 girls out of total 106 and 35 girls out of total 83 children.

**Table – 13**

**Number Of Children Attending The Nearest Primary And M.E.School**

Sl No	Age Group	No Of Boys	No Of Girls	Total No Of Children
1	<6yrs	61	51	112
2	6-9yrs	83	41	124
3	9-12	56	33	89
4	12-15	58	48	106
5	>15	48	35	83

The dropout syndrome is a major problem of tribal educational upliftment inspite of so many benevolent educational upgrading schemes which are under implementation like Sarva Siksha Mission, Education for all. Dropout is more among girls i.e. out of 202 students, there are 106 girls dropouts. Drop out figures are less in L P standard but the figures show an upward trend from M E to college. There are as many as 31 boys and 38 girls dropout in college standard. The following table shows details of dropout.

**Table – 14**

**Number Of Drop Out Students From The Institution During The Preceding Year In The Surveyed Village -2009-2010 –**

Sl No	Age Group	No Of Boys	No Of Girls	Total
1	Lower Primary Shool	4	5	9
2	Middle School	31	27	58
3	High school	30	36	66
4	College	31	38	69
	Total	96	106	202

The reasons for dropping out are :

- a) Poverty and lack of income earning of parents.
- b) Schools are washed away by flood. The improvised sheds in the name of school, without the basic facilities can hardly attract the boys and girls to school.
- c) The children are required to assist parents in agricultural and allied activities.

#### **Implementation of Educational Schemes for school dropouts**

- a) There is a scheme 'Setu Bandhan' under Sarva Sikshya Abhjan, Assam implemented at Dhakuakhana Normal School for school dropouts. Due to distance factor the students from Mising villages are not attending such institution.

**Midday Meal-** Midday meal scheme has been functioning in the villages. The poverty stricken Mising village students have been largely benefited by the scheme.

**Sarva Sikshya Abhjan** This benevolent scheme for upliftment of educational standard especially primary and middle level provides much needed relief in the sphere of education. Construction activity of school premises have been undertaken in the schools falling under the scheme.

**Others –** There are two L P schools in the study area that are functioning without any Govt. aid for last 13 – 15 years.

**Sanitation and Drainage -** There is no drainage system in any of the villages in the study area. This was the case before starting the project too.

The old habit of using open field to answer the call of nature prevails among most of the villagers. Only few households possess service latrines.

**Main Occupation of the Villagers** -Before the project, the main occupation of the villagers was agriculture. Fishing was a subsidiary occupation. After the project , petty trade and weaving by the women folk along with sericulture have taken precedence. Piggery also become a lucrative business for some of the richer families. Ironically, there was no electricity in the villages under survey but after the project , 5 villages have been provided with electricity. Table 15 shows the position of electricity in the villages before and after the project.

**Table – 15**

**Availability Of Electricity Both Before And After The Commencement Of The Project**

Sl No	Villages	No Of Households Having Electricity (Approx)	
		Before	After
1	Matmara	-	-
2	Mising baligaon	-	-
3	Juria	-	-
4	Ujani jangi	-	-
5	Ujani Madarguri	-	15
6	Akaria	-	28
7	Khamon birini	-	12
8	Borkhamon	-	20
9	Namon Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	-	-
10	Arkep	-	20

The villagers depend largely upon hand pumps and before the project there were 679 hand pumps in the villages but after the project the number increased to 711. Wells are also used for supply of drinking water by certain families. There were 76 wells before the project but after the project the figure came down to 70. One village still depends upon river. This was the position before the project also.

**Table – 16**

**Sources Of Drinking Water Both Before And After The Commencement Of The Project**

Sl No	Sources Of Drinking Water	Before	After
1	Hand Pump	679	711
2	Well	76	73
3	River	1	1
4	Others (Specify)		

1. Compensation received. The villager in the area have yet to receive any form of compensation in connection with the Geo-tube embankment works undertaken in the Matmara project that has already been completed. The compensation relates to movable and immovable including land that were affected in the construction site.
2. Principal crops grown in the villages. Rape seed. Potato, Paddy, Black gram , vegetables, bamboo and areca nut plantations.

- (a) Playgrounds: Ten villages were taken up for study. Each of these had one or two playgrounds before the advent of the project. Now none of the villages has a playground.
- (b) Children club: In two of the studied villages there existed children's club. These clubs are no longer functional.
- (c) Library: In Matmara village there was a library. The original village no longer exists. There are no libraries now in the studied area.
- (d) Religious Institutions: All the villages had places of worship earlier and they continue to do so now.
- (e) Other recreational facilities like sports and games available for the children in the villages
- (f) There existed two sports clubs in the study area. These still exist.

**Trade :** There has not been much change in the pattern of trade before and after the project. The main lines of trade are confined to animal husbandry, rain and other agriculture

It is observed that as many as 990 households were adversely affected due to establishment of the Geo tube project. The Khamon Birina village is the worst affected with 305 households followed by Borkhamon with 140 households . In Akaria 103 households each were affected followed by Ujani Modarguri with 100 households. Details are shown in Table – 17.

**Table – 17**  
**Total Number Of Affected Households In Each Village**

<b>District</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Total Affected Households</b>
<b>Lakhimpur</b>	Matmara	70
	Mising baligaon	38
	Juria	19
	Ujani jangi	40
	Ujani Madarguri	100
	Akaria	103
	Khamon birini	305
	Borkhamon	140
	Namon Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	40
	Arkep	135
<b>Total</b>		<b>990</b>

The loss of agricultural lands by the households is also not negligible. In all, 990 households of 10 villages lost agricultural lands. The Khamon Birini village has highest number of households losing agricultural lands, the figure being 305. Barkhamon, Akaria and Ujani Madarguri villages have 140, 103 and 100 households respectively losing agricultural lands. Details are shown in Table – 18.

**Table – 18**

**Total Number Of Households who have lost Land (Agricultural)**

<b>District</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Lost Agricultural Land</b>
Lakhimpur	Matmara	70
	Mising baligaon	38
	Juria	19
	Ujani jangi	40
	Ujani Madarguri	115
	Akaria	135
	Khamon birini	305
	Borkhamon	180
	Namon Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	40
	Arkep	135

The above position is wholly applicable in case of households losing houses and homestead land also.

**Table – 19**

**Total Number Of Households who have lost Houses and Homestead Land**

<b>District</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Lost Houses and Homestead Land</b>
Lakhimpur	Matmara	70
	Mising baligaon	38
	Juria	19
	Ujani jangi	40
	Ujani Madarguri	115
	Akaria	135
	Khamon birini	305
	Borkhamon	180
	Namon Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	40
	Arkep	135

Altogether 578 households were rehabilitated which were affected due to commencement of the project. The Khamon Birini village has the highest number of



households benefited by the rehabilitation scheme, the figure being 268 (87.8%) households. One hundred fifty displaced households (83.3%) of Barkhamon village were rehabilitated. Out of 135 displaced households of Akaria village 100 (74.%) households were rehabilitated . The 38 households of Mising Baligaon, 115 households of Ujani Madarguri and 40 households of Namani Janji/Jangi Dangdhara were not considered for rehabilitation.

In Matmara 25 (35.8%) households were resettled while 58 (42.9%) households of Arkep got the benefit of resettlement. Details are shown in Table – 21.

**Table – 20**

**Total Number Of Households Rehabilitated, Resettled, Received Compensation**

Sl.No	Villages	Rehabilitated	Resettled	Received Compensation
1	Matmara	10	25	-
2	Mising baligaon	-	-	-
3	Juria	10	-	-
4	Ujani jangi	40	-	-
5	Ujani Madarguri	-	-	-
6	Akaria	100	-	-
7	Khamon birini	268	268	-
8	Borkhamon	150		-
9	Namon Janji/Jangi Dangdhora	-	-	-
10	Arkep	-	58	-

The authorities have stipulated certain conditions of resettlement such as :

People have migrated to places of their choice where they can set up homestead and this is not dictated by any resettlement policy of the state. Many households have migrated to far off places like Jonai and Baginadi and settled in the forest areas of those places.

