

Gujarat's Internally Displaced: Ten Years Later

The 2012 Survey of Gujarat's IDP Colonies

A report from Janvikas

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“If we have no peace, it is because we have forgotten that we belong to each other.”

- Mother Theresa

Acknowledgements

To conduct a survey of this magnitude, spanning 83 colonies in 8 districts of the state of Gujarat would not have been possible without the cooperation and assistance of a veritable host of dedicated people. Without their hard work, this report would never have come to be.

Firstly, Janvikas acknowledges the efforts of its IDP team—Mr. Janisar Shaikh, Ms. Farida Shaikh, Ms. Rashida Ansari, Ms. Bismallah Diwan, Ms. Nazima Pathan, Ms. Rehana Vohra, Ms. Kherunnisa Saiyeed, Ms. Nazneen Shaikh, Ms. Sameer Sodawala, Mr. Natwar Desai and Mr. Abdul Wahab in collecting the data presented here. Janvikas also acknowledges efforts of various community leaders in the eight districts surveyed such as:

Noormiya Yasin Miyaan Qadri, Yusufbhai Bhikhabhai Mansuri, Salimbhai Mohammad Hussain Shaikh, Faridabanu Abdul Kadar Khalifa, Saifuddin Sarifuddin Shaikh, Shamsuddinbhai (Presswala), Shabbirbhai (Master), Niyazben, Merajben, Kausharben, Kherunben, Majidbhai, Farid, Yunusbhai, Shehzadbibi, Nazma, Farida Apa, Khatun Apa, Nura Apa, Mayyuddinbhai (Mayyubhai), and Saleha Apa for their time and giving information regarding the colonies in Ahmedabad District, Sulemanbhai (Palej), Rahimbhai (Tankariya), and Saukatbhai (Detral) in Bharuch District. Firozbhai Daudbhai Mansuri, (Nasirabad, Nandasan), Saherabanu Sadikhussain Kureshi (Nandasan), Himatkhan Malek, (Faleh-e-Aam, Vijapur) for their help in surveying Mehsana District and Meerkhan (Hussainabad), & Mumtazben (Lalpur) from Sabarkantha District.

Janvikas is thankful to the numerous others who assisted in surveying Anand, Kheda, Panchmahal, and Vadodara districts.

Janvikas is thankful to Mr. Hozefa Ujjaini and Ms. Geeta Oza for compiling the data and preparing this report and to Mr. David Sorge for compiling and editing the final report. Janvikas gratefully acknowledges efforts of Ms. Jyotika Shah and her team who painstakingly entered data from 16,087 survey forms and helped in its tabulation.

Last but not least, Janvikas would like to thank Action Aid, India for their support in the pursuit of social justice and for their financial assistance in carrying out this study.

Introduction

The Gujarat Carnage in 2002 displaced more than 2 lakh people for the first two years. Out of these, 16,087 continue to live in 83 relief colonies built by Muslim charitable organizations and NGOs.

The presence of over 83 odd relief colonies, across Gujarat, is a chilling reminder, as if any were needed, that fascism has well and truly arrived. The number of Muslims, rendered homeless, penniless, and in dire straits by the events of 2002, continue to remain so even now, worse for the bitterness of systemic neglect.

These are the people who cannot or dare not return to their original places of residence and have, since 2002, been residing in shelters built by NGOs and Muslim charitable organisations in the wake of the government of Gujarat's decision to close down relief camps in July 2002. They are mostly located in Muslim majority areas, to which people had fled. These have come to be called "relief colonies" for internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹

An entire community was uprooted and thrown to the winds. All the Muslims who cared for their lives or the lives of loved ones, and lived in an area considered vulnerable moved out. They lived in relief camps for 3 months, shorn of all dignity, denied all other means of survival. And then suddenly the Gujarat Government forcibly shut the camps and declared 'normalcy', adding a new ritual of violence to its repertoire. Most displaced families were sent off with Rs.1,250 'ghar vakri' as compensation for all they had lost : their homes, their sanity, and the lives they had once known.

Some families returned to their original places of residence, many condemned to a life of permanent compromise and second-class citizenship. Numerous cases were reported of Muslims being 'allowed' to return only if they withdrew legal cases, stopped using loudspeakers for the *azaan*, quietly moved out of certain businesses, and basically learned to live with downcast eyes. Many of these compromises were brokered by public officials carrying out the State's mandate of enforcing 'normalcy' and creating an illusion of public order.

Many families, however, were never able to return. Some were unwilling to live the deeply compromised lives that formed the condition for their return. Others wanted justice and

¹ According to the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, "internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border" The Guiding Principles address the specific needs of internally displaced persons worldwide. They identify rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of persons from forced displacement and to their protection and assistance during displacement as well as during return or resettlement and reintegration. These Principles reflect and are consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

refused to withdraw legal cases. Still others were not allowed to return to their original place of residence under any condition because of the direct threat of violence. Many had nothing left to return to. Even as the nation appears to have moved on in these ten years, and public imagination is apparently occupied with other pressing matters, these people are still surviving in no-man's land, caught between existence and denial. They live in makeshift colonies hastily constructed by NGOs and community organizations, on the outskirts of towns and villages, both literally and symbolically on the margins of society. Their futures are uncertain, and the State Government denies that they exist at all. In an affidavit to the Supreme Court of India, the Gujarat government has gone on record to say that there is no internal displacement in Gujarat, and that if a few people choose not to return to their homes, they are doing it to better their economic prospects.

Janvikas' Engagement with the Issue of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The first attempt to raise awareness about this internally displaced population took place when the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took *suo moto* cognisance of the issue of inadequate rehabilitation by the Gujarat Government and on May 7th, 2003 passed an order to monitor the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of survivors and their families. Following that order, the NHRC Special Rapporteur Shri P.G.J. Nampoothiri and other members of the NHRC Monitoring Committee in Gujarat asked the Centre for Social Justice, Ahmedabad to conduct a preliminary study, based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and prepare a status report on the rehabilitation of victims. The preliminary status report was prepared in April 2004. The status report was submitted to the Planning Commission, which was followed by a visit to several colonies housing internally displaced people by Planning Commission member, Dr. Sayeda Hameed. The Status Report was also given to the National Integration Council (NIC) by NIC member, Shabnam Hashmi. It was also annexed in and quoted in affidavits filed by and before the Supreme Court in various matters related to the Gujarat carnage pending before it.

The status report was based on a field survey, which recorded the existence of 40 plus colonies across Northern and Central Gujarat and over 4,000 families in the first survey round. The study was updated twice. The update done in October 2005, listed 47 colonies housing 5,170 families. The most recent update, done in January 2007 has recorded the existence of 66 colonies².

Despite overwhelming documented evidence to the contrary, the State government continues to deny the existence of internally displaced people and maintains that all affected people have been adequately rehabilitated. But the state government's claims in different forums speak of its deceit. By the state government's own admission total damage to property during the violence came to around Rs. 687 crores, but total financial assistance for rehabilitation to the victims only came to approximately Rs. 121.85 crores. In fact, the

² Also see Nanavati, K, and H. Mander, 2006, *Surviving State Hostility and Denial: A Survey of Relief Colonies for People Affected by Mass Violence in Gujarat 2002: A Report*, Nyaya grah, Ahmedabad.

State Government actually returned Rs. 19 crores to the Central Government claiming that it could not make any use of it.

In August 2006, two social activists, Gagan Sethi and Farah Naqvi, filed a complaint on the issue of continued internal displacement in Gujarat before the newly constituted National Commission for Minorities (NCM). The NCM was the first quasi-judicial body to send a team to actually visit 17 of the stated 47 colonies in Gujarat spread across 4 districts. From October 13-17, 2006 an NCM team consisting of Vice-Chairman Michael Pinto, Member Zoya Hasan, and Member Dileep Padgaonkar, accompanied by Joint Secretary A. Banerji visited the colonies, accompanied by the entire district machinery in each district. The team spoke to scores of internally displaced survivors, and also met State Government officials and the Gujarat Chief Minister. On October 23rd, 2006, the NCM issued a Press Release stating the following:

The NCM team noted that the State Government has provided no amenities or facilities in the camps nor has it made any attempt to facilitate the return of these families, in a safe environment, to their original homes.

In their discussions with State government officials, and in their meeting with the Chief Minister of Gujarat, the team was informed of the State government's view that the inmates were living in the camps voluntarily. In view of the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the Commission finds this viewpoint untenable and evasive of a government's basic responsibility. The Commission cannot avoid the feeling that the State government is not fulfilling its constitutional responsibility and that even four and a half years after the riots, it has not been able to create an atmosphere in which those displaced by the riots can return to their homes.

The National Commission for Minorities is submitting a detailed report on its observations and recommendations, relating to the situation in these camps, to the Government of India.

Following the NCM's visit, civil society advocates also met the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and submitted to him a list of demands on behalf of the internally displaced people of Gujarat. On November 26th, 2006, the Minister of State for Home, Government of India, gave an assurance on national television that a rehabilitation package along the lines of the package given to the survivors of the anti-Sikh massacre of 1984 would be given to the survivors of the Gujarat 2002 violence. The Minister also made a commitment to send a Central team constituted by the Home Ministry to study the situation and come up with a special package for those who are internally displaced. While the NCM initiative has accorded recognition and visibility to the internally displaced survivors, it has so far been unable to secure reparation or rehabilitation. The matter is still officially pending with the NCM, a statutory body, which has the mandate to, 'monitor the working of safeguards provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by the Parliament and the State legislatures', as well as 'look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities.'

The dismal situation of the survivors has led them to come together to demand justice. They decided to come together under the banner of the Aantarik Visthapit Hak Rakshak Samiti (AVHRS – the Committee for the Rights of the Internally Displaced). Under its aegis the first public hearing and convention was held in Ahmedabad on 1st Feb. 2007. The attendance by more than 3,500 people at Gujarat Vidyapith was testimony that the internally displaced were ready to take the lead and the role of advocates and Civil Society was now to support and strengthen the AVHRS.

CHARTER OF DEMANDS

We, the internally displaced people (in our own country) who have congregated here in Ahmedabad today, on 1st February 2007, representing approximately 5,000 families, 69 colonies and 23,000 people, demand recognition first as Citizens of the Republic Of India with a basic Right to life with Dignity. Our own state government has failed to protect our lives and property and guarantee a safe return to our original place of residence.

While we acknowledge the role of the various commissions and some civil society organisations, we realize that till today our lives have only worsened and insecurity only deepened. We have organized ourselves to seek redressal, reparation and take charge of our own struggle.

As internally displaced we demand:

1 Provision of Basic Amenities and Provision of Livelihood in Rehabilitation Colonies:

- a. The rehabilitation colonies need to be immediately regularized as per the government records; ration cards and voter cards should be given to all residents of these colonies. Schools, under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, health centres and *Anganwadis* should be opened in all the colonies. The Government of India should agree for a period of five years, or until the residents continue to live in the camps, whichever is earlier that all the inhabitants of such camps should be given BPL ration cards without going through the formalities laid down by the Govt. for the issue of such cards. Similarly, widows should be allowed to claim their pension even if they have not applied within two years or even if they have sons above the age of 18 years.
- b. Basic amenities must be provided in the camps of displaced victims. These would cover provisions of safe drinking water, street lights, approach roads etc. This should be done by the State Government.
- c. The State Government should prepare a special economic package for those displaced by the violence with special focus on livelihood issues. Special preference should be given to youth and their employment in Government jobs and public sector. For the self-employed special efforts should be made to provide inputs like easy credit, raw material and marketing assistance. We strongly believe that this is a vital element in the rehabilitation scenario and that for it to be successfully implemented, NGOs approved by the AVHRS (*Antarik Visthapit Hak Rakshak Samiti*) should be involved in it.
- d. The facilitation of safe return without conditions by providing protection by CISF and supervised by a Judicial Magistrate First Class to work in liaison with the District Committees of the AVHS. Efforts to counter conditions which generate animosity and hatred be planned with AVHRS
- e. There should be a monitoring committee consisting of representatives of State and Central Governments, Civil Society and from AVHRS, which will be charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the schemes described above are properly implemented.