**Facilities available in the area**

No government facility is available in resettled area.

Regarding type of compensation received by the displaced persons, it is observed that cash compensation was disbursed to persons. In Khamon Birina, 268 persons, Akaria 138 persons, Matmara 80 persons, Arkep 58 persons, Juria 18 persons, Mising Baligaon 17 and Ujani Madarguri 11 persons received compensation. Persons of three villages

namely Ujani Jangi, Barkhamon and Namani Janiji/Jangi Dangdhara have not received cash compensation yet.

**Table – 21**

**Total Number Of Persons From Villages And Type Of Compensation Received**

Sl No	Name Of Villages	Total No Of Persons		
		Land	Cash/cheque	Job
1	Matmara		80	
2	Mising baligaon		17	
3	Juria		18	
4	Ujani jangi		-	
5	Ujani Madarguri		11	
6	Akaria		138	
7	Khamon birini		268	
8	Borkhamon		-	
9	Namon Janji/Jangi Dangdhora		-	
10	Arkep		58	

Following problems were faced by the affected villagers due to the commencement of the Geo tube embankment

1. Agricultural lands were degraded due to sand casting.
2. Erosion of cultivable lands due to recurrent flood.
3. Due to above reasons, the cultivable lands were less productive leading to food scarcity. The yield per Bigha reduced considerably
4. Lack of alternative earning means led out migration to more populated areas/towns in search of petty jobs such as rickshaw pulling, 'thela' pulling, daily wage earning etc.

The villagers are not satisfied with the project out comes because the embankment was built four kilometers in land and left out the agricultural fields to the vagaries of flood. As a result, the river eroded all lands outside the embankment and presently the main current of the river flows next to the Geo tube embankment. In fact, a few sections of the embankment have already been washed away and there is possibility of washing away the remaining segments. The residents, however, mentioned a positive impact of the embankment as during last three years there has not been any flood in the areas within the embankment.

Regarding compensation, it is found that the villagers are yet to receive the same although the Matmara Project has already been completed. The compensation relates to movable and immovable including land that were affected during construction site.

The principal crops grown in the villages are : rape seed, potato, paddy, black gram, vegetables, bamboo and areca nut trees.

Due to commencement of the project certain negative changes in the socio-cultural arena have taken place in the villages. For example, each of the studied villages had one or two play grounds before the project, but at present none of the villages has any play ground.

In two villages among ten studied there existed children clubs but these clubs are no longer functional.

There was a library in Matmara village. The original village no longer exists. At present there is no library in any studied villages.

Regarding religious institutions all the villages have such institutions. The two sports clubs that existed earlier are also functioning at present.

There has not been any major change in the pattern of trade before and after the project. The main trade consisted of animal husbandry and other agricultural produce. The quantum of trade activities has since been reduced due to declining productivity in agriculture and allied sector. One important item of trade is sericulture and weaving which is taken up by almost all the households in the studied area.

Traditionally the Misings are strong and stout people and they are hard workers. This characteristic health feature could be seen before the project. But due to certain natural and man made factors, the overall health of the villagers (studied) found to be deteriorating. The level of income has been consistently falling. Crop yields have declined and the old self sufficiency of food stuff position deteriorated leading to endemic poverty. Drinking water availability has declined. Thus the overall health conditions of the villagers have been severely affected at present.

Regarding diseases, more or less pre and post project period condition prevails. Earlier during summer and after the floods the people had to suffer from various water borne diseases such as dysentery, diarrhea, influenza, enteric fever, gastroenteritis, etc.

These diseases are still afflicting the villagers but severity has been minimized after the completion of the project.

As regards Government welfare schemes, the IAY, MNRGS, Rajib Gandhi Rural Electrification Schemes have been implemented under the DRDA with collaboration of the Gaon Panchayats. The Midday Meal Scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhijan are also functioning in the studied villages.

Youth and Women Organizations are existing in every Mising village. They are involved in welfare activities related to their defined target groups. They play a significant role during flood and actively participate in relief works. The Women Organizations are also functioning.

Every village has a number of self help groups. These were existing even before the project.

#### **Data Analysis of Household Schedules**

Altogether 378 households of 10 studied villages were taken for study with a total population of 1980 male 1066 (53.3%), female 914 (46.6%).

**Table – 1**

#### **Total No Of Households And Total Population**

Total No Of Households	Total Population					
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
378	1066	53.3	914	46.6	1980	100.00

Out of 378 households 310 (82.1%) households own land. It may be mentioned that the lands owned by the Misings are all government lands where their possession is continuing since last 2/3 generations. It is disheartening to note that being sons of the soil, a many as 68 (17.9%) tribal households are landless.

**Table – 2- 1**

#### **Land Tenure Pattern (Before)**

Total No Of Household	Land Tenure Pattern		
	Own land	Leased	Landless
378	310	-	68

As regards land holding pattern, 198 (63.89%) households possess less than 7.5 bighas each, 60 (19.32%) possess 7.5 to 15 bighas each and 52 (16.78%) households possess above 15 bighas of land each.

**Table – 2-2**

**Land Holding Pattern Of Households**

Sl No	No Of Households Holding Own Land (Size Of Landholding In Bigha)						Total Households
	<7.5	PC	7.5-15	PC	>15	PC	
1	198	63.89	60	19.32	52	16.78	310

The tribal people usually possess more than a bigha of land as the homestead land has multifarious uses including a mini individual forest and kitchen garden, besides granary cattle shed, pig sty etc. In the instant study it is seen that majority 312 households possess 1-3 bighas of land each while 17 households possess less than one bigha of land each.

Only 6 households possess above 5 bighas of homestead land each. There are 43 households possessing 3-5 bighas of homestead land each.

**Table – 2 – 3**

**Homestead Land In The Surveyed Village**

Sl No	Total No Of Household	Homestead Land (In Bigha)			
		Below 1Pc	1-3 Pc	3-5 Pc	>5 Pc
1	378	17	312	43	6

The analysis of population by age and sex shows that there is highest population in the age group 25 –30 years the figure being 228 (11.52%). There are only 5 persons in the age group 70-75 years and 118 (5.96%) children in the age group less than 1 year. Females are yet to improve the sex ratio standard norm as there are 914 female against 1066 male persons. Details are shown in Table – 3.

**Table – 3**  
**Household Population By Age And Sex**

Age	Male	Female	Total	%
<1	69	49	118	5.96
1-5	66	75	141	7.12
5-10	95	76	171	8.64
10-15	96	70	166	8.38
15-20	78	106	184	9.29
20-25	101	79	180	9.09
25-30	110	118	228	11.52
30-35	108	83	191	9.65
35-40	82	82	164	8.28
40-45	80	49	129	6.52
45-50	62	40	102	5.15
50-55	41	30	71	3.59
55-60	45	26	71	3.59
60-65	20	17	37	1.87
65-70	8	14	22	1.11
70-75	5	-	5	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the marriages among the males takes place in the age group 30-35 years the figure being 107. Yet there are 7 unmarried persons in this age group. There are no unmarried male persons beyond the age group 35-40 years. It has been observed that early marriage is not encouraged among the Misings and till the age 15-20 years, there are no married male persons.

Widow remarriage has social recognition and the system is universally accepted by the ethnic communities all over the world. The Misings are no exception and we do not find figures of widowed persons in the present survey. Details are shown in Table – 3-3-1.

**Table – 3-3-1.**  
**Marital Status Of The Household Population(Male)**

Age	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	%
<6	128	-	-	128	12%
6-10	82	-	-	82	8%
10-15	96	-	-	96	9%
15-20	79	-	-	79	7%
20-25	81	21	-	102	10%
25-30	21	91	-	112	11%
30-35	7	107	-	114	11%
35-40	-	72	-	72	7%
40-45	-	79	-	79	7%
45-50	-	73	-	73	7%
50-55	-	41	-	41	4%
55-60	-	45	-	45	4%
60-65	-	21	-	21	2%
65-70	-	17	-	17	2%
70-75	-	5	-	5	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>100%</b>

Among the Misings maximum marriage of girls take place in the age group 25-30 the figure being 118 .No marriage takes place in the age group 15-20 years. Fifty girls of 20-25 years are married Unlike the males there is no female person in the age group 70-75 indicating a lesser female longevity. Widowed persons among female are also noticed ranging from the age of 45-50 to 65-70 years. Majority widows are found in the age group 65 – 70 years. Details are shown in Table 3-3-2.

Table – 3-3-2

Table-3.3.2-Marital Status: Female

Age	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	%
>6	124	-	-	124	14%
6-10	76	-	-	76	8%
10-15	70	-	-	70	8%
15-20	106	-	-	106	12%
20-25	29	50	-	79	9%
25-30	-	118	-	118	13%
30-35	-	83	-	83	9%
35-40	-	82	-	82	9%
40-45	-	49	-	49	5%
45-50	-	38	2	40	4%
50-55	-	25	5	30	3%
55-60	-	24	2	26	3%
60-65	-	15	2	17	2%
65-70	-	4	10	14	2%
70-75	-	-	-	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>100%</b>

As regards occupation pattern before and after the project tangible changes have been noticed in the surveyed villages. Whereas 656 (482 male and 174 female) persons were engaged in agriculture in pre project days, the figure in this sector drastically came down to 256 (182 male and 74 female) in the post project period. However, there is no change in case of government service in pre and post project periods, the figures being 16 male and 3 females. Same is the case in case of business. Due to commissioning of the project , petty jobs were available and in the post project period there was a boom in wage earning avenues among the people. Thus from a mere 79 wage earners in pre project period, the figure increased to 279 of whom most of them are males. Weaving which is prerogative of women still prevails and there is no change of weavers, 11 nos in pre and post project periods.

Regarding students and persons too young to work the figures 392 and 410 respectively remain constant in pre and post project periods. In the others i.e. miscellaneous jobs there appeared a jump from 35 in pre project to 235 in post project period.



As regards secondary occupation there are 339 female weavers in both pre and post project period. Details are shown in Table -3-4-1, 3-4-2.

**Table – 3-4-1**

**Occupational Pattern Of The Members Of The Household (Before The Project)**

SI No	Occupation	Primary		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture	482	174	656
2	Govt Service	16	3	19
3	Business	49		49
4	Wage Earner	68	11	79
5	Weaving		1	1
6	Student	230	162	392
7	Too young to work	210	200	410
8	Others	11	24	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>1066</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1641</b>

**Table – 3-4-2**

**Occupational Pattern Of The Members Of The Household (After The Project)**

SI No	Occupation	Primary		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture	182	74	256
2	Govt Service	16	3	19
3	Business	49		49
4	Wage Earner	268	11	279
5	Weaving		1	1
6	Student	230	162	392
7	Too young to work	210	200	410
8	Others	111	124	235
<b>Total</b>		<b>1066</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1641</b>

In the educational level of the household members the female persons are lagging behind except in pre primary category where 162 females are recorded against 113 males. There are still 95 illiterates, 39 male and 56 female mostly in the higher (60+) age group. Only 190, 101 male and 89 female could complete the high school and 101, 59 male and 42 female could complete higher secondary and above standard.

Table – 3 -5

**Educational Level Of The Household Members**

Sl No	Educational Qualification	Male	Female	Total
1	Illiterate	39	56	95
2	< primary school	113	162	275
3	Primary school complete	203	142	345
4	Middle school complete	341	223	564
5	High school complete	101	89	190
6	Higher secondary complete and above	59	42	101
7	Too young to study	210	200	410
<b>Total</b>		<b>1066</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1980</b>

The average household monthly income in pre project period showed a mixed picture in as much as in the pre project period there was no household in the monthly income slab of 500-1000 while in post project period there are 102 households in the same slab. The figure of monthly income of 9 households in the income slab of 1001 – 2000 in the pre project period increased to 98 in post project period. There were 52 households in the monthly income slab of 2001-3000 in pre project period and the households in this category of income increased to 89 in post project period. There is diminishing trend of income in the monthly income slab of 4001 – 5000 where in pre project period there were 123 households which decreased to 31 in the post project period. Similarly monthly income in the slab 5001-6000 is striking low in the post project period of 10 households while there were 90 households in the pre project period. Diminishing trend is also noticed in the high monthly income slab of 6001 – 7000 from 5 households in pre project period to 2 households in post project period. Details are shown in table -3-6-1 and 3-6-2.

Table – 3-6-1

**Household Income (Before The Project)**

Sl No	Average Household Income (Monthly)	Number Of Household
1	<500	-
2	500-1000	-
3	1001-2000	9
4	2001-3000	52
5	3001-4000	99
6	4001-5000	123
7	5001-6000	90
8	6001-7000	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>378</b>

**Table – 3-6-2**

**Household Income (After The Project)**

Sl No	Average Household Income (Monthly)	Number Of Household
1	<500	-
2	500-1000	102
3	1001-2000	98
4	2001-3000	89
5	3001-4000	46
6	4001-5000	31
7	5001-6000	10
8	6001-7000	2
	Above	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>378</b>

The sample of household heads consisted of 357 male and 21 female.

**Table – 3-7**

**Sex Of Household Head**

Total No Of Households	Male	Female
378	357	21

Regarding age of household heads majority of the household heads 158 were of 30-44 years followed by 139 heads in the age grade of 45-59. There were 54 household heads in the age group of 60 + years and only 27 heads were selected from the age group less than 30 years.

**Table -3-8**

**Age of household head**

Age of household head	No of households
<30 years	27
30-44 years	158
45-59 years	139
60years+	54

All the household heads are Hindus by religion.

**Table -3-9**

**Religion of household head**

Religion of household head	No of household
Hinduism	378

Earlier the Misings preferred joint family pattern. Of late there is a trend towards nuclear pattern as out of 378 households 282 are nuclear and 96 households adhered to the traditional non nuclear pattern.

**Table – 3-10**

**Household type**

<b>Household type</b>	<b>No of household</b>
Nuclear household	282
Non-nuclear household	96

Although there is a preference for nuclear type of family, yet extended nuclear type is noticed in case of 58 households where the members range from 10-12. Majority 176 households have 4-6 members. There are only 31 households having 1-3 members each while 113 households have 7-9 members each.

**Table – 3-11**

**No of household members**

<b>No of household members</b>	<b>No of households</b>
1-3	31
4-6	176
7-9	113
10-12	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>

Much typed Rajib Gandhi Rural Electricity scheme yet to benefit the greater section of the households as out of 378 households only 65 households have electric communication as on survey period.

**Table – 3-12**

**Electricity**

<b>Electricity</b>	<b>No of households</b>
Yes	65
No	313

Before the project, 319 out of 378 households had hand pump for their water supply. After the project the households possessing hand pump increased to 370. Fifty eight households had wells before the project but after the project there is none. Instead

there are 8 households are found to be dependent on rivers after the commencement of the project. This has happened due to shifting of the households.

**Table – 3-13**

**Sources Of Drinking Water**

Sources Of Drinking Water	Before The Project	After The Project
Hand Pump	319	370
well	58	-
River	-	8
<b>Total no of household</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>378</b>

All the households of the surveyed villages use untreated water.

**Table -3-14**

**Treatment of drinking water**

Water	Total No Of Household
Treated	-
Not Treated	378

The households are not habituated to put cover in the drinking water potable .

**Table-3-15**

**Use of covers for pots**

Cover pots-0

Do not cover pots-378

Total no of households-378

As regards sanitation, a very unhygienic position prevails as 128 households use open field for answering call of nature and 250 (66%) households have katcha latrines only. There is no sanitary latrine in any households.