2 A Special Economic Package for Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Muslim families in Gujarat

There is an urgent need for the central government to design and implement an immediate special economic package for rehabilitation of internally displaced families in Gujarat. The package must include:

- An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs per family/household which is internally displaced as of date of announcement i.e. not staying in their place of residence since the 2002 riots and allotted semi-permanent shelters in relief colonies.
- Of the Rs. 4 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs as cash compensation to each family, in the form of monthly income post office deposits (5 to 7 years duration) in the name of the woman, and the balance to be split two ways:
- Rs. 1 lakh towards creation and improvement of existing infrastructure in the colonies including improvement of the present shelter. The houses must be in joint names of both spouses.
- The balance Rs. 1 lakh on livelihood including family health insurance, of each family (to cover minimum of two members of the family, of which one should be a woman) to be spent based on micro planning exercise to be conducted at each colony with the assistance of credible NGOs identified by the Antarik Hak Rakshak Samiti.

3 National Policy on Internal Displaced due to Violence

We demand the formulation of a national policy on internal displacement due to the violence for people across the regions and communities in India, so that all internally displaced people everywhere in India shall have a Judicially actionable framework of entitlements to protect them in the future. Populations displaced due to sectarian, ethnic or communal violence should not be left to suffer for years together due to the lack of such a policy.

The next move, taking the plight of Internally Displaced to Delhi for the public hearing, was successfully carried out by AVHRS with the help from Janvikas, Anhad and Action Aid and the public hearing was successfully organized in Delhi on 4th April 2007. About 250 representatives of displaced families took part in the public hearing and their representatives met with the NCM, NHRC and Election Commission.

As a result of these efforts, the Supreme Court directed the state government to issue Antyodaya cards to the residents of relief colonies. The Election Commission of India arranged to provide voter ID cards to all eligible people living in relief colonies. In May 2007, Government of India announced a relief package of Rs. 330 crores for riot affected people. The affected people included people who lost their lives, who were injured and who lost their residential/commercial property. The package did not include people who had been permanently displaced.

There is no policy in India for the IDPs, although Janvikas, the Centre for Social Justice, Anhad and many such organizations along with AVHRS have demanded it. The planning commission of India in its approach paper to the twelfth five-year-plan has mentioned the need to have a proper rehabilitation package for the IDPs. Annexure I mentions the UN guiding principles for the rehabilitation and protection of IDPs. Looking at these guiding

principles, neither the central government nor the state government has fulfilled their responsibilities toward these IDPs. The government has even denied their existence. Civil society in India needs to continue to increase the visibility of the issue of IDPs due to conflict and violence and advocate for a policy for IDPs.

During the last five years, Janvikas with its team of community workers has been mobilizing and organizing IDPs to access their rights. The government of Gujarat on its own has neither done anything for the rehabilitation of IDPs nor facilitated the return of the IDPs to their original places of residence. The IDPs have been able to access some basic amenities, primary education, social security schemes etc. as a result of the consistent efforts of the community workers, and the IDPs have been able to access a few rights not as IDPs but as any other resident of Gujarat under various schemes.

This status report highlights the socio-economic condition of the IDPs ten years after the carnage. As part of the survey, the team of community workers covered all 83 colonies to find out the number of families living in these colonies, what access they have to basic amenities and whether houses have been transferred to their ownership from the organizations that built them. The team also conducted a household survey in all these colonies to find out how many families have accessed government schemes for their welfare and livelihood.

<i>Name of District</i>	Total Colonies
Ahmedabad	15
Anand	17
Bharuch	4
Kheda	4
Mehsana	8
Panchmahal	11
Sabarkantha	18
Vadodara	6
Total	83

TABLE 1: COLONIES SURVEYED BY DISTRICT

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Houses</i>	<i>Total Families</i>	<i>Total Male</i>	<i>Total Female</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
Ahmedabad	1121	872	2335	2212	4547
Anand	541	336	874	912	1786
Bharuch	96	36	110	98	208
Kheda	248	191	368	348	716
Mehsana	330	313	839	780	1619
Panchmahal	767	612	1482	1425	2907
Sabarkantha	1205	936	2133	1991	4124
Vadodara	150	84	85	95	180
Total	4458	3380	8226	7861	16087

TABLE 2: POPULATION OF SURVEYED COLONIES BY DISTRICT

Internal Displacement in the Indian Context

People who are forced to leave their habitual residence for reasons that are beyond their control are broadly considered to be displaced people. If those who are displaced remain within the sovereign territory of their country, as has so often been the case in the last century, they are deemed to be internally displaced.

Reasons for displacement have ranged from natural disasters, wars, widespread violence, and development projects. People displaced in this manner are uprooted from their natural surroundings forcefully and against their will; they suffer economically and socially aside from being socio-psychologically affected for no fault of their own.

In these circumstances, basic humanitarian law and human rights law dictates that these people are entitled to appropriate reparation. For the internally displaced, this means resettlement in their native place, or in a new location when absolutely necessary. It means appropriate and just compensation for their losses, and an opportunity to re-build their lives so they may pursue a decent livelihood with dignity. These are in line with the values of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution and the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the State. As stated by the Honourable Supreme Court of India:

*'The last condition is rehabilitation which is not only about providing food, clothes or shelter it is also about extending support to re-build livelihood by ensuring necessary amenities of life. Rehabilitation of the oustees is a logical corollary of 'Article 21'. The oustees should be in better position to lead a decent life and earn livelihood in the rehabilitated locations.'*³

Based on this judgment we can safely state that displacement is an issue recognized at the very foundation of the Indian Constitution. Despite this, the Government has not set explicit guidelines to ensure processes of reparation for any kind of displacement. It is instead left to the state government to decide within its means how to compensate, rehabilitate, or carry out both.⁴

The IDPs living in 83 colonies continue to live in subhuman conditions, cannot go back to their native places and the government has never made any effort to facilitate their safe return to their native places. The Internally displaced people continue to live in a state of insecurity.

Vijay Parmar

Chief Executive Officer, Jan Vikas

³ N.D Jayal Vs Union of India, (2004) 9 SCC 362

⁴ The preceding 5 paragraphs are quoted from the Status Report on Rehabilitation of Victims of Communal Violence in Gujarat in the year 2002, by the Centre for Social Justice (Janvikas), Ahmedabad, October 2005, as cited in Shabnam Hashmi, (Ed.), *The Uprooted, Caught between Existence and Denial: A Document on the State of the Internally Displaced in Gujarat*. Ahmedabad: Anhad and Centre for Social Justice, 2007.

Overall Findings

This section presents a summary of the data collected in the survey aggregated thematically. The first section looks at basic infrastructure, presenting data about access to water, sewage systems, roads, and street lights. The second section considers social services, looking at access to healthcare, schools, and community halls. The third section looks at access to government programs, specifically access to the Antyodaya ration card scheme and government pensions for widows and differently-abled people. The final section summarizes government efforts to resettle and economically rehabilitate Gujarat's internally displaced people, as well as their home-ownership status.

Basic Infrastructure

Among other things, Article 18 of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement states that "competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to...potable water [and] sanitation."⁵ In addition to these, the survey examined the state of roads and street lights, facilities that are usually the responsibility of the local government and that are needed for access to other public services and for community security respectively.

Access to Water

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Colonies</i>	<i>Number of Colonies with Access to Drinking Water (%)</i>	<i>Drinking Water Facility provided by government/private org.⁶</i>	<i>Adequate supply of water</i>	<i>Potable water</i>
Panchmahal	11	10 (91%)	5 government 6 private	6 (55%)	11 (100%)
Kheda	4	4 (100%)	1 government 3 private	3 (75%)	4 (100%)
Mehsana	8	7 (88%)	8 government	6 (75%)	8 (100%)
Bharuch	4	4 (100%)	3 government 1 private	3 (75%)	3 (75%)
Baroda	6	5 (84%)	3 government 3 private	4 (67%)	6 (100%)
Anand	17	17 (100%)	7 government 10 private	9 (53%)	17 (100%)
Sabarkantha	18	18 (100%)	11 government 7 private	14 (77%)	17 (94%)
Ahmedabad	15	15 (100%)	8 government 7 private	9 (60%)	11 (73%)
Total	83	80 (96%)	46 government 37 private	56 (67%)	77 (93%)

TABLE 3: WATER ACCESS BY DISTRICT

⁵ See Annexure 1: United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

⁶ Pvt. Org. refers to facilities provided by NGOs, Charitable trusts and Muslim religious organizations

Although 96% of the colonies have a supply of drinking water, only 67% of colonies get an adequate water supply. This was measured by asking people if they received an adequate amount of water. In cases where numerical data was received, receiving four hours of water per day was considered sufficient. Out of the 8 Districts surveyed, Anand and Ahmedabad districts are the farthest behind as far as adequacy of water supply is concerned.



FIGURE 1 WATER SOURCE IN IMDAD NAGAR Colony, Kheda District



Figure 2: The Proximity of the Garbage Makes the Ground Water at Citizen Nagar, Ahmedabad District Undrinkable

In four of the colonies in Ahmedabad district, there are problems getting access to potable water. In this survey, potability of water was judged by the community on the basis of taste and colour, so more encouraging results were attained than is likely with laboratory tests.

The colonies of Danilimda ward in Ahmedabad city are built near a huge garbage dump, and because of this, the water from bore-wells is yellowish and unsafe for drinking in this area.

Drinking water in these colonies is supplied through tankers by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.

Access to Basic Sanitation

Name of District	Number of Colonies	Colonies Where Toilets Have Been Constructed	Colonies with Access to Gutter System	Colonies Using Soak Pits	No Alternative System Reported
Panchmahal	11	9 (81%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	0 (0%)
Kheda	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Mehsana	8	8 (100%)	1 (13%)	7 (88%)	0 (0%)
Bharuch	4	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)
Baroda	6	5 (83%)	2 (33%)	3 (50%)	1 (17%)
Anand	17	16 (94%)	0 (0%)	17 (100%)	0 (0%)
Sabarkantha	18	14 (78%)	2 (11%)	0 (0%)	16 (89%)
Ahmedabad	15	15 (100%)	10 (67%)	5 (33%)	0 (0%)
Total	83	73 (88%)	16 (19%)	50 (60%)	17 (20%)

TABLE 4: ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION BY DISTRICT

Overall 88% colonies have individual toilets facilities. 19% of the colonies have access to a municipal sewer system. In all 32 colonies of Panchmahal, Kheda and Anand district, there was no gutter system. In 81% of the colonies sewage is through soak pits. Soak pits in all the colonies were built by private organizations or were self-financed. There have been complaints of overflowing soak pits which led to spread of diseases, to the point that people had to stage a protest in front of the collector's office in Kheda and Anand districts to get the soak pits cleaned. (See Annexure IV) This is a manifestation of a broader attitude of indifference toward IDPs on the part of government officials.



FIGURE 3: AD HOC GUTTERS ARE THE ONLY WAY TO DEAL WITH WASTE WATER IN IMDAD NAGAR, KHEDA DISTRICT

Access to Roads

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Colonies</i>	<i>No of Colonies where Approach Road has been built (%)</i>	<i>No of Colonies where roads within the colony are constructed (%)</i>	<i>No of Colonies with street lights</i>
Panchmahal	11	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (45%)
Kheda	04	1(25%)	1(25%)	3 (75%)
Mehsana	08	1(12.5)	0 (0%)	6 (75%)
Bharuch	04	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	2 (50%)
Baroda	06	0 (0%)	0(0%)	3 (50%)
Anand	17	1 (5.8)	1 (6%)	13 (76%)
Sabarkantha	18	5 (27.7)	3 (17%)	9 (50%)
Ahmedabad	15	4 (26.4)	3 (20%)	11 (73%)
Total	83	16 (19%)	12 (14%)	49 (59%)

TABLE 5: ACCESS TO ROADS BY DISTRICT



FIGURE 4: INTERNAL ROADS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN A COLONY IN PANCHMAHAL

Around 81% of the colonies are isolated from the main cities, taluka headquarters and main villages, and therefore from access to the facilities available there. In colonies in Anand, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha district. People have said that during monsoon it is impossible to send children to school because their colonies get flooded, and rickshaws refuse to drive to their colonies because there are no approach roads connecting to their colonies.

This clearly impacts the education of the children. Out of the 17 colonies in Panchmahal and Vadodara district, none had an approach road.

Only 14% of the colonies have roads within the colonies. Roads within the colonies are essential for hygiene, sanitation and easy access. During monsoon, stagnant water collects on the unpaved roads, and becomes a breeding place for mosquitoes which leading to malaria, dengue and other water borne diseases. This may be a contributing factor for the incidence of malaria, cholera, and diarrhoea in the colonies. The lack of roads also makes it difficult for people to get home, or for people to get to the hospital in an emergency situation, as when a woman goes into labour. Out of the 25 colonies in Panchmahal, Mehsana and Baroda district there are no roads within the colonies.