**Table – 3-16**

**Sanitation Facility**

Open field-128

Kutchra latrine-250

Sanitary

Total no of households-378

The households have drainage facility in their compounds, that is, however, of rudimentary type.

**Table- 3-17**

**Drainage System Facility in their Compound**

Yes- 0

No-378

Total Number of Households-378

Majority 297 households have 3-4 room houses, 43 households have 5-6 rooms and 38 households have less than 3 rooms.

**Table 3-18**

**No of Living Rooms**

<3-38

3-4-297

5-6-43

Total No Of Households-378

Only 9 households possess windows in their houses.

**Table 3-19**

**Provision for Windows/Ventilation**

Yes 369

No 9

Total no of households- 378

The villagers are accustomed to live in the traditional platform type house called Changghar. Only 19 households possess Assam Type house. —

**Table 3-20**

**Type Of House**

**Number Of Households**

Chang ghar

359

Kutch Assam Type

19

Total no of households

378

The Misings use firewood for cooking purposes. Only 2 households possess LPG.

**Table 3-21**

<b>Fuel used for cooking</b>	<b>Number of households</b>
Wood	376
Kerosene	-
LPG	2
Total no of households	378

Now a days modern assets like T.V., radio, motor cycle, wrist watches, telephone, etc. have entered into the asset list of the people besides the traditional items like plough, loom etc. In the present survey, it is seen that before the project, 10 families possessed Television, 289 families possessed radios, 357 families had watches, 267 families possessed bicycles and 12 families possessed motor bike. Besides 378 families possessed ploughs and 378 families had looms.

**Table 3-22**

**Number Of Families Owing The Following Assets (Before The Project)**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Assets owned</b>	<b>No of families</b>	<b>Sl no</b>	<b>Assets owned</b>	<b>No of households</b>
i	Plough	378	v	Television	10
ii	Loom	378	vi	Bi-cycle	267
iii	Radio	289	vii	Motor cycle	12
iv	Watch	357			

After the project 178 families are possessing telephones where as the same was not there before the project. Motor cycle owning families increased to 23 from 12. In respect of other assets like loom, watches, T.V. radio, bicycle the position remains same like pre project period. But after the project, plough owning families came down to 312 from 378.

**Table 3-23**

**Number Of Families Owing the following Assets (After The Project)**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Assets owned</b>	<b>No of families</b>	<b>Sl no</b>	<b>Assets owned</b>	<b>No of households</b>
i	Plough	312	v	Television	10
ii	Loom	378	vii	Telephone/mobile	178
iii	Radio	289	viii	Bi-cycle	267
iv	Watch	357	ix	Motor cycle	23

Almost all the studied households have cattle, pigs, fowl, duck. This was the position before and after the commencement of the project.

**Table-3-24**

**Particulars Of household livestock and poultry**

<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Before The Project</b>	<b>After The Project</b>
Cattle	Yes	Yes
Goat	No	No
Pig	Yes	Yes
Poultry /Fowl	Yes	Yes
Duck	Yes	Yes
Pigeon	No	No

Before the project 372 households possessed land and 6 household possessed fisheries.

After the project 376 households possess land and 2 households possess fisheries.

Before the project 200 house holds lost lands due to erosion but after the project 278 households lost lands due to flood.

As regards mode of information before the commencement of the project, the people came to know about the project coming to reality from local political leaders, Mising Students Union activists and from news papers. Of course, the people demanded the modern embankment since long as recurring flood had damaged their socio-economic fabric.

The households lost valuable agricultural and homestead lands including assets and they were eagerly awaiting for compensation. But the hopes of 251 (67.95%) households were frustrated as they did not receive reasonable amount due to loss of land. The amount sanctioned was meager. As many as 211 households (55.8%) used the amount of compensation in constructing houses while 32 (12.8%) households spent the amount of compensation in consumable items. Only 0.1% households used the amount for paying outstanding loans and debt. Six (2.4%) households utilized the compensation in family expenses.

It is interesting to note that the affected households were able to receive the compensation amount without any bureaucratic hurdles.

The displaced households received the compensation in cash.



As already mentioned, the main problem of the villagers is flood and erosion and it was the opinion of all the sample households.

In respect of agricultural land, the villagers do not have own patta land. The lands of all the 310 households belong to Government. There are 68 landless households who also depend mainly on non-agricultural activities. This is the position after the project. Before the project all the studied households, 378 had agricultural lands owned by Government.

The flood protection measure in the form of Geotube is considered as a boon by 72.8% of the households while 27.2% households do not consider that the Geotube will permanently solve the most vital problem of flood and erosion as annual erosion is hitting the dyke and in very near future the dyke may be washed away.

Regarding the attitudinal approach towards the dyke there is mixed attitude as 72.8% households have a positive attitude and 27.2% households maintain negative attitude due to reason mentioned in the preceding para.

## CHAPTER – IV

### Findings of the Study

The study included three projects namely:

- A) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL), Lepetkata, Dibrugarh District
- B) Bogibeel Rail cum Road Bridge Project, Dhemaji District
- C) Geo Tube Embankment Project – Dhakuakhana under Lakhimpur District

#### A) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited

Three villages of Lepetkata, the site for the BCPL under Barbarua Development Block of Dibrugarh District namely Boroguri Sonowal Gaon, Lepetkata Kachari Gaon and Borpathar Kakati Gaon with a population of 3274 of 586 households inhabited by Sonowal Kacharis a plains tribe, Tea tribes and Ahoms (OBC) were selected for the study of impact of displacement consequent upon establishment of the mega project, BCPL.

After commencement of the project the pattern of population and households has undergone some changes effecting adversely the population. Before the project, the total population and households of three villages were 3274 and 586 respectively but after commencement the population and households became 2758 and 494 respectively. In Lepetkata Kachari village the population and households were 1882 and 360 before the project but after the project, the population of households figures stood at 1877 and 350 respectively while in Borpathar Kakati Gaon the population came down from 787 to 745 and households increased from 105 to 120. These increase of households happened due to new settlers in this village.

The project in its search for acquisition of land took over lands from the villages in and around the project.. The Lepetkata Kachari Gaon had lost lands. After the project lands decreased to 1500-1600 bighas whereas before the project the village possessed more than 1600 bighas of land.

As regards size of agricultural lands, two villages had more than 900 bighas of land each but after the project one village has 600-700 bighas and another village has 800-900 bighas.

It is further observed that due to acquisition of land the villagers faced difficulties as the nearest ASTC bus point became approachable by undertaking  $\frac{3}{4}$  kms more.

As regards infrastructural facilities like roads and transport and communication and assets, medical facilities, private doctors, pharmacies, the existing facilities are still continuing after the project. However, one Public Health Centre, one each of State dispensary and private hospital, private doctor and private pharmacy, medical shop increased in the surveyed villages after commencement of the project. Besides one more post office and one co-operative society, one veterinary centre, one bank, one co-operative society, one cinema hall and a Mahila Samiti in the village were newly set as a result of the commencement of the project.

Additional educational facilities like L.P., M.E, H.E and colleges are also available after the project. Number of girls in primary standard is more than boys. Interesting feature is that there is no drop out in this standard. Midday meals are provided to the L P standard children. Implementation of Sarva Siksha Abhijan is in right direction.

Much improvement has taken place in sanitation as more and more households are possessing sanitary latrines.

Electricity is provided to the villagers. More electric connections have been given to the households which was not possible before the implementation of the project.

The disheartening fact after the project is that, due to acquisition of agricultural lands, most of the villagers is now switching over to wage earning. Most of the villagers had to spare their lands for the project. Government of course compensated the loss. Quite a few families became landless and homeless but the authorities provided agricultural and homestead lands. One hundred fifty eight families had lost agricultural lands and twenty four households lost residences and homestead lands. The authorities, however duly rehabilitated and resettled these families besides granting compensation. The authorities also provided necessary infrastructures in the resettled areas which is appreciable. Both concrete and Assam Type houses were built for 24 displaced families.

Besides L P school, electricity, graveled roads were made available to the affected people.

As regards type of compensation , 24 families of Borguri Sonowal village were provided with lands and cash while 38 families of Lepetkata got cash benefits. Eleven families of the same village were provided with land and cash. Similarly 91 families of Borpathar Kakati Gaon got cash benefits and 8 families were provided with land and cash.

As regards socio economic problems arising out of displacement, it is observed that due to displacement there were economic imbalances. The traditional village peaceful life has been affected as men and machineries of BCPL were in action round the clock. Vast areas of grazing lands were occupied by BCPL and the villagers are suffering from cattle feed. There is no open field for school going children to play.

As regards type of loss and valuation received, it is seen that after proper estimated valuation of the assets, the displaced families were compensated within a month. The villagers, however were not happy with the value of land assessed by the authority.

Most of the villagers used the compensation amount in constructing house, taking telephone connection, purchasing mobile sets, furniture, cars etc. Very few persons kept the money in banks.

It was heartening to learn that there was no bureaucratic hurdle while receiving compensation by the displaced persons. However there are 22 cases lying to be disposed by the court.

The micro level study of 168 households in the three villages, having population of 905, male 465, female 440 indicated tangible differences regarding the occupational pattern before and after the commencement of the project. Thus before commencement of the project, agriculture was the main occupation of 196 persons and the figure came down to 88 after the project. Another change was noticed in case of business. Before the project only 15 numbers were in business but after the project the figure rose to 55.

Due to acquisition of agricultural land some of the villagers had to shift to not so lucrative occupation such as wage earning. Before the project there was only one person as daily wage earner but after commencement of the project there were 96 wage earners

in the villages. The educational level of the women is not satisfactory as 4.97% female is illiterate against 2.10% of male . Most of the members, both male and female had completed middle school standard.

As regards monthly household income before commencement of the project, most of the households i.e. 52 (30.95%) earned Rs.7001 and above indicating a somewhat better economic standard in rural setting. But after the project, the monthly income of the households in the range of 7001 and above remains same while the monthly income in the slab of Rs.3000-4000 of 45 households showed downward trend and only 7 households earned that amount after the project. On the contrary 27 households could earn each 5000-6000 after the commencement of the project because new avenues of employment were thrown open to the displaced persons.

The project had adversely affected the agricultural activities which is testified by the lesser number of cattle the villagers possessed after the project. The cattle position came down to 89 from 160 as many villagers left agriculture.

Although less attention is paid to hygienic condition of the water used, the dependence on hand pump has lessened water borne diseases. Of late, after receipt of compensation amount more and more people are constructing sanitary latrines. From 24 households having sanitary the number of sanitary latrines after the project increased. But most of the villagers still use katcha latrines. Drainage is practically non existent. 89.2 percent households do not have any such system.

Although the Misings live in platform type houses , after the project some of the households are constructing Assam Type houses. After the project 9 RCC houses were built.

Generally they prefer firewood for cooking purposes as the traditional fire place ('Meram') has socio-religious significance. After the commencement of the project, 38 households are using LPG for cooking purposes and 76 households use both firewood and LPG.

Use of plough is reduced after the project. Only 113 households use plough now as agricultural lands decreased for many families. There is no change of looms as the womenfolk do not like to leave up this prestigious cottage industry.

Modernism in respect of assets is noticed. There are televisions, telephones, motor bikes, radios in the households. These items increased especially after the project.

The authorities cleared the compensation amount to the displaced persons in time (within a month). There was no bureaucratic hurdle while receiving compensation which is appreciated by the displaced families. Out of 168 households 146 (88%) households received compensation in cash while 22 households (12%) received land and cash.

The displaced families reported that they have had to face new problems of economic, communication and social as their traditional habitation could not be replaced by the new arrangements. Sixty eight households complained of loss of time and money in new communication system. The corporate life is disturbed and in the new set up social control and inter family co-operation is non existent.

Opinions differ regarding setting up of the project in the locality and 86 households (51.15%) were in favour while 82 households (48.85%) did not like the project in their area.

However as many as 148 households (89%) were of the opinion that the project will bring quicker development in the area as well as in the country while 20 (11%) households felt that the project will bring complexities in their peaceful social life.

#### **B. Bogibeel Bridge cum Rail Project – Dhemaji**

In order to find out the displacement of tribal people on the wake of the Bogibeel Bridge cum Railway Project, seven villages inhabited by Misings a plains tribe, of Dhemaji district were studied. All the villages are under the jurisdiction of the Sisi Bargaon Development Block. Altogether 853 households ,743 from Dhemaji Sub Division and 110 from Jonai Sub Division with a total population of 4737, male 2390, female 2347 were covered in the study. Regarding ethnicity ,except one village which is a mixed village inhabited by Misings and non scheduled Kalitas, rest of the villages are inhabited wholly by the Misings.

All the villages are agglomerated and are located in plains areas.

The project had adverse impact in the matter of possession of land by the villagers. Before starting the project, four villages possessed 1300 bighas of land each and one village had 1300-1400 bighas and 2 villages had 1400-1500 bighas of land each but after the project 6 villages have less than 1300 bighas of land each and only one village has 1300-1400 bighas. The impact is also noticed in case of agricultural land. Before the project one village possessed 500-600 agricultural lands but after the project the same village is found to possess less than 500 bighas. Similarly 2 villages possessed 800-900 bighas of agricultural land each before the project, but after the project, these two villages are possessing 700-800 bighas each. The lands are periodic patta lands and there is no change in this status after the project. After the project, the distance to the nearest ASTC bus point has not undergone any change.

The condition of roads in 4 villages cannot be said to be satisfactory as the roads simply are katcha all weather motorable roads.

Mass communication facilities are available in all the surveyed villages.

Regarding health facilities not all the villages get Public Health Centres at reasonable distances. Three villages have such facilities at a distance of 8-10 kms. and more than 10 kms. State dispensaries and private hospitals are located at a distance of beyond 10 kms. Similarly medical sub centres are located beyond 2-4 kms from most of the villages. Private doctors are not available within easy reach. Only one village gets private doctor at a distance of 8-10 kms from the village. Same is the case in respect of private pharmacy/medical shop.

Most of the villages get postal facilities within reasonable distance of 2-4 kms, but two villages have the postal facilities beyond 4-6 kms.

Veterinary dispensaries, bank, cooperative society, telegraph offices are located beyond 10 kms. from the village.

Mahila Samities and religious institutions are located within most of the villages.

Few primary L.P, M.E, H.E school facilities are within easy reach of most of the villagers. Only one village has college within 2-4 kms and rest are beyond 4-6 kms.

It is observed that quite a good number of children are attending primary and M E schools

Regarding drinking water, all the seven villages have tube wells.

The project had some adverse effects on the agricultural lands. The Mechaki Tangani, Amguri Dambuk, Shatola Suk, Borschelek, Bhalikajuri Chintamani and Kebaranga villages lost 48,16,11, 4,44,30 and 6 bighas of land respectively.

Regarding compensation for the loss of agricultural land, 111 persons got cash compensation while 48 persons have been deprived of the benefits. Some of the villagers were not satisfied with the compensation amount received and they have instituted cases against the project authorities. There are 48 such cases which are still pending. Highest amount of valuation received against loss of agricultural land was No.2 Mechaki Tangani amounting to Rs.36,72,722.00 followed by Amguri Dambuk Rs.14,14,657.00, Satolachuk Rs.4,70,278.00, BorschelekRs.3,36,643.00, Bhalukaguri Dambuk Rs.22,28,725.00 , Chintamani Rs.19,96,760.00 and Kebaranga Rs.5,78,667.00.

Valuation of land under compensation head has been determined at Rs.25,503.00 per bigha.

As regards cropping pattern, Ahu paddy, mustard seeds, potatoes, betel leaves and nuts, banana are produced by most of the households.

Only one village possesses a library. Almost every village possesses a play ground. Besides the Namghar (public congregational hall) every village has a Morung ghar (bachelors' dormitory) .