Overall 59% of colonies have street lights, and of the colonies in Panchmahal, Bharuch, Baroda and Sabarkantha, only half or less than half of the colonies had street lights. This, combined with the fact that the roads are often unpaved or in poor repair makes it difficult and unsafe to move around the colonies at night. Some of the colonies have had several instances of theft with no streetlights as a deterrent or an aid to catching the culprits. In some colonies the government has not made proactive efforts in providing street lights, though the IDPs have paid money to get connections from the main distribution point. In some colonies, private organizations have played an important role in providing connection to colonies.



FIGURE 5: IN IMDAD NAGAR AND MANY OTHER COLONIES, THE INTERNAL ROADS ARE UNPAVED

Social Services

Healthcare

Name of Districts	Number of Colonies	Colonies with a Health Center Within 3 km	Colonies with Access to Health Insurance Cards	No. of colonies Visited by Health Officers
Panchmahal	11	11 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)
Kheda	4	4 (100%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)
Mehsana	8	7 (88%)	0 (0%)	3 (38%)
Bharuch	4	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)
Baroda	6	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)
Anand	17	8 (47%)	0 (0%)	8 (47%)
Sabarkantha	18	7(39%)	3 (11%)	1 (6 %)
Ahmedabad	15	2 (13 %)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Total	83	44 (53%)	5 (6%)	20 (24%)

TABLE 6: HEALTH FACILITIES BY DISTRICT

53% of the colonies reported having a health centre near their colonies, but only 24% of the colonies responded that health workers visit their colonies to address their health needs. Thus, most of the colonies are not given health care facilities from the competent authorities. This is reflected from interviews of women of Ahmedabad district, Panchmahal district.

Says Khatunben of Citizen Nagar, Ahmedabad: "I suffered from jaundice but there is no health centre near our colony. I went to Vatwa, at my mother's place, rested for three months. I took treatment from my mother's place. I had to place all household responsibilities to my daughter. My daughter had to take twin responsibility of household as well as education."

Only 5 rural colonies have Health Insurance Card out of the 34 rural colonies covered under survey. This means that very few families are covered by the National Rural Health Mission. It follows that if a person in a family is hospitalized, then the family has to bear all the expenses themselves. The families either borrow money from a moneylender or from private financial organization at a higher rate of interest to meet medical expenses. This can lead the family deep into debt. The government has not played a proactive role in spreading awareness or including IDPs in the national health insurance scheme.

Education

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Colonies</i>	<i>Access to Aanganwadi facilities within the colonies</i>	<i>Access to Government primary school within 3 kms</i>
Panchmahal	11	8 (73%)	9 (82%)
Kheda	4	3 (75%)	4 (100%)
Mehsana	8	2 (25%)	8 (100%)
Bharuch	4	2 (50%)	4 (100%)
Baroda	6	5 (83%)	6 (100%)
Anand	17	10 (59%)	15 (88%)
Sabarkantha	18	5 (28%)	16 (89%)
Ahmedabad	15	3 (20%)	14(93%)
Total	83	38 (45%)	76 (91%)

TABLE 7: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES BY DISTRICT

The purpose of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is to support child development in their early years, helping them socialize and explore their own talents. Overall 45% colonies have ICDS facilities. Ahmedabad and Mehsana district seem to be faring poorly as far as access to ICDS facilities is concerned. This shows that the government has not been serious about sanctioning visits by Anganwadi community health and child development advisors to the IDP colonies. The survey reported 91% Government Primary Schools within the range of 3 km from the colony. However, parents have expressed the dissatisfaction at the quality of education in the Government Municipal Schools.⁷

Community Halls

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Colonies</i>	<i>Colonies with Community Halls</i>
Panchmahal	11	2 (18%)
Kheda	4	0 (0%)
Mehsana	8	1 (13%)
Bharuch	4	0 (0%)
Baroda	6	0 (0%)
Anand	17	2 (12%)
Sabarkantha	18	3 (17%)
Ahmedabad	15	4 (27%)
Total	83	12 (14%)

TABLE 8: COMMUNITY HALLS BY DISTRICT

⁷ See, for example, the case of the school in Akbarpura, in Anand district, documented in the Janvikas Annual Report, 2011, which found 122 students being educated in two rooms of a three-room building, because the roof beams in the third room were too weak for it to be safely used. Further, an RTI request filed by Natvar Desai on September 29, 2011 regarding the status of government schools in Ahmedabad found that many of them did not even have separate toilets for boys and girls.

Taken together, 14% of the colonies have community halls in their colonies, all built by private organizations. The community hall serves as a space for cultural and social gathering of IDPs, since the amount of available public space in mainstream society is shrinking. The colonies in Kheda, Bharuch and Baroda districts do not have any community hall. Due to lack of common space, community finds it difficult to celebrate social and children's events together

Access to Entitlements

Public Distribution System				
<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Colonies</i>	<i>Colonies where Antyodaya cards are available</i>	<i>Colonies receiving food grains according to prescribed quota</i>	<i>No of colonies receiving food grains distributed through PDS</i>
Panchmahal	11	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	11 (100%)
Kheda	4	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)
Mehsana	8	8 (100%)	6 (75%)	5 (63%)
Bharuch	4	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	3 (75%)
Baroda	6	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	5 (83%)
Anand	17	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)
Sabarkantha	18	15 (83%)	15 (83%)	10 (56%)
Ahmedabad	15	15 (100%)	4 (27%)	0 (0%)
Total	83	78 (94%)	64 (77%)	52 (63%)

TABLE 9: AVAILABILITY OF ANTYODAYA RATION CARDS

94 % of the colonies have Antyodaya cards. However 77% of the colonies have adequate quantity of food grains⁷ and 63% of the colonies said that the colonies receive acceptable quality food grains through the Public Distribution system (PDS). Among the 8 districts surveyed, Ahmedabad district fared worst as far as adequate supply and the quality of food grains distributed through the PDS.

Support to Widows/Destitute/Differently-Abled			
<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Colonies</i>	<i>Visits by Social Defence Department to IDP Colonies</i>	<i>Total number of Beneficiaries</i>
Panchmahal	11	2	59
Kheda	4	0	0
Mehsana	8	0	7
Bharuch	4	0	0
Baroda	6	0	10
Anand	17	2	64
Sabarkantha	18	3	19
Ahmedabad	15	0	0
Total	83	7	159

TABLE 10: EFFORTS BY SOCIAL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

⁷ Every Antyodaya card holder is entitled to following food grains and oil every month :

Fortified Flour = 10 kilogram

Wheat = 9 kilogram

Rice = 16 kilogram

Sugar = 350 gram

Oil = 1 litre

Iodized salt = 1 kilogram

(Public Distribution Service, *Public Notice*, distributed with Sandesh Newspaper, December 2, 2011)

Out of the 16,087 people surveyed, 159 IDPs got entitlements under various Social Defence schemes. However, across the 83 colonies, the government did next to nothing towards creating awareness of the social security schemes for Internally Displaced People. Those widows and destitute who have been benefited were assisted because of the intervention of NGOs. There is no record of widows, destitute or differently abled people from the IDP colonies with the Government. This survey finds that the government has largely ignored the National Committee on Minorities' recommendation dating from 2006 that "Widows should be allowed to claim their pension even if they have not applied within two years or even if they have sons above the age of 18 years of age." This is a particular problem because widows who are internally displaced are cut off from the economic and social safety nets that they would normally have in their communities.

Resettlement, Home Ownership, and Rehabilitation

Government Resettlement Efforts

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of colonies</i>	<i>Government efforts in helping the IDPs to move and settle in their native place</i>	<i>Government efforts in helping the IDPs to recover their property lost in native place</i>
Ahmedabad	15	No efforts	No efforts
Anand	17	No efforts	No efforts
Baroda	06	No efforts	No efforts
Bharuch	04	No efforts	No efforts
Kheda	04	No efforts	No efforts
Mehsana	08	No efforts	No efforts
Panchmahal	11	No efforts	No efforts
Sabarkantha	18	No efforts	No efforts
Total	83		

TABLE 11: GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT EFFORTS BY DISTRICT

The internally displaced people living in colonies are economically devastated. The Government has not made any attempts to create an environment conducive to their return to their native places. They have not ensured safety in their native places or taken efforts to investigate cases of property that was looted or damaged. People in the colonies do not trust the government authorities, since there have been no efforts from the Government to create a sense of security or justice.

Home Ownership

It should be noted that houses in the 83 colonies were built by Muslim charitable organizations and NGOs. We conducted the survey to find out about the legal status and ownership of 63 of these colonies.

<i>Name of the Colonies/Address</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Constructions Regularized</i>	<i>Ownership Transferred to Individuals</i>
Al Badar Colony 1, Viramgam, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Done	Not done
Al Badar Colony 2, Viramgam, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Done	Not done
Nushrat Nagar, Idar (Gambhirpura), Sabarkantha	Ahmedabad	Not Done	Not Done
Rahimanagar 1, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Rahimanagar 2, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Rahimanagar 3, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Sabbir Park Colony, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Jahangir Park Colony, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Al Falah Nagar, Sojitra, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Manejwala Colony, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Nur E Ilahi, Napa (Borsad), Anand	Anand	Done	Done
IRC Colony, Khanpur (Borsad) Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Agas Colony, Sandsher, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Rehmat Nagar, Kanshari, Anand	Anand	Done	Done
Faiz-e-Abrar Colony, Anand	Anand	Done	Not done
Muhazir Nagar, Anklav, Anand	Anand	Done	Not done
Gulistan-e-Shahadat, Tarapur, Anand	Anand	Done	Not done
Mogri Shishva Colony, Anand	Anand	Done	Not done
Murtuza Nagar Colony, Pipli (Borsad), Anand	Anand	Not Done	Not Done
Relief Township, Anand	Anand	Not Done	Not Done
Varediya Colony, Varediya, Bharuch	Bharuch	Done	Done
IRC Colony, Palej, Bharuch	Bharuch	Done	Not done
IRC Colony, Tankariya, Bharuch	Bharuch	Done	Not done
Relief Colony, Detral, Bharuch	Bharuch	Not done	Not done
Rahimabad Colony, Devgadhi Baria, Dahod	Dahod	Done	Not done

Name of the Colonies/Address	District	Constructions Regularized	Ownership Transferred to Individuals
Imdad Nagar, Nadiad, Kheda	Kheda	Done	Not done
Abu Bakar Colony, Nadiad, Kheda	Kheda	Not done	Not done
Shalimar Colony, Kheda	Kheda	Not done	Not done
Jamiat Nagar, Balol (Mahudha), Kheda	Kheda	Not done	Not done
Nasirabad Colony, Nandasan, Mehsana	Mehsana	Done	Not done
IRC Colony, Vijapur, Mehsana	Mehsana	Done	Not done
Ittehad Nagar Colony, Agol (Kadi), Mehsana	Mehsana	Done	Not done
Ahmed Latif Colony, Derla (Kadi), Mehsana	Mehsana	Done	Not done
Shalimar Colony, Mehsana	Mehsana	Done	Not done
IRC Colony, Savala (Visnagar), Mehsana	Mehsana	Done	Not done
Aman Park Colony, Godhra, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Done	Done
Shahera Colony, Shahera, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Done	Done
Ikra Colony, Baska, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Done	Not done
Falah-e-Aam Colony, Halol, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Done	Not done
Karim Colony, Halol, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Done	Not done
Hussainabad Colony, Lunavada, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Done	Not done
Kalim Colony, Rajgad, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Not Done	Not Done
Kashimabad Colony, Kalol, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Not Done	Not Done
Haji Majitkaka Colony, Halol, Panchmahal	Panchmahal	Not Done	Not Done
Gulshan Park Colony, Vadali, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Done
Aman Park Colony, Vadali, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Noor Park Colony, Savgad, Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Sat Nagar Colony, Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done

Name of the Colonies/Address	District	Constructions Regularized	Ownership Transferred to Individuals
Sabarkantha			
Kifayat Nagar Colony, Savgad, Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Hussainabad Colony, Savgad, Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Shaikh Ul Hind, Modasa, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Al Flah Nagar, Modasa, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Rashidabad Colony, Modasa, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Alliance Nagar, Modasa, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
Millat Nagar Colony, Modasa, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Done	Not done
KGN Park Colony, Idar (Gambhirpura), Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Not Done	Not Done
Muhajir Nagar, Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	Not Done	Not Done
Tamir-e-Millat Colony, Savli (Karachiya), Vadodara	Vadodara	Done	Not done
Noorani Maholla, Vadodara	Vadodara	Not done	Not done
KGN Park Colony, Vadodara	Vadodara	Not done	Not done
Munfis Nagar, Chhota Udaipur, Vadodara	Vadodara	Not done	Not done
Kalim Colony, Tundav, Vadodara	Vadodara	Not done	Not done
Saiyad Nagar, Chhota Udaipur, Vadodara	Vadodara	Not done	Not done

Constructions Not Regularized, Ownership not Transferred	17
Constructions Regularized, Ownership not Transferred	31
Constructions Regularized, Ownership Transferred	15
Total	63

TABLE 12: LEGAL AND OWNERSHIP STATUS OF HOUSES

Janvikas has initiated a process to facilitate the transfer of ownership of houses into the names of individual beneficiaries. The lack of ownership by individual families creates a sense of insecurity among the IDPs and makes it difficult for IDPs to access any government schemes/loans etc. These colonies were built in an emergency since the displaced people did not have any shelter. Under these circumstances, the formalities involved in converting

agricultural land into non-agricultural land, in getting the plans approved, etc. were not followed. It is the duty of state government to regularize the construction of houses. The government also should give 100% concession in regularizing the constructions and in transferring the ownership rights to individual families. So far government has not provided any relief but continues to demand that the IDPs follow the entire procedure.

Government Efforts in Economic Rehabilitation

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of colonies</i>	<i>Meetings or camps for economic rehabilitation</i>	<i>Vocational training by Government</i>	<i>Support/loans given to IDPs for self-employment by Government</i>
Ahmedabad	15	No efforts	No efforts	No efforts
Anand	17	No efforts	No efforts	25 people benefited by loans sanctioned through DIC
Baroda	6	No efforts	No efforts	No efforts
Bharuch	4	No efforts	No efforts	No efforts
Kheda	4	No efforts	No efforts	No efforts
Mehsana	8	No efforts	No efforts	7 people benefited by loans through DIC
Panchmahal	11	No efforts	No efforts	No efforts
Sabarkantha	18	No efforts	No efforts	No efforts
Total	83			32 people were benefited by loans sanctioned through DIC

TABLE 13: GOVERNMENT EFFORTS FOR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION BY DISTRICT

Out of the 16,087 people surveyed, 32 people got loans from District Industrial Center for businesses. This was made possible by NGO efforts.

Based on its October 2006 visit to Gujarat, the National Commission on Minorities (NCM) had recommended that the government 'should prepare an economic package for those displaced by the violence with special focus on livelihood issues. For the self-employed special efforts should be made to provide inputs like easy credit, raw material and marketing assistance. This is a vital element in rehabilitation scenario and that for it to be successfully implemented, NGOs should be involved in it.'

However, as the above survey shows, there have been no efforts by the government to put this into action.

Income and Employment

As part of the survey, the head of household from each household was asked to estimate their annual income prior to 2002, and to state their current annual income. The data on annual income is based on those that gave a numerical answer to both questions. The initial results were then adjusted to account for inflation effects by using the GDP Deflator index

for 2002 and 2011. The results were disaggregated by district, and also by whether the area was rural (under Gram Panchayat authority) or urban (under municipality authority).

<i>District</i>	<i>n=</i>	<i>Mean Current Annual Income</i>	<i>Median Current Annual Income</i>	<i>Mean Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>	<i>Median Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>	<i>Mean % Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>	<i>Median% Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>
Ahmedabad	824	Rs. 38,791	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (6,853)	Rs. (5,243)	-5%	-17%
Anand	317	Rs. 37,506	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (24,798)	Rs. (7,072)	-30%	-41%
Bharuch	75	Rs. 36,613	Rs. 35,000	Rs. (32,543)	Rs. (1,853)	-21%	-22%
Kheda	177	Rs. 40,993	Rs. 38,000	Rs. (3,931)	Rs. (2,389)	-3%	-7%
Mehsana	295	Rs. 49,495	Rs. 45,000	Rs. (15,172)	Rs. (12,682)	-15%	-24%
Panchmahal	500	Rs. 33,685	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (44,034)	Rs. (19,950)	-17%	-41%
Sabarkantha	751	Rs. 31,743	Rs. 30,000	Rs. (14,669)	Rs. (5,389)	-1%	-21%
Vadodara	60	Rs. 36,950	Rs. 35,500	Rs. (35,667)	Rs. (12,901)	-31%	-35%
Total	2999	Rs. 37,130	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (18,799)	Rs. (8,658)	-10%	-21%

TABLE 14: CHANGE IN INCOME BY DISTRICT

The data presented in Table 14 indicates that on the whole, respondents in Ahmedabad, Kheda, and Sabarkantha districts had been able to attain a relatively similar (though still lower) level of income. Taken percentage-wise, the districts that showed the greatest decrease in average annual income were Vadodara (31%), Anand (30%), and Bharuch (21%). Taken numerically, the districts that showed the greatest decrease in average annual income were Panchmahal (Rs. (44,034)), Vadodara (Rs. (35,667)), and Bharuch (Rs. (32,543)). Even though ten years have passed, most of the IDPs still have on average a much lower income than they did prior to 2002, when inflation effects are taken into account.

<i>Area</i>	<i>n=</i>	<i>Mean Current Annual Income</i>	<i>Median Current Annual Income</i>	<i>Mean Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>	<i>Median Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>	<i>Mean Percentage Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>	<i>Median Change in Annual Income (Adjusted for Inflation)</i>
Gram Panchayats	969	Rs. 34,944	Rs. 30,000	Rs. (23,326)	Rs. (8,731)	-16%	-21%
Municipalities	2030	Rs. 38,174	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (16,638)	Rs. (8,341)	-8%	-21%
Total	2999	Rs. 37,130	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (18,799)	Rs. (8,658)	-10%	-21%

TABLE 15: CHANGE IN INCOME BY TYPE OF AREA

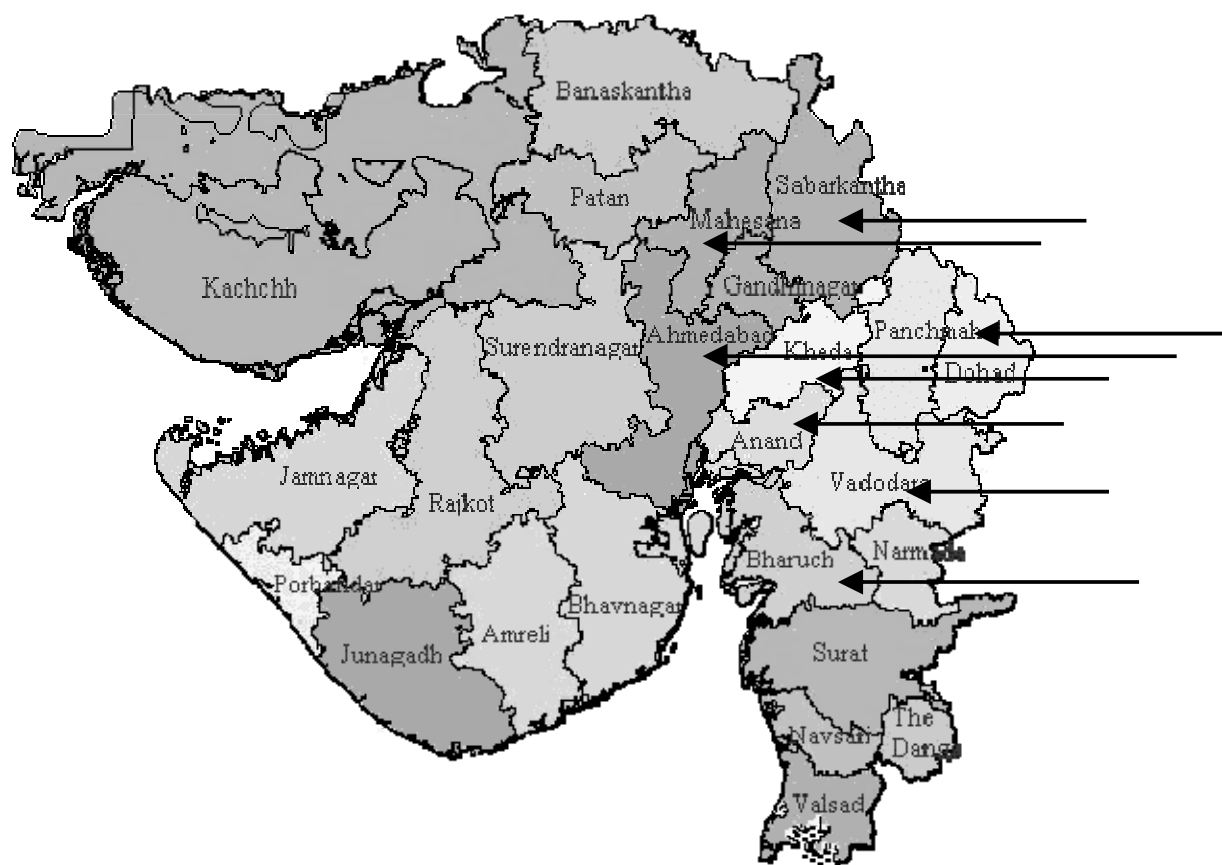
Table 15 indicates that in general, people living in colonies in the Gram Panchayat areas had a greater decrease in income than those in municipal areas.

In addition, a survey was taken of the different forms of employment of the residents of the colonies. Of those surveyed, 14,802 gave their occupation. The results are categorized and summarized in Table 16 below.

<i>Current Occupation</i>	<i>Number of Respondents (%)</i>
Student	4,440 (30%)
Housewife	3,705 (25%)
Other Labour	2,488 (17%)
Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	1,059 (7%)
Service (Private)	987 (7%)
Unemployed	849 (6%)
Destitute	576 (4%)
Agricultural labour	196 (1%)
Mentally Challenged	138 (1%)
Agriculture	127 (1%)
Servant	80 (<1%)
Service (Government)	61(<1%)
Rent Income	36 (<1%)
Animal Husbandry	28 (<1%)
Pension Income	17 (<1%)
Multiple Employment	6 (<1%)
Fakir	5 (<1%)
Rural Artisan Work	4 (<1%)
Total	14,802 (100%)

TABLE 16: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE IDP COLONIES

Districts Surveyed for Study



**District Level Findings
Ahmedabad District**

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	15	1121	872	2335	2212	4547

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government	Private Organizations	Own Arrangements	No Access		
	8	7	0	0		
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate	Not Adequate				
	9	6				
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable	Not Potable				
	11	4				
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization	Attached Toilets Built by Local Government	No Attached Toilets			
	15	0	0			
Sewage Disposal						
	Gutter System	Soak Pits				
	10	5				
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	14	1	0	0		
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government	Approach Road by Private Organization	No Approach Road	Internal Roads by Local Government	Internal Roads by Private Organization	No Internal Roads
	4	0	11	3	0	12
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	4	0	7	4		

Social Services

Health Centres		
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony
	2	13
Access to Health Insurance Cards		
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards
	0	15

Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	1	2 hours, every alternate day	14
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	3	12	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	14	1	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	4	0	11

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available	No Antyodaya Cards Available	
	15	0	
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota	Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota	
	4	11	
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	0	11	4
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Informational Visits by Government	Number of People Benefited by These Programs	
	0	0	

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs							
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places			Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place			
	None			None			
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs							
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation		Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government		Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment		
	None		None		None		
Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	825	Rs. 38,790	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (6854)	Rs. (5244)	-5%	-17%

Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	697	Rs. 39,659	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (7030)	Rs. (6292)	-6%	-20%
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	127	Rs. 34,024	Rs. 30,000	Rs. (5386)	Rs. (2195)	-2%	-11%

Final Analysis

The government has provided relatively better for the colonies in Ahmedabad district than those in the other districts surveyed, but there are still several basic needs that have not been met. More than half of the colonies have received drinking water and sewage systems from the government, yet five of the colonies are still missing all but the most basic soak pit facilities. More has been done in terms of road-building and streetlight installation than in most other districts, yet the majority of colonies still lack both access roads and internal roads. Though every family had received Antyodaya cards, the PDS stores in 11 of the colonies are giving less than the prescribed quota of food grains. Moreover, four of the colonies complain that those food grains they receive are of poor quality. There is virtually no public health coverage of these colonies, and as throughout the state, there have been no efforts to resettle or economically rehabilitate the victims of the 2002 violence

Areas of Greatest Concern

Health coverage, transportation access, sewage system, quality and quantity of food grains through Public Distribution Service, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs.