Only one weekly hat at Mechaki Tangani which caters to the marketing of all the villages.

MNREGA, IAY programmes are in operation in the surveyed villages. Government water supply scheme has been implemented.

There are self help groups in the surveyed villages. The micro level study (household level) was conducted among 159 households covering population of 986 male 517, female 469.

Regarding occupational pattern, majority of the population, 67.67% were engaged in agricultural before the project but the figure came down to 61.25% after the project due to acquisition of land. There was however no change of 32 government service holders after the project. Some improvement were noticed in respect of persons engaged in business. From 30 persons engaged in business before the project the figure rose to 45



after the project as scope of petty jobs and business opened up after the project. Number of daily wage earners also increased.

All the 159 households have their own lands. There was no landless people. All the households also possess homestead lands.

As regards educational level of women, number of illiterates are more among them, 6.90% against male illiterates of 4.67%. In primary level the percentage of female is higher i.e. 13.89 against male percentage of 13.17. In ME, HE and college level the women education is lagging behind.

Majority of the households ,70 nos. have a monthly income of Rs.500-1000 each while 40 households have monthly income of Rs.1000- 2000 each. There are only 5 households earning Rs.4000-5000 each. After the project monthly income of 70 households in 500-1000 slab came down and the figure stood at 57. Number of households of the income range of , 7000 pm increased after the project. Before the project there were 13 households earning Rs.7000+ pm but after the project there were 19 households in this income slab.

The electricity is not extended to all the households. For drinking water most of the households use tube well. The villagers are yet to maintain safety measures for safe drinking water. Water pots are not covered by all the households. Out of 159 households only 18 households use treated water.

Most of villagers use katcha latrines and open field to answer the call of nature. There were only 10 sanitary latrines before the project but after the project the figure increased to 25. Drainage system is non existent. The people use platform type house (Changghar). Changes of life style have been noticed in respect of fuel for cooking for limited households who use firewood and cooking gas both. 67.8% households use firewood only.

Modern gadgets and entertainment items are becoming popular among well to do sections only who possess television, telephones, motor bike and car. 74 households possess radio sets. Almost all the households have looms.

It was appreciable that all the 159 households maintained agricultural land and homestead lands intact before and after the project.

As regards mode of information before the commencement of the project the villagers knew from various sources like television, radio and local leaders that the Bogibeel Rail cum Bridge is in anvil. But till the materials for construction arrived, they were not certain about the project.

The villagers in general (104 households) were not very pleased with the compensation package and only 7 households appeared to be satisfied.

The households utilized the amount of compensation in purchasing land, constructing/renovating houses, some of the households (11) kept the amount in banks while 49 households spent the amount in consumer products.

It was heartening to note that the households were not facing any bureaucratic interference while receiving compensation which were paid in cash.

The overall impression of the households towards the project is positive. They opine that when completed the project would benefit the hitherto most neglected region of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. However, only 31 households felt that the project will not be beneficial to them.

### **C. Geo Tube Embankment at Dhakuakhana.**

Ten villages belonging to Mising community under Dhakuakhana Revenue Circle falling under the jurisdiction of Dhakuakhana Development Block of district Lakhimpur were selected for the study. Except one village (Arkep) which is included under Kherkatia G.P. rest 9 villages fall under Matmara G.P. Only the Matmara village is mixed one (4 Nos. of Bihari households) i.e. Mising and Bihari and rest of the villages belong to the Misings, a plains tribe. Altogether 1033 households with a total population of 4973, male 2759, female 2214 were studied.

The adverse impact of the Geo Tube Project was felt by and large in all the households as number of households came down after the project. In Arkep village where there was 135 households before the project, the figure came down to 58 after the project. Altogether 378 households were affected.

Unlike other Mising inhabited areas of the State the studied villages are dispersed.

The size of sample villages also reduced due to construction of the dyke.

Before commencement , only one village possessed less than 500 Bighas of agricultural land and another one village possessed 800-900 Bighas of agricultural land and 8 villages possessed above 900 Bighas. After the project the land size was considerably reversed.

Motor facilities became available to all the villages after the project where as the same facility was restricted to 5 villages before the project.

There is tangible improvement of the village roads after commencement of the project. The villagers had only transistor radios before the project and after the project there is no change. There is no television, telephone, newspapers and other modern mass communication items reflecting an utter backwardness position.

Primary Health Centres are located within the village of 5 villages and for other villages the same is available beyond 8-10 kms. Medical Sub Centers, state dispensaries, village health guides are located within 2-4 kms for most of the villages. Private doctor/pharmacy is at a distance of more than 10 km. There is no change of distance after the project.

Civic facilities like post office are located beyond 2-4 km for 3 villages while 7 villages have the same at distance of 6-8 kms. Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, banks, co-operative societies are located 6-8 kms from the villages. Telegraph office is located beyond 8-10 kms. However, Mahila Samitis of 4 villages are located 2-4 kms and 6 villages at a distance of 8-10 kms. The position remains same even after the project.

Educational institutions right from L.P. to college are located within 2 kms. There is no change of distance after the project.

Female education is lagging much behind. In the age group 6-9 years out of 124 children there are 41 girls. Some improvement is noticed in the age group 12-15 years and above 15 years.

Dropout is more among girls. Dropouts are less in L.P. standard but the same is more from M.E. to college. There are 31 boys and 38 girls dropouts in college standard. Poverty, flood, children engaged in household works are major causes of dropout.

The distance factor disallows Mising students to avail themselves of opportunities provided by 'Setu Bandhan' of Sarva Siksha Abhijan and Normal School for school dropouts at Dhakuakhana.

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is functioning in all the villages.

As regards sanitation, there is none in any village. Open field is largely used to answer call of nature. Only 4 households possess sanitary latrines.

Before the project, the main occupation of the villagers was agriculture along with fishing as subsidiary occupation for some. But after the project, petty trade and weaving by women folk along with sericulture have taken precedence. Piggery also becomes a lucrative business.

Electricity is provided to 5 villages after the project. For water supply tube wells are used by almost all villagers. Wells are used by limited families.

The villagers got the information of Geo tube embankment from political leaders and youth organization leaders.

The extent of landlessness is severe. Agricultural lands were acquisitioned. They have only homestead lands and many even do not have that too. There is unpleasantness among the villagers and the project authorities.

It is found that 990 households have been adversely affected due to the construction of Geo tube embankment. The Khamon Birina village is worst affected with 305 households followed by Borkhamon with 140, Akaria 103 and Ujani Madarguri with 100 households.

The above figures are applicable in case of losing homestead lands and houses also.

Altogether 578 households were rehabilitated which were affected due to the Geo tube embankment. 193 households were not considered for rehabilitation. In Matmara 25 households and in Arkep 58 households were resettled.

The authorities have stipulated certain conditions of resettlement such as :

People have migrated to places of their choice where they can set up homesteads and this is not dictated by any settlement policy of the State. Many households have migrated to far off places like Jonai and Boginadi and settled in the forest areas.

No Government facility is available in resettled area.

The authorities disbursed the compensation in cash to 590 persons of various villages. Persons of three villages namely Ujani Jhanji, Borkhamon and Nameni Jhanji Dangdhara are not receiving cash compensation yet.

The project created certain problems which could not be solved by mere compensation of cash.

1. Agricultural lands were degraded due to deposit of sands. The yield per bigha reduced considerably.
2. Lack of alternative earning means led out migration to more populated areas / towns in search of petty jobs such as rickshaw pulling, thela pulling daily wage earning. etc.
3. Erosion of cultivable lands due to recurrent flood .
4. The embankment has been built four kilometers inland and left out the paddy fields to the vagaries of flood. The river Brahmaputra eroded all lands outside the embankment and presently the main current of the river flows next to the Geo tube embankment .

In fact, a few section of the embankment have already been washed away and there is possibility of washing away the remaining segments. The villagers are not aware of any remedial action being taken by Government to safeguard the areas. However one positive effect of the embankment is that during last 3 years there was no flood in the areas within the embankment.