Anand District

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	17	541	336	874	912	1786

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government	Private Organizations	Own Arrangements	No Access		
	7	6	4	0		
Water Source						
	Taps	Tankers	Hand Pumps	Pipes	No Access	
	15	0	2	0	0	
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate		Not Adequate			
	9		8			
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable		Not Potable			
	17		0			
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization	Attached Toilets Built by Local Government	Attached Toilets Self-Financed	No Attached Toilets		
	3	0	13	1		
Sewage Disposal						
	Gutter Facility		Soak Pits			
	0		17			
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	14	3	0	0		
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government	Approach Road by Private Organization	No Approach Road	Internal Roads by Local Government	Internal Roads by Private Organization	No Internal Roads
	3		14	1	0	16
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	1	0	12	3		

Social Services

Health Centres		
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony
	8	9

Access to Health Insurance Cards			
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards	
	0	17	
Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	8	No Data	9
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	8	9	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	15	2	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	2	0	15

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available	No Antyodaya Cards Available	
	17	0	
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota	Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota	
	17	0	
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	17	0	0
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Informational Visits by Government	Number of People Benefited by These Programs	
	2	64	

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs			
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places	Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place	
	None	None	
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs			
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation	Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government	Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment
	None	None	25 have access to credit for Business from the District Industrial Center

Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	317	Rs. 37,505	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (24,798)	Rs. (17072)	-30%	-41%
Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	230	Rs. 46,413	Rs. 45,000	Rs. (25,043)	Rs. (15,975)	-30%	-38%
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	87	Rs. 34,136	Rs. 31,000	Rs. (24,152)	Rs. (18,291)	-28%	-41%

Final Analysis

The distinctive feature of Anand district is the degree to which the IDPs have worked together to take care of the needs neglected by the government and private organizations. Notably, the sewage systems in all but one of the colonies, the toilets attached to the individual houses in thirteen colonies, and the electricity connection in fourteen of the colonies were the results of these community projects. While the government has managed to provide food grains through the Public Distribution System as per its responsibilities, and has provided streetlights in thirteen of the colonies, it has not yet given public health coverage to more than half of the colonies, not provided access roads to the vast majority of the colonies. Moreover, it has not fulfilled its responsibility to help IDPs resettle or recover property lost in their native place.

Areas of Greatest Concern

Transportation access, access to toilets attached to the house, shoddy health coverage, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs

Bharuch District

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	4	94	36	110	98	208

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government	Private Organizations	Own Arrangements	No Access		
	3	1	0	0		
Water Source						
	Taps	Tankers	Hand Pumps	Pipes	No Access	
	4	0	0	0	0	
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate	2 Hrs. in Morning, 2 Hrs. in Evening		Not Adequate		
	0	3		1		
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable		Not Potable			
	3		1			
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization	Attached Toilets Built by Local Government	Attached Toilets Self-Financed	No Attached Toilets		
	2	0	0	2		
Sewage Disposal						
	Gutter System		Soak Pits			
	1		3			
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	3	1	0	0		
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government	Approach Road by Central Government	No Approach Road	Internal Roads by Local Government	Internal Roads by Private Organization	No Internal Roads
	2	2	0	4	0	0
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	0	0	2	2		

Social Services

Health Centres			
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony	
	2	2	
Access to Health Insurance Cards			
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards	
	1	3	
Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	3	No Data	1
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	2	2	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	4	0	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	0	0	4

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available	No Antyodaya Cards Available	
	3	1	
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota	Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota	
	4	0	
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	3	0	1
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Informational Visits by Government	Number of People Benefited by These Programs	
	0	0	

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs			
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places	Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place	
	None	None	
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs			
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation	Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government	Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment
	None	None	None

Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	75	Rs. 36,613	Rs. 35,000	Rs. (32,543)	Rs. (11,853)	-21%	-22%
Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	75	Rs. 36,613	Rs. 35,000	Rs. (32,543)	Rs. (11,853)	-21%	-22%

Final Analysis

Although the access to social services including health care and education is relatively better in Bharuch than in other districts, the fact that two colonies still do not have access to toilets attached to the house, that one of the colonies still does not have access to Antyodaya cards, and that there have been no visits or events to raise awareness of the entitlements of widows, the destitute, and the differently-abled. Moreover, there has been no attempt by the government to fulfil its responsibility of resettling and rehabilitating the IDPs in their native places.

Areas of Greatest Concern

Access to toilets attached to the house, missing health insurance coverage, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs

Kheda District

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	4	248	191	368	348	716

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government	Private Organizations	Own Arrangements	No Access		
	1	3	0	0		
Water Source						
	Taps	Tankers	Hand Pumps	Pipes	No Access	
	4	0	0	0	0	
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate	2 Hrs. in Morning, 2 Hrs. in Evening	Not Adequate			
	3	0	1			
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable	Not Potable				
	4	0				
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization	Attached Toilets Built by Local Government	Attached Toilets Self-Financed	No Attached Toilets		
	2	0	2	0		
Sewage Disposal						
	Gutter Facility	Soak Pits				
	0	4				
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	3	1	0	0		
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government	Approach Road by Private Organizations	No Approach Road	Internal Roads by Local Government	Internal Roads by Private Organization	No Internal Roads
	1	0	3	0	1	3
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	0	1	2	1		

Social Services

Health Centres			
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony	
	4	0	
Access to Health Insurance Cards			
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards	
	1	3	
Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	1	No Data	3
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	3	1	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	4	0	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	0	0	4

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available		No Antyodaya Cards Available
	3		1
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota		Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota
	2		2
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	1	0	3
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Informational Visits by Government		Number of People Benefited by These Programs
	0		0

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs			
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places	Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place	
	None	None	
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs			
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation	Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government	Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment
	None	None	None

Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	177	Rs. 40,993	Rs. 38,000	Rs. (3932)	Rs. (2390)	-3%	-7%
Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	102	Rs. 38,821	Rs. 37,000	Rs. (5693)	Rs. (3561)	-5%	-11%
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	75	Rs. 43,947	Rs. 39,000	Rs. (1536)	Rs. (1390)	0%	-3%

Final Analysis

In Kheda, there has been virtually no assistance from the local government to the IDPs. While all the colonies have access to attached toilets, soak pits, and electricity, none of this was due to interventions by the local government. The majority of the colonies still have no approach road, and only one has internal roads. One colony still has no access to Antyodaya cards, one has no access to insurance cards, and one has no visits by health officers. Moreover, none of the widows, destitute, or differently abled has benefitted from the government schemes to which they are entitled under Indian law. It is clear therefore that here in Kheda, as in the other districts, the government has not been upholding the social contract with regard to the internally displaced people.

Areas of Greatest Concern

Access to transportation network, access to and quality of PDS, health insurance, health officers, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs

Mehsana District

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	8	330	313	839	780	1619

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government	Private Organizations	Own Arrangements	No Access		
	7	0	0	1		
Water Source						
	Common Taps	Tankers	Hand Pumps	Taps in Homes	No Access	
	2 (1 for 8 houses, 1 for 17 houses)	0	0	5	1	
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate	2 Hrs. in Morning, 2 Hrs. in Evening		Not Adequate		
	6	0		2		
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable	Not Potable				
	8	0				
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization	Attached Toilets Built by Local Government	Attached Toilets Self-Financed	No Attached Toilets		
	8	0	0	0		
Sewage Disposal						
	Gutter System	Soak Pits				
	1	7				
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	0	1	6	1		
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government	Approach Road by Private Organizations	No Approach Road	Internal Roads by Local Government	Internal Roads by Private Organization	No Internal Roads
	0	1	7	0	0	8
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	0	0	6	2		

Social Services

Health Centres			
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony	
	7	1	
Access to Health Insurance Cards			
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards	
	0	8	
Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	3	No Data	5
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	2	6	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	8	0	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	1	0	7

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available		No Antyodaya Cards Available
	8		0
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota		Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota
	6		2
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	5	2	1
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Informational Visits by Government		Number of People Benefited by These Programs
	0		7

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs							
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places			Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place			
	None			None			
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs							
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation		Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government		Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment		
	None		None		7 have access to credit for business from the District Industrial Center		
Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	295	Rs. 49,495	Rs. 45,000	Rs. (15,173)	Rs. (12,682)	-15%	-24%
Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	176	Rs. 55,677	Rs. 45,000	Rs. (11,802)	Rs. (12,584)	-12%	-24%
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	119	Rs. 40,352	Rs. 40,000	Rs. (20,129)	Rs. (13,731)	-20%	-26%

Final Analysis

In Mehsana, there are a great many people in IDP colonies who are still missing the basics of life. In one of the colonies, people have to travel to another village to haul their water, and are dependent on the goodwill of that other village. In another, there is only one tap per

eight families, and in yet another, there is one tap between seventeen. Three quarters of the colonies have no approach road, and none of them have internal roads. One of the colonies is still without electricity. In two colonies the Public Distribution System does not give out food grains according to the proper quota, and in three, the grains given out are of inferior quality. Also only three of the colonies are covered by visiting public health workers, and only two by Anganvadi child development and public health workers. Seven widows are getting their pensions as a result of interventions by private organizations, and still the government has not put forth any effort to return the lost property of the internally displaced, or to resettle people in their home towns. There have been no efforts put forward to economically rehabilitate victims, although seven people have managed to get loans for their businesses from the District Industrial Center. Overall, though, the government has not taken care of the rights of its displaced people in Mehsana.

Areas of Greatest Concern

Access to water, transportation network, access to electricity, access to and quality of PDS, health insurance, health officers, lack of coverage by ICDS, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs.

Panchmahal District

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	11	767	612	1482	1425	2907

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government		Private Organizations		Own Arrangements	
	5		4		1	
Water Source						
	Common Taps		Tankers		Hand Pumps	
	1 (1 for 28 houses)		1		4	
					5	
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate				Not Adequate	
	6				5	
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable				Not Potable	
	11				0	
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization		Attached Toilets Built by Local Government		Attached Toilets Self-Financed	
	7		1		1	
					2	
Sewage Disposal						
	Sewage Facility				Soak Pits	
	0				11	
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed		Private Organization Financed		Government Financed	
	5		5		1	
					0	
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government		Approach Road by Private Organizations		No Approach Road	
	0		0		11	
					0	
					0	
					11	
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed		Private Organization Financed		Government Financed	
	0		0		5	
					6	

Social Services

Health Centres			
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony	
	11	0	
Access to Health Insurance Cards			
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards	
	0	11	
Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	1	No data available	10
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	8	3	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	9	2	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	2	0	9

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available		No Antyodaya Cards Available
	11		0
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota		Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota
	11		0
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	11	0	0
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Colonies Given Informational Visits by Government		Number of People Benefited by These Programs
	2		59

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs							
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places			Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place			
	None			None			
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs							
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation		Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government		Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment		
	None		None		None		
Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	500	Rs. 33,686	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (44,034)	Rs. (19,950)	-17%	-41%
Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	422	Rs. 34,416	Rs. 36,000	Rs. (37,585)	Rs. (16,853)	-12%	-41%
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	78	Rs. 29,735	Rs. 25,000	Rs. (78,921)	Rs. (35,536)	-43%	-60%

Final Analysis

In Panchmahal, significant problems remain in the IDP colonies. Nearly half of the colonies still do not have access to an adequate amount of drinking water. In one of these, there is just one tap per 28 houses. In two of the colonies there are still no toilets attached to the houses. None of the houses have access to roads, although in at least one, internal roads are being built out of concrete. Many of the colonies still do not have street lights, and

suffer from robbers emboldened by the darkness. Moreover, there is no access to health insurance, and the majority of the colonies do not have regular visits from health officials. In two places, children have to travel more than 3 km to get to school, and although the government has taken steps in some colonies to raise awareness among those entitled to government assistance (widows, the destitute, and the differently abled), there are still many colonies left to cover.

Areas of Greatest Concern

Access to water, access to attached toilets, access to transportation network, lack of street lights, health insurance, health officers, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs.

Sabarkantha District

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	18	1205	936	2133	1991	4124

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government		Private Organizations		Own Arrangements	No Access
	11		7		0	0
Water Source						
	Common Taps		Private Pipes		Hand Pumps	Taps in Homes
	4		4		0	10
						0
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate		1 hour per day		No Water in Colony	
	14		4		0	
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable				Not Potable	
	17				1	
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization		Attached Toilets Built by Local Government		Attached Toilets Self-Financed	No Attached Toilets
	12		0		2	4
Gutter System						
	Gutter System				No Alternative Reported	
	2				16	
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed		Private Organization Financed		Government Financed	None
	2		0		15	1
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government	Approach Road by Private Organizations	No Approach Road	Internal Roads by Local Government	Internal Roads by Private Organization	No Internal Roads
	5	0	13	3	0	15
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed		Private Organization Financed		Government Financed	None
	0		0		9	9

Social Services

Health Centres			
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony	
	7	11	
Access to Health Insurance Cards			
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards	
	3	15	
Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	1	No Data	17
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	5	13	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	16	2	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	3	0	15

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available		No Antyodaya Cards Available
	15		3
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota		Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota
	15		3
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	10	8	0
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Colonies Given Informational Visits by Government		Number of People Benefited by These Programs
	3		19

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs							
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places			Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place			
	None			None			
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs							
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation		Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government		Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment		
	None		None		None		
Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	751	Rs. 31,743	Rs. 30,000	Rs. (14,670)	Rs. (5390)	-1%	-21%
Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	381	Rs. 33,096	Rs. 30,000	Rs. (9419)	Rs. (3658)	-9%	-11%
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	370	Rs. 30,351	Rs. 25,000	Rs. (20,077)	Rs. (8561)	-10%	-26%

Final Analysis

The sheer number and variety of problems faced by the IDPs of Sabarkantha district is quite overwhelming. In one colony, residents report that they still have no access to potable water. Another has no access to electricity. In four of the colonies, there are no toilets attached to individual houses. The majority of colonies have no roads, and eight colonies have no street lights. There is barely any access to health insurance cards, and all but one of the colonies have no visits from health officers. A majority of the colonies have no access to

ICDS services, two have schools that are farther away than 3 km, and in 8 colonies, residents complain that the grains from the Public Distribution Service are still no good. All this is on top of the fact that the government has not fulfilled its responsibilities under the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement of helping to resettle and rehabilitate internally displaced people as soon as possible.

Areas of Greatest Concern

Potability of water, access to attached toilets, access to electricity, access to transportation network, lack of street lights, distance from primary schools, access to health insurance, visits by health officers, quality issues with PDS grains, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs.

Vadodara District

Population Surveyed

	Colonies	Houses	Families	Male	Female	Total IDPs
	6	150	84	85	95	180

Basic Infrastructure

Water Provider						
	Local Government	Private Organizations	Own Arrangements	No Access		
	3	2	1	0		
Water Source						
	Common Taps	Private Pipes	Hand Pumps	Taps in Homes	No Access	
	0	0	2	4	0	
Adequacy of Water Supply						
	Adequate		Not Adequate			
	4		2			
Potability of Water Supply						
	Potable		Not Potable			
	6		0			
Toilet Facilities						
	Attached Toilets Built by Private Organization	Attached Toilets Built by Local Government	Attached Toilets Self-Financed	No Attached Toilets		
	4	0	1	1		
Gutter System						
	Gutter System	Soak Pits		No Alternative System Mentioned		
	2	3		1		
Electrical Connection						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	4	2	0	0		
Roads						
	Approach Road by Local Government	Approach Road by Private Organizations	No Approach Road	Internal Roads by Local Government	Internal Roads by Private Organization	No Internal Roads
	0	0	6	0	0	6
Street Lights						
	Self-Financed	Private Organization Financed	Government Financed	None		
	0	0	3	3		

Social Services

Health Centres			
	Within 3 km of the Colony	Farther than 3 km from the Colony	
	3	3	
Access to Health Insurance Cards			
	Access to Health Insurance Cards	No Access to Health Insurance Cards	
	0	6	
Visits from Health Officers			
	Receiving Visits	Frequency	Not Receiving Visits
	2	No Data	4 (although 1 is sprayed for malaria by the municipal corporation)
ICDS Facilities			
	Colonies with ICDS Facilities	Colonies without ICDS Facilities	
	5	1	
Distance to Government Primary School			
	Less than 3 km	More than 3 km	
	6	0	
Community Halls			
	Built by Private Organization	Built by Local Government	None
	0	0	6

Rights and Entitlements

Availability of Antyodaya Cards			
	Antyodaya Cards Available		No Antyodaya Cards Available
	6		0
Quantity of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Receiving Prescribed Quota		Receiving Less than Prescribed Quota
	6		0
Quality of Grains through Public Distribution System			
	Acceptable Quality	Medium Quality	Poor Quality
	5	0	1
Support to Widows, Destitute, and Differently-Abled			
	Number of Colonies Given Informational Visits by Government		Number of People Benefited by These Programs
	0		10

Resettlement, Home-ownership, and Rehabilitation Programs

Government Efforts to Resettle IDPs							
	Efforts to Help IDPs Move to and Settle in their Native Places			Efforts to Help the IDPs Recover their Property Lost in their Native Place			
	None			None			
Government Efforts to Economically Rehabilitate IDPs							
	Meetings or Camps to Discuss Economic Rehabilitation		Number of IDPs Given Vocational Training by the Government		Number of IDPs Given Loans/Support for Self-Employment		
	None		None		None		
Income Statistics (Total)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	60	Rs. 36,950	Rs. 35,500	Rs. (35,668)	Rs. (12,902)	-31%	-35%
Income Statistics (Municipalities)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	22	Rs. 50,364	Rs. 39,500	Rs. (13,128)	Rs. (12,902)	-22%	-27%
Income Statistics (Gram Panchayats)							
	n=	Mean Current Annual Income	Median Current Annual Income	Mean Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Mean % Change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)	Median % change in Annual Income from 2002 (AFI)
	38	Rs. 29,184	Rs. 24,000	Rs. (48717)	Rs. (13792)	-36%	-44%

Final Analysis

While the IDPs in Vadodara district face fewer problems than in some of the other districts, their quality of life is still depressingly low for having lived in these colonies for close to ten years. Two of the colonies have an inadequate supply of water, and none have either an approach road or internal roads. Only half the colonies have street lights. None of the colonies have access to health insurance, and four do not receive visits from public health

workers. All of this is on top of the fact that the government has taken no steps toward the resettlement or rehabilitation of the IDPs.

Areas of Greatest Concern

Access to water, access to transportation network, lack of street lights, health insurance, health officers, neglect by Social Defence Department, no resettlement, property recovery, or economic rehabilitation programs.

Conclusion

The United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement mandates that “Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced,”⁸ and moreover, that “National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.”⁹ However, for the 16,087 Internally Displaced People covered by this survey, spread across 83 IDP colonies in 8 districts of Gujarat, these principles are still a promise left unfulfilled. Of the 83 colonies, none were built by the government, and in many cases the government continues to make the legalization and transfer of ownership of these colonies an arduous process. That these colonies exist at all is a testament to the assistance of non-governmental organizations, community based organizations, and charitable organizations—mostly Muslim charities.

In elaboration of these basic principles, Principle 18 reads:

- “1. All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living.*
- 2. At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:*
 - (a) Essential food and potable water;*
 - (b) Basic shelter and housing;*
 - (c) Appropriate clothing; and*
 - (d) Essential medical services and sanitation.*
- 3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic supplies.”*

To which Principle 23 adds

“ . . . Education and training facilities shall be made available to internally displaced persons, in particular adolescents and women, whether or not living in camps, as soon as conditions permit.”

As has been seen throughout this survey, many of the colonies still do not have potable water, access to quality grains through the Public Distribution System, sufficient sanitation facilities, or access to medical care and public health. In many cases, the lack of roads makes government schools inaccessible, particularly since many of them are over 3 km from the colonies. Moreover, as noted above, if it were not for intervention by various private organizations, the IDPs would not have had basic shelter and housing. That such conditions should persist 10 years after the 2002 violence is a clear violation of these principles.

⁸ Principle 1. See Annexure I

⁹ Principle 3. See Annexure I

Looking beyond simply the standard of living of the internally displaced, the UN Principles go on to state that

*“Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Such authorities shall endeavour to facilitate the reintegration of returned or resettled internally displaced persons. . . .”*¹⁰

Moreover,

*“Competent authorities have the duty and responsibility to assist returned and/or resettled internally displaced persons to recover, to the extent possible, their property and possessions which they left behind or were dispossessed of upon their displacement. When recovery of such property and possessions is not possible, competent authorities shall provide or assist these persons in obtaining appropriate compensation or another form of just reparation.”*¹¹

As has been noted, in none of the colonies has the government put forth any effort to resettle the IDPs in their native places. One colonist mentioned that he had tried to move back, and though he had a police escort when he arrived, there was no one to protect him and his family when a crowd gathered at 2 AM and drove them from their home yet again.¹² Moreover, as can be seen through the analysis of income levels in the colonies, most of the IDPs are making significantly less than they were before 2002. This stands in direct contradiction of the state government’s claim that those who have not returned to their native places have done so for their economic benefit. Despite repeated calls for a rehabilitation package, and requests that government facilitate the legalization and transfer-of-ownership processes, there has been virtually no effort by the government to reach out to the IDPs, return their property, or compensate them for their losses.

The plight of Gujarat’s internally displaced people is a grim one indeed, caught between the hardships of everyday life, and a state government that still denies their existence. This report therefore concludes with the hope that their situation will be recognized, and the many recommendations made by the NHRC, the NCM, and numerous NGOs and community based organizations will be heard and acted on by the state government, bringing it in line with the UN Principles cited above. Most of all, it concludes with the hope that in doing so, it will ease the suffering of the 16,087 internally displaced people within its jurisdiction, restoring them to full participation in their home state.

¹⁰ Principle 28. See Annexure I

¹¹ Principle 29. See Annexure I

¹² Interview with Mr. Umeed Pathan, Panchmahal District, February 3rd 2012

<p style="text-align: center;">Annexure I. United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</p>

INTRODUCTION: SCOPE AND PURPOSE

1. These Guiding Principles address the specific needs of internally displaced persons worldwide. They identify rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of persons from forced displacement and to their protection and assistance during displacement as well as during return or resettlement and reintegration.
2. For the purposes of these Principles, internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.
3. These Principles reflect and are consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. They provide guidance to:
 - (a) The Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons in carrying out his mandate;
 - (b) States when faced with the phenomenon of internal displacement;
 - (c) All other authorities, groups and persons in their relations with internally displaced persons; and
 - (d) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations when addressing internal displacement.
4. These Guiding Principles should be disseminated and applied as widely as possible.

SECTION I — GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Principle 1

1. Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced.
2. These Principles are without prejudice to individual criminal responsibility under international law, in particular relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Principle 2

1. These Principles shall be observed by all authorities, groups and persons irrespective of their legal status and applied without any adverse distinction. The observance of these Principles shall not affect the legal status of any authorities, groups or persons involved.

2. These Principles shall not be interpreted as restricting, modifying or impairing the provisions of any international human rights or international humanitarian law instrument or rights granted to persons under domestic law. In particular, these Principles are without prejudice to the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries.

Principle 3

1. National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.
2. Internally displaced persons have the right to request and to receive protection and humanitarian assistance from these authorities. They shall not be persecuted or punished for making such a request.

Principle 4

1. These Principles shall be applied without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, legal or social status, age, disability, property, birth, or on any other similar criteria.
2. Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.

SECTION II — PRINCIPLES RELATING TO PROTECTION FROM DISPLACEMENT

Principle 5

All authorities and international actors shall respect and ensure respect for their obligations under international law, including human rights and humanitarian law, in all circumstances, so as to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement of persons.

Principle 6

1. Every human being shall have the right to be protected against being arbitrarily displaced from his or her home or place of habitual residence.
2. The prohibition of arbitrary displacement includes displacement:
 - (a) When it is based on policies of apartheid, "ethnic cleansing" or similar practices aimed at/or resulting in altering the ethnic, religious or racial composition of the affected population;
 - (b) In situations of armed conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;

- (c) In cases of large-scale development projects, which are not justified by compelling and overriding public interests;
 - (d) In cases of disasters, unless the safety and health of those affected requires their evacuation; and
 - (e) When it is used as a collective punishment.
3. Displacement shall last no longer than required by the circumstances.

Principle 7

1. Prior to any decision requiring the displacement of persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that all feasible alternatives are explored in order to avoid displacement altogether. Where no alternatives exist, all measures shall be taken to minimize displacement and its adverse effects.
2. The authorities undertaking such displacement shall ensure, to the greatest practicable extent, that proper accommodation is provided to the displaced persons, that such displacements are effected in satisfactory conditions of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene, and that members of the same family are not separated.
3. If displacement occurs in situations other than during the emergency stages of armed conflicts and disasters, the following guarantees shall be complied with:
 - (a) A specific decision shall be taken by a State authority empowered by law to order such measures;
 - (b) Adequate measures shall be taken to guarantee to those to be displaced full information on the reasons and procedures for their displacement and, where applicable, on compensation and relocation;
 - (c) The free and informed consent of those to be displaced shall be sought;
 - (d) The authorities concerned shall endeavour to involve those affected, particularly women, in the planning and management of their relocation;
 - (e) Law enforcement measures, where required, shall be carried out by competent legal authorities; and
 - (f) The right to an effective remedy, including the review of such decisions by appropriate judicial authorities, shall be respected.