Regarding compensation , it is found that some of the villagers are yet to receive the same although the project was completed.

The project had negative effects in matters of socio-cultural activities of the villages. There was no play ground or children clubs which were seen before the project. There is no library either. Even the old craft centre is no more. However religions institutions are found in all the villages. Two sports club that existed earlier are also functioning after the project.

There is no change of pattern of trade after the project but quantum of trade activities has been reduced due to decline of productivity in agriculture and allied activities. However weaving and sericulture are continuing.

Regarding diseases ,more or less pre and post project period condition prevails. But severity of diseases like Dysentery, Diarrhea, Influenza, Enteric fever, Gastro Enteritis has been minimized after the project.

Government welfare schemes like IAY, MNRGS, Rajib Gandhi Rural Electricity Scheme have been implemented under the DRDA. The midday meal scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhijan are also functioning in the villages.

Youth and Women Organisations are existing in all the surveyed villages. They are involved in welfare activities related to their defined target group. They play significant role during flood and actively participate in relief works.

Every village has self help groups which were existing before the project started.

In the micro level study 378 households of the 10 sample villages with a population of 1980, male 1066 and female 914 were surveyed. The households numbering 310 (82.1%) possess lands (government lands) and 17.9% households are landless. Most of the households (63.89%) possess less than 7.5 bighas of land. Majority 312 households possess less than one bigha of homestead land each. Only 6 households possess above 5 bighas of homestead land.

As regards occupation pattern before and after the project, tangible changes have been noticed. Before the project, 656 persons were engaged in agriculture but after the project the figure came down to 256. Before the project there were 79 wage earners but after the project due to opening up of petty job opportunities, the wage earners increased to 279, most of them are male persons. In miscellaneous jobs there appeared a big jump from 35 persons in pre project period to 235 in post project period.

In educational level except in pre primary level other categories have fewer females. There are 95 illiterates, most of them are females (56 nos.) in the age group of 60 + years. Only 190, 101 male and 89 females could complete high school standard and 101. Persons 59 boys and 42 girls could complete higher secondary and above standard.

The average monthly household income in 500-1000 slab after the project increased for 102 households. Likewise monthly income slab 1000-2000 showed upward trend for 98 households while in that slab there were 9 households before the project. Increase of monthly income for 89 households has been noticed in the slab of Rs.2000-3000 but after the project diminishing trend of monthly income beyond Rs. 4000-5000 was the characteristic feature after the project.

Regarding age of household heads, majority (158) of the household heads were in the age group 30-44 years. Contrary to the belief that Misings prefer joint family pattern, of late the trend towards nuclear type is noticed. Out of 378 households 282 households have nuclear type of family.

Electricity is provided to 65 (17.1%) households only.

Almost every household possess cattle, pigs, fowls, ducks.

Almost every household possess tube wells for drinking water. The water is not treated nor covers are used in water pots.

As regards sanitation, a very unhygienic position is noticed as 128 households (33.9%) use open field for answering call of nature. However 66.1% of households have katcha latrines. None of the household possess sanitary latrines.

Rudimentary drainage system is maintained in the campus of houses.

Majority of the households have 3-4 room chang ghars. Firewood is used for cooking. Only 2 households possess L P G.

Modern gadgets and musical items are popular among the people. Before the project none of the households possessed telephones but after the project 178 households possess mobile phones. Motor cycle owners increased to 23 from 12 before the project. Before the project 10 households possessed televisions and the figure remains same after the project. Plough and looms are considered as assets for almost all the households. Before the project 372 households (98.4%) possessed lands and 6 households possessed fisheries but after the project 376 households possess land and 2 households possess fisheries.

Before the project 200 (52.9%) lost lands due to erosion but after the project all the households lost lands due to flood.

As regards mode of information about the project, the local political leaders and student leaders apprised the people.

The households lost valuable agricultural and homestead lands including assets and they were eagerly awaiting for compensation. But the hopes of 251 (67.95%) households were frustrated as they did not receive reasonable amount for their lost lands. The amount sanctioned was meager.

As many as 211 (55.8%) used the amount of compensation in constructing houses while 32 (12.8%) households spent the amount of compensation in consumable items. Only 0.1% households used amount for repaying outstanding loans. Six (2.4%) households used the amount in family expenses.

It is appreciated that the affected families were able to receive the compensation amount without any bureaucratic hurdle. Compensation amount was paid in cash.

As already stated, the main problem of the villagers is flood and erosion and it was the clear opinion of all the surveyed households.

The villagers do not have pattas of their lands as lands are government lands. There are 68 landless households who eke out their livelihood mainly from non agricultural activities.

The flood protection measures in the form of Geo tube embankment has been considered as a boon by 72.8% of the households while 27.2% households do not consider that the Geo tube will permanently solve the most vital problem of flood and erosion as annual erosion is hitting the dyke and in near future the dyke may be washed away.

Regarding the attitudinal approach towards the dyke there is mixed attitude as 72.8% households have a positive attitude and 27.2% households maintain negative attitude due to reason mentioned in the above para.



## CHAPTER – V

### Conclusion

An in depth study based on participant observation with the help of structured schedules was conducted to find out the impact of (1) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited at Lepetkata, District Dibrugarh, (2) Boogibeel Bridge cum Rail Project, at Dhemaji district, (3) Geo Tube Embankment Project at Dhakuakhana, District Lakhimpur, Assam was conducted by the Directorate of Assam Institute of Research for Tribals and Scheduled Castes, Guwahati Assam during the later part of 2011 on the tribal people consequent upon acquisition of land for the projects. The ethnic component of BCPL contained Sonowal Kacharis a plains tribe, tea and ex-tea tribes and Ahoms (OBC) while the ethnicity of Bogibeel Bridge cum Rail Project and Geo Tube Embankment Project constituted the Misings ,a major plains tribe of Assam.

Three villages under BCPL; 7 villages under Bogibel and 10 villages under Geo Tube Embankment Projects were selected and all the villages under study were adversely affected by the projects due to acquisition of land including homestead and agricultural. After commencement of the projects, the pattern of population and households has undergone changes. The total population and households of three villages of BCPL were 3274 and 586 respectively before the project but after the project the population and household figures came down to 2758 and 494 respectively. Similarly after the commencement of the Geo Tube embankment project 378 households were affected. In Arket village there were 135 households before the project but after the project, the figure came down to 58.

The BCPL in its search for acquisition of land took over lands belonged to tribals who were compelled to search for alternative land. Even agricultural lands were acquisitioned making the villagers to go for alternative non agricultural sources of income.

The Bogibeel Bridge project had also acquisitioned sizable lands of the Mising tribes. Before starting the project, four Mising villages possessed 1300 bighas of land

each and 2 villages had 1400- 1500 bighas of land each but after the project these villages had less than 1300 bighas of land each. The impact of land lost is equally noticed in case of agricultural lands. Before the project ,2 villages possessed 800-900 bighas of agricultural lands each but after the project these villages are having 700-800 bighas of agricultural lands each.

In the Geo Tube embankment Project the land size of the studied villages has been considerably minimized. Before the project ,except one village which possessed less than 500 bighas, rest of the villages possessed 800-900 bighas of land each . But after the project, the land size of these villages came down to 700 -800 bighas each.

In the BCPL the displaced households faced difficulties regarding transport as the distance increased to the nearest ASTC.

The project authorities have taken care to provide infrastructural facilities. Additional educational institutions have been set up for the displaced households. After the project much improvement took place in sanitary conditions of the villagers. More electric connections have been provided. The primary school have no drop out and more girls are admitted.

The disheartening part after the project is that due to acquisition of agricultural lands, most of the displaced villagers are now switching over to wage earning.

The Bogibeel Bridge project authorities has not taken to improve the roads of the affected villages. Most of the infrastructural facilities are not within easy reach and the project authorities have not provided the same.