Principle 8

Displacement shall not be carried out in a manner that violates the rights to life, dignity, liberty and security of those affected.

Principle 9

States are under a particular obligation to protect against the displacement of indigenous peoples, minorities, peasants, pastoralists and other groups with a special dependency on and attachment to their lands.

SECTION III — PRINCIPLES RELATING TO PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT

Principle 10

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life which shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life. Internally displaced persons shall be protected in particular against:
 - (a) Genocide;
 - (b) Murder;
 - (c) Summary or arbitrary executions; and
 - (d) Enforced disappearances, including abduction or unacknowledged detention, threatening or resulting in death.

Threats and incitement to commit any of the foregoing acts shall be prohibited.

2. Attacks or other acts of violence against internally displaced persons who do not or no longer participate in hostilities are prohibited in all circumstances. Internally displaced persons shall be protected, in particular, against:
 - (a) Direct or indiscriminate attacks or other acts of violence, including the creation of areas wherein attacks on civilians are permitted;
 - (b) Starvation as a method of combat;
 - (c) Their use to shield military objectives from attack or to shield, favour or impede military operations;
 - (d) Attacks against their camps or settlements; and
 - (e) The use of anti-personnel landmines.

Principle 11

1. Every human being has the right to dignity and physical, mental and moral integrity.
2. Internally displaced persons, whether or not their liberty has been restricted, shall be protected in particular against:
 - (a) Rape, mutilation, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and other outrages upon personal dignity, such as acts of gender-specific violence, forced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;
 - (b) Slavery or any contemporary form of slavery, such as sale into marriage, sexual exploitation, or forced labour of children; and
 - (c) Acts of violence intended to spread terror among internally displaced persons.

Threats and incitement to commit any of the foregoing acts shall be prohibited.

Principle 12

1. Every human being has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.
2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, they shall not be interned in or confined to a camp. If in exceptional circumstances such internment or confinement is absolutely necessary, it shall not last longer than required by the circumstances.
3. Internally displaced persons shall be protected from discriminatory arrest and detention as a result of their displacement.
4. In no case shall internally displaced persons be taken hostage.

Principle 13

1. In no circumstances shall displaced children be recruited nor be required or permitted to take part in hostilities.
2. Internally displaced persons shall be protected against discriminatory practices of recruitment into any armed forces or groups as a result of their displacement. In particular any cruel, inhuman or degrading practices that compel compliance or punish non-compliance with recruitment are prohibited in all circumstances.

Principle 14

1. Every internally displaced person has the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his or her residence.
2. In particular, internally displaced persons have the right to move freely in and out of camps or other settlements.

Principle 15

Internally displaced persons have:

- (a) The right to seek safety in another part of the country;
- (b) The right to leave their country;
- (c) The right to seek asylum in another country; and
- (d) The right to be protected against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk.

Principle 16

1. All internally displaced persons have the right to know the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives.
2. The authorities concerned shall endeavour to establish the fate and whereabouts of internally displaced persons reported missing, and cooperate with relevant international organizations engaged in this task. They shall inform the next of kin on the progress of the investigation and notify them of any result.
3. The authorities concerned shall endeavour to collect and identify the mortal remains of those deceased, prevent their despoliation or mutilation, and facilitate the return of those remains to the next of kin or dispose of them respectfully.
4. Grave sites of internally displaced persons should be protected and respected in all circumstances. Internally displaced persons should have the right of access to the grave sites of their deceased relatives.

Principle 17

1. Every human being has the right to respect of his or her family life.
2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, family members who wish to remain together shall be allowed to do so.
3. Families which are separated by displacement should be reunited as quickly as possible. All appropriate steps shall be taken to expedite the reunion of such families, particularly when children are involved. The responsible authorities shall facilitate inquiries made by family members and encourage and cooperate with the work of humanitarian organizations engaged in the task of family reunification.
4. Members of internally displaced families whose personal liberty has been restricted by internment or confinement in camps shall have the right to remain together.

Principle 18

1. All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living.
2. At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:
 - (a) Essential food and potable water;
 - (b) Basic shelter and housing;
 - (c) Appropriate clothing; and
 - (d) Essential medical services and sanitation.
3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic supplies.

Principle 19

1. All wounded and sick internally displaced persons as well as those with disabilities shall receive to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention they require, without distinction on any grounds other than medical ones. When necessary, internally displaced persons shall have access to psychological and social services.
2. Special attention should be paid to the health needs of women, including access to female health care providers and services, such as reproductive health care, as well as appropriate counselling for victims of sexual and other abuses.
3. Special attention should also be given to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, including AIDS, among internally displaced persons.

Principle 20

1. Every human being has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall issue to them all documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of their legal rights, such as passports, personal identification documents, birth certificates and marriage certificates. In particular, the authorities shall facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of documents lost in the course of displacement, without imposing unreasonable conditions, such as requiring the return to one's area of habitual residence in order to obtain these or other required documents.
3. Women and men shall have equal rights to obtain such necessary documents and shall have the right to have such documentation issued in their own names.

Principle 21

1. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of property and possessions.
2. The property and possessions of internally displaced persons shall in all circumstances be protected, in particular, against the following acts:
 - (a) Pillage;
 - (b) Direct or indiscriminate attacks or other acts of violence;
 - (c) Being used to shield military operations or objectives;
 - (d) Being made the object of reprisal; and
 - (e) Being destroyed or appropriated as a form of collective punishment.
3. Property and possessions left behind by internally displaced persons should be protected against destruction and arbitrary and illegal appropriation, occupation or use.

Principle 22

1. Internally displaced persons, whether or not they are living in camps, shall not be discriminated against as a result of their displacement in the enjoyment of the following rights:
 - (a) The rights to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression;
 - (b) The right to seek freely opportunities for employment and to participate in economic activities;
 - (c) The right to associate freely and participate equally in community affairs;
 - (d) The right to vote and to participate in governmental and public affairs, including the right to have access to the means necessary to exercise this right; and
 - (e) The right to communicate in a language they understand.

Principle 23

1. Every human being has the right to education.
2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that such persons, in particular displaced children, receive education which shall be free and compulsory at the primary level. Education should respect their cultural identity, language and religion.
3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full and equal participation of women and girls in educational programmes.
4. Education and training facilities shall be made available to internally displaced persons, in particular adolescents and women, whether or not living in camps, as soon as conditions permit.

SECTION IV — PRINCIPLES RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Principle 24

1. All humanitarian assistance shall be carried out in accordance with the principles of humanity and impartiality and without discrimination.
2. Humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons shall not be diverted, in particular for political or military reasons.

Principle 25

1. The primary duty and responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons lies with national authorities.

2. International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors have the right to offer their services in support of the internally displaced. Such an offer shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act or an interference in a State's internal affairs and shall be considered in good faith. Consent thereto shall not be arbitrarily withheld, particularly when authorities concerned are unable or unwilling to provide the required humanitarian assistance.
3. All authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate the free passage of humanitarian assistance and grant persons engaged in the provision of such assistance rapid and unimpeded access to the internally displaced.

Principle 26

Persons engaged in humanitarian assistance, their transport and supplies shall be respected and protected. They shall not be the object of attack or other acts of violence.

Principle 27

1. International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors when providing assistance should give due regard to the protection needs and human rights of internally displaced persons and take appropriate measures in this regard. In so doing, these organizations and actors should respect relevant international standards and codes of conduct.
2. The preceding paragraph is without prejudice to the protection responsibilities of international organizations mandated for this purpose, whose services may be offered or requested by States.

SECTION V—PRINCIPLES RELATING TO RETURN, RESETTLEMENT AND REINTEGRATION

Principle 28

1. Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Such authorities shall endeavour to facilitate the reintegration of returned or resettled internally displaced persons.
2. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of internally displaced persons in the planning and management of their return or resettlement and reintegration.

Principle 29

1. Internally displaced persons who have returned to their homes or places of habitual residence or who have resettled in another part of the country shall not be

discriminated against as a result of their having been displaced. They shall have the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs at all levels and have equal access to public services.

2. Competent authorities have the duty and responsibility to assist returned and/or resettled internally displaced persons to recover, to the extent possible, their property and possessions which they left behind or were dispossessed of upon their displacement. When recovery of such property and possessions is not possible, competent authorities shall provide or assist these persons in obtaining appropriate compensation or another form of just reparation.

Principle 30

All authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate for international humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors, in the exercise of their respective mandates, rapid and unimpeded access to internally displaced persons to assist in their return or resettlement and reintegration.

Annexure II.
List of Colonies Surveyed, Grouped by District

Sr. No.	Name and location of colony	Panchayat/ Municipality	Taluka	District
1	Imdad Nagar	Municipality	Nadiad city	Kheda
2	Abu Bakar Colony	Municipality	Nadiad City	Kheda
3	Jamiat Nagar Relief Colony, Balol	Gram Panchayat	Mahuda	Kheda
4	Muhazir Nagar	Municipality	Kheda	Kheda
5	Muslim Relief Colony, Detral	Gram Panchayat	Bharuch	Bharuch
6	Islamic Relief colony, Palej	Gram Panchayat	Bharuch	Bharuch
7	Relief committee, Varediya	Gram Panchayat	Bharuch	Bharuch
8	Islamic Relief committee, Tankariya	Gram Panchayat	Bharuch	Bharuch
9	Agas Station Road Colony, Sandesar	Gram Panchayat	Anand	Anand
10	Al Falah Nagar, Sojitra	Municipality	Sojitra	Anand
11	Faiz-e-Abrar colony, Bhalej Road – Anand City	Municipality	Anand City	Anand
12	Gulistan-e-Sahadat, Tarapur	Gram Panchayat	Tarapur	Anand
13	Jahangir Park, Hadgud	Gram Panchayat	Anand	Anand
14	Rahima Nagar -1, Anand City	Municipality	Anand city	Anand
15	Mogri Siswa Township, Anand City	Municipality	Anand City	Anand
16	Muhazir Nagar, Anklav	Municipality	Anklav	Anand
17	Murtuza Nagar, Pipli	Gram Panchayat	Borsad	Anand
18	Noor-e-Ilahi, Napa	Gram Panchayat	Borsad	Anand
19	Rahimanagar -3, Anand City	Municipality	Anand city	Anand
20	Rahimanagar – 2, Anand City	Municipality	Anand city	Anand
21	Rehmat Nagar, Kansari	Gram Panchayat	Khambhat	Anand
22	Relief Township, Anand City	Municipality	Anand City	Anand
23	Shabbir Park, Anand City	Municipality	Anand	Anand
24	Islamic Relief colony, Khanpur	Gram Panchayat	Borsad	Anand
25	Vachesar Colony, Sehra	Municipality	Sehra	Panchmahal
26	Kalim Colony	Gram Panchayat	Goghamba	Panchmahal
27	Aman Park	Gram Panchayat	Godhara	Panchmahal
28	Karim Colony	Municipality	Halol	Panchmahal
29	Falah Nagar	Municipality	Halol	Panchmahal
30	Sanjri Park	Municipality	Halol	Panchmahal
31	Rahimabad Colony, Bariya	Municipality	Bariya	Dahod
32	Haji Majid Kaka	Municipality	Halol	Panchmahal
33	Iqra Colony, Baska	Gram Panchayat	Halol	Panchmahal
34	Kasimabad Colony	Municipality	Kalol	Panchmahal
35	Islamic Relief Colony	Municipality	Lunavada	Panchmahal