The Geo Tube project has done commendable job in respect of transport and communication. There is tangible improvement of the village roads after the project. Unlike other tribes, the tribal people in the villages have not been benefited with modern items such as motor bike, televisions, telephones and pre project-backwardness in this regard prevails. Regarding health and civic facilities no change has been noticed after the project. Female education is lagging much behind. Dropout is more among girls. The distance factor disallows Mising students to avail themselves of opportunities provided by 'Setu Bandhan' of Sarva Siksha Abhijan and Normal School for dropouts at Dhakuakhana.

There is no change of sanitary habits even after the project. Most of the villagers use open field to answer call of nature.

However after the project , electricity has been provided to 5 villages by the project authorities.

One benevolent measure undertaken by the BCPL project authorities deserve mention. In the part of various project authorities undertook scanty and half hearted resettlement and rehabilitation measures. But in the case of BCPL project, authorities provided agricultural and homestead lands to the displaced households which deserve kudos. One hundred and forty eight families had lost agricultural lands and twenty four households had lost residences and homestead lands. The project authorities duly rehabilitated and resettled these families besides sanctioning compensation. The authorities have a good job by providing necessary infrastructural facilities in the resettled areas which is appreciable. Both concrete and Assam Type houses were built for 24 displaced families. Besides L P schools, electricity, graveled roads were provided by the BCPL authorities.

The Bogibeel Bridge project had no resettlement and rehabilitation scheme to the landless cultivators. The Mechaki Tengani, Amguri Dambuk, Shatala Chuk, Borschelek, Bhalukajuri, Chintamani and Kebaranga villages lost lands ranging from 4 Bighas of Satola Chuk and 6 Bighas of Kebaranga to 48 Bighas of Mechaki Tengani and 44 Bighas of Borschelek but the project authorities remained satisfied by providing cash compensation to 111 persons. It is reported that 48 persons have not been provided cash benefits for their lost lands.

The Geo tube project had a rehabilitation scheme under which 578 households were rehabilitated. Another 193 households were not considered for rehabilitation. Two villages got the benefit of resettlement. These are 25 households from Matmara and 58 households from Arkep.

Unlike the BCPL, the Geo tube project authorities have stipulated certain conditions for resettlement such as :

People have migrated to places of their choice where they can set up homesteads and this is not dictated by any settlement policy of the state. Many households have migrated to far off places like Jonai and Baginadi and settled in the forest areas.

No Government facility is available in resettled areas.

The Geo tube authorities have disbursed the compensation in cash to 590 persons of the affected villages.

However affected persons of Ujani Jhanji, Borkhamon and Namani Jhanji were not receiving cash compensation.

The project created certain difficulties to the displaced households which could not be solved by mere compensation of cash.

1. Agricultural lands were degraded due to deposit of sands. The yield per bigha reduced considerably.
2. Lack of alternative earning means contributed out migration to more populated areas/towns in search of petty jobs such as rickshaw pulling, thela pullar, daily wage earning, much against the hitherto self sufficient life style of the tribals. Further, such menial jobs are against the tribal ethos.
3. Erosion of cultivable lands due to recurrent flood (although last 3 years there was no flood).
4. The embankment has been built 4 kms inland and the same has left out the paddy fields to the vagaries of flood. The river Brahmaputra eroded all lands outside the embankment and presently the main current of the river flows next to the Geo tube embankment. In fact, a few sections of the embankment have already been washed away and there is possibility of washing away the remaining sections. The villagers are not aware of any remedial measures being taken by Government to safeguard the vulnerable areas. The compensation paid to the displaced persons of BCPL included land and cash. While 38 families of Lepetkata were provided with cash benefits, the affected households of Borguri Sonowal village were given both land and cash. Land and cash were also provided to 11 families of Lepetkata village. Similarly 91 families of Borpathar Kakatigaon got cash and 8 families were provided with land and cash.

As regards socio-economic problems arising out of displacement, it has been observed that due to displacement, there were certain socio cultural imbalances on the life of the tribal people. Although alternative lands and cash are provided, the traditional way of life is hampered. The generations long psychological attachment to the environment is lost and those families living nearby the project also lose peace and tranquility owing to

movement of men and machines throughout day and night. Besides vast areas of grazing lands were occupied by BCPL and there is acute scarcity of cattle feed. The tribal people have intimate religious attachment to the forests and in the new set up, this is non available. There is no open field for recreation.

The above socio-economic problems have been noticed in Bogibeel Bridge cum Railway and Geo tube Embankment also.

Before the project there were play grounds in all the villages but after the project none of the villages possesses any. Children clubs were in two villages but after the project this same are not found. There was a library in Matmara village but at present there is no library as sizable lands and homesteads have been acquisitioned.

The displaced households of BCPL reported that after the project they had to face new problems of social economic and communication as the traditional habitation and allied paraphernalia's were non existent in the new arrangements of resettlement. Sixty eight households complained of loss of time and money in the new transport and communication system after the project. Besides the traditional corporate life is disturbed and in the new set up, social control, social organization, inter family and intra village relationship is considerably jeopardized.

The Bogibeel project authorities paid sizable amount as valuation to the displaced villagers for lost properties amounting to Rs.10, 698,452.00.

As many as 111 affected families received the amount of compensation after one year.

In the Geo tube Embankment Project , some of the villagers are yet to receive the compensation although the project was completed.

Regarding setting up of the BCPL project, opinions differ among the studied households in the locality and 86 households (51.15%) were in favour, while 82 (48.85%) households did not like the project in their area as opening up of the area to outsiders (non tribals) will create adjustment problems. However as many as 18 (89%) households were of the opinion that difficulties of the initial period will be over in due course and the project will usher in a promising future of not only for their area but for the state and nation as a whole.

The impression of the studied households of Bogibeel project is generally positive. They opine that when completed, the bridge would largely benefit the hitherto neglected region of the state and Arunachal Pradesh. However 31 households felt that the project will not benefit them.

There is mixed attitude among the households of Geo tube projects as 72.8% households have a positive attitude and 27.2% households do not consider it as a boon as the Geo tube will not be able to solve permanently the flood and erosion because recurring erosion is hitting the dyke and in near future the costly dyke will be swallowed by the river.

The Project authorities of all the three projects deserve appreciation for providing compensation of the lost properties in cash and kind (rehabilitation and settlement and infrastructural facilities) without any bureaucratic hurdle.

Government welfare schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment guarantee programme, Rajib Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme, Midday meal scheme, Sarva Siksha Abhijan are functioning in all the villages of three projects.

The proposed displaced households got the information of upcoming of the projects sufficiently in advance through the Authorities, local leaders, televisions. and Radio.

## CHAPTER - VI

### Suggestions

1	Government should provide all the infrastructural facilities in the resettled areas of displaced households.
2	Employment opportunities should be provided to the youths of displaced villages
3	The apprehension of washing away the Geo tube, as perceived by the tribals, should be removed.
4	Self employment should be encouraged by providing easy loans as the Mising inhabited areas are having potentialities of piggery, fishery, weaving.
5	Majority of the tribal people in the surveyed villages are using open field to answer the call of nature. Special efforts should be made to provide rural sanitary.
6	Pipe water facility should be provided as the villagers are using shallow tube wells and ordinary wells which are potential sources of water borne diseases. Awareness should be created regarding covering of water pots as most of the people do not take care to cover the pots.
7	Erosion is the biggest problem of the Misings of Dhemaji and Dhakuakhana project areas. Remedial measures may be adopted to check erosion.
8	Payment of compensation should not be held up for more than a month.
9	In the resettled areas, provision of grazing should be made.
10	It is found that health and civic facilities are located in far away places. Even High School and Colleges are not within easy reach of most of the villages. Banks are located at a distance of 10 kms and 10 km and above. Perhaps due to this distance factor most of the displaced households did not deposit the cash compensation in banks. Health and Civic facilities including high educational institutions may be established preferably within 1 – 2 kms from the villages.