Sr. No.	Name and location of colony	Panchayat/ Municipality	Taluka	District
	Lunavada (Hussainabad)			
36	Hussainabad, Savgad	Gram Panchayat	Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha
37	Al Fazal, Dariyai Park	Gram Panchayat	Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha
38	Noor colony, Savgad	Gram Panchayat	Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha
39	Muhazir Nagar, Savgad	Gram Panchayat	Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha
40	Rashidabad, Sahara	Municipality	Modasa	Sabarkantha
41	Al Falah Nagar (Falah-e-Alam), Sahara	Municipality	Modasa	Sabarkantha
42	Alliance Siyasat Nagar, Sahara	Municipality	Modasa	Sabarkantha
43	Millat Nagar, Sahara	Municipality	Modasa	Sabarkantha
44	Sheikh ul Hind Nagar, Sahara	Municipality	Modasa	Sabarkantha
45	Khifayat Nagar - Patravali Vashat - New Memon Colony	Gram Panchayat	Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha
46	Navalpur	Gram Panchayat	Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha
47	Satnagar	Gram Panchayat	Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha
48	Aman Park	Municipality	Vadali	Sabarkantha
49	Garib Nawaz (Ashraf Nagar), Gambhirpura	Gram Panchayat	Idar	Sabarkantha
50	Memon Colony Madni Society, Ghati road	Municipality	Idar	Sabarkantha
51	Nushrat Nagar, Gambhirpura	Gram Panchayat	Idar	Sabarkantha
52	Gulshan Park, Station Road	Municipality	Vadali	Sabarkantha
53	Noor-e-Ilahi Surpur Taluka Idar	Gram Panchayat	Idar	Sabarkantha
54	Samad Nagar Meghraj, Behind Police station	Gram Panchayat	Meghraj	Sabarkantha
55	Madni Nagar, Ramol	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
56	Ekta Nagar, Vatwa	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
57	Citizen Nagar, Danilimda	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
58	Dhoraji Yatim Khana (Azad Nagar), Danilimda	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
59	Mehtaab Nagar, Danilimda	Municipality	Ahmedabad City	Ahmedabad
60	Gulmohar, Danilimda	Municipality	Ahmedabad City	Ahmedabad
61	Faizal Park, Vatwa	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
62	Arsh Colony, Vatwa	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
63	Siddiqabad Colony, Sarkhej	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
64	Asim Park, Vejalpur	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
65	Imaat-e-Sariah, Juhapura	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
66	Ekta Row House (Yash Complex), Vejalpur	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
67	Islam Nagar (Nabi Nagar), Danilimda	Municipality	Ahmedabad city	Ahmedabad
68	Al Badar, Raiyapur Darwaja	Municipality	Viramgam	Ahmedabad

Sr. No.	Name and location of colony	Panchayat/ Municipality	Taluka	District
69	Al Badar IRC, Raiyapur Darwaja	Municipality	Viramgam	Ahmedabad
70	Saeed Nagar, Chhota Udaipur	Municipality	Chhota Udaipur	Vadodara
71	Munsif Nagar, Kuntaliya	Gram Panchayat	Chhota Udaipur	Vadodara
72	Kalim Colony, Tundav	Gram Panchayat	Savli	Vadodara
73	Tamir -e- Millat, Karchiya	Gram Panchayat	Savli	Vadodara
74	KGN park, Ajwa road	Municipality	Vadodara city	Vadodara
75	Noorani Mohalla, Ajwa road	Municipality	Vadodara city	Vadodara
76	Islamic Relief Society, Rajpur	Gram Panchayat	Kadi	Mehsana
77	Fal -e- Aam IRC (Garib Nawaz Colony), Vijapur	Municipality	Vijapur	Mehsana
78	Shalimaar, Nr. Kasba	Municipality	Mehsana	Mehsana
79	Naasirabad, Nandasan	Gram Panchayat	Kadi	Mehsana
80	Sardarpur Relief Society, Savala	Gram Panchayat	Visnagar	Mehsana
81	Ahmed Latif colony, Della	Gram Panchayat	Kadi	Mehsana
82	Itihad colony, Agol	Gram Panchayat	Kadi	Mehsana
83	IRC Colony, Sahin Park Visnagar	Municipality	Visnagar	Mehsana

Annexure III.
IDPs from Relief Colony Giving Memorandum to Anand Collector

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૨૦૦૨નાં કોમી તોફાનોની અસરગ્રસ્ત વિસ્થાપિત આણંદની રીલીફ ટાઉનશીપમાં પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાના અભાવે જિ.કલે.ને આવેદન

૩૦ ટિ'માં પ્રશ્નોનો ઉકેલ નહીં આવે તો ગાંધી ચિંધા માર્ગે આંદોલનની ચીમકી

(સંવાદદાતા દ્વારા)

આણંદ, તા.૧૦ ૨૦૦૨ના કોમી તોફાનોની અસરગ્રસ્ત વિસ્થાપિત આણંદની રીલીફ ટાઉનશીપમાં પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓના અભાવે અસરગ્રસ્ત રહીશોએ જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરને આવેદનપત્ર આપી ઉગ્ર રજૂઆતો કરી હતી. નહીં તો ગાંધીચિંધા માર્ગે ઉપવાસ આંદોલન કરવાની ચીમકી ઉચ્ચારવામાં આવી હતી.

આવેદનપત્રમાં જણાવ્યા અનુસાર ૨૦૦૨ના કોમી તોફાન બાદ વિવિધ ગામોના અસરગ્રસ્તો પોતાનું ગામ અને ઘર છોડી હિજરત કરી આણંદ ખાતે અસરગ્રસ્તો માટે બનાવવામાં આવેલી રાહત વસાહત રીલીફ ટાઉનશીપમાં છેલ્લા નવ વર્ષથી વસવાટ કરી રહ્યા છે. આ વસાહતમાં રોડ, ગટર, પાણી જેવી પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓનો તદ્દન અભાવ છે. અસરગ્રસ્ત વસાહત કે જે અબારનગરમાં વસાહતનો રસ્તો નથી. ગટરલાઈન નથી. પીવાનું પાણી નથી.

નવ વર્ષથી વસવાટ કરતા રહીશો રોડ, ગટર, પાણી જેવી સુવિધાથી વંચિત : અનેક વખત રજૂઆત પણ કોઈ સાંભળતું નથી

માણેજવાળા વસાહત, રહીમાનગર પાર્ટ-૧માં વસાહતનો રસ્તો નથી. ગટર નથી. પીવાનું પાણી નથી. માણેજવાળા વસાહત, રહીમાનગર પાર્ટ-૧માં વસાહતનો રસ્તો નથી. ગટર નથી. પીવાનું પાણી નથી. મુખ્ય રસ્તાથી વસાહત સુધી રોડ નથી. આ ઉપરાંત રહીમાનગર પાર્ટ-૨, રીલીફ ટાઉનશીપ વસાહત, શબ્બીર પાર્ક, મોગરી-સિસ્વા વસાહત સહિતની વિસ્થાપિતોની વસાહતોમાં મુખ્ય રસ્તાઓ, ગટરલાઈન, પીવાનું પાણી સહિતના પ્રશ્નોની ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે. ચોમાસામાં અહિંયા પાણી ભરાવાને કારણે બાળકો શાળાએ જઈ શકતા નથી તેમજ રોગચાળો ફેલાવાનો પણ ભય છે. આ અંગે અગાઉ તા.૫-૩-૦૭ના, ૨૬-૨-૦૮ સહિત કુલ નવ વખત તેમજ

આયોજન પંચના અધ્યક્ષ સઈદા હમીદે અસરગ્રસ્તોની મુલાકાત લીધી હતી ત્યારે આ અંગે રજૂઆતો કરવામાં આવેલ છે તેમજ ૨૦૦૮માં રાષ્ટ્રીય માનવ અધિકાર આયોગના રાષ્ટ્રીય રિપોર્ટર આર.કે.ભાગવે મુલાકાત લીધી ત્યારે પણ રજૂઆત કરવામાં આવી હતી તેમ છતાં આ અંગે આજદિન સુધી કોઈ કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં આવી નથી. જેને લઈને આજે અનવરભાઈ વ્હોરા સીરાઝભાઈ વ્હોરા, સકીમહમ્મદ વ્હોરા, મહેબુબભાઈ વ્હોરા, સકીલભાઈ વ્હોરા સહિત ૩૦૦થી વધુ અસરગ્રસ્તોએ કલેક્ટર કચેરી ખાતે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરને સંબોધીને લખાયેલું આવેદનપત્ર સુપ્રત કરી જો દિન-૩૦માં આ આવેદનપત્રમાં દર્શાવેલી માંગણીઓનો ઉકેલ લાવવામાં નહીં આવે તો ગાંધીચિંધા માર્ગે ઉપવાસ આંદોલન કરવાની ચીમકી ઉચ્ચારી હતી.

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Gujarat Samachar

11/10/2011

૨ મુજરાત સમાચાર [ખેડા-આણંદ જિલ્લા આવૃત્તિ]



૨૦૦૨માં થયેલાં કોમી તોફાનોમાં આણંદના અસરગ્રસ્તોને સુવિધાઓ ન મળતા કલેક્ટરને આવેદનપત્ર

આણંદ, તા.૧૦

આણંદ શહેરમાં ૨૦૦૨માં થયેલ કોમી તોફાનોની અસરગ્રસ્તો વિસ્થાપિત વસાહતોમાં છેલ્લા કેટલાય સમયથી પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓ ન મળતા વિસ્થાપિતો દ્વારા ઉચ્ચકક્ષાએ રજૂઆત કરવા છતાં કોઈ જ કાર્યવાહી ન થતાં આજે ફરીથી પોતાની માંગણી સંદર્ભે કલેક્ટરને આવેદનપત્ર આપીને પોતાની રજૂઆતો કરી હતી. જો ૩૦ દિવસમાં પગલાં લેવામાં નહીં આવે તો ગાંધી ચિંધા માર્ગે આંદોલન કરવાની ચીમકી ઉચ્ચારી હતી.

વિસ્થાપિતોની વસાહતમાં સગવડો નથી

આવેદનપત્રમાં જણાવ્યા અનુસાર ૨૦૦૨ના કોમી તોફાનના અસરગ્રસ્તો પોતાના મૂળ ગામ છોડી આણંદ ખાતે બનાવેલ રાહત વસાહતમાં વસવાટ કરી રહ્યા છે. આ વસાહતમાં રોડ, ગટર, પાણી જેવી પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓનો અભાવ છે. સુવિધાઓ મેળવવા માટે અસરગ્રસ્તો દ્વારા વારંવાર તલ્લુકા તથા જિલ્લાકક્ષાએ મોખિક તેમજ લેખિત રજૂઆત કરી હતી. ૨૦૦૮માં રાષ્ટ્રીય માનવ અધિકારી આયોગના ખાસ અધિકારીએ પણ આ વિસ્તારની મુલાકાત લીધી હતી. જ્યારે પણ રજૂઆત કરવામાં આવે છે ત્યારે ટૂંકસમયમાં તમોને સુવિધા મળશે તેમ કહીને વચનો આપવામાં આવે છે. પરંતુ વરસાદમાં આ વિસ્તારમાં રહેતા લોકોની પરિસ્થિતિ દમનીય બની જાય છે. બાળકો શાળાએ જઈ શકતા નથી. પાણી ભરાવવાને કારણે રોગચાળો ફેલાવવાનો ભય રહે છે. પોતાની પ્રાથમિક માંગણીઓ સંતોષાય તે માટે આજરોજ આવેદનપત્ર આપ્યું હતું.

Annexure IV.

Women from Imdad Nagar Colony Staging a Protest in Front of the Kheda Collector's Office

Divya Bhaskar

6th October 2011

નડિયાદ ઈમદાદ નગરના રહીશોનું સીઓને અલ્ટિમેટમ

પ્રાથમિક સુવિધા આપવાની રજૂઆત ઘોળી પી જતાં રહીશોમાં રોષ

ભાસ્કર બ્યૂરો, નડિયાદ

નડિયાદ શહેરમાં આવેલ ઈમદાદ નગરના રહીશો છેલ્લા કેટલાય વર્ષોથી પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાથી વંચિત છે. આ બાબતે વારંવાર રજૂઆતો કરવા છતાં કોઈ કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં ન આવતાં રહીશોએ ચીફ ઓફિસરને આવેદનપત્ર આપી ઉગ્ર રજૂઆતો કરી હતી. આ સમસ્યા નહીં ઉકેલાય તો ઉગ્ર આંદોલન કરવાની ચીમકી પણ તેઓએ ઉચ્ચારી હતી.

ઈમદાદ નગરના રહીશોનું કહેવું છે કે ૨૦૦૩ની સાલથી આ વિસ્તારમાં ૭૬થી વધુ પરિવાર વસવાટ કરે છે. ઘર તરફ જવાના મુખ્ય માર્ગો પર પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓ નથી. સ્ટ્રીટલાઈટના અભાવે રહીશોને અંધારામાં અટવાવવું પડે છે. પીવાના પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા નથી. રસ્તાની તેમજ ગંદાપાણીના નિકાલની પણ કોઈ જ વ્યવસ્થા નથી. આ વિસ્તારમાં અવારનવાર બીમારીમાં



ઈમદાદ નગરમાં પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓના અભાવના કારણે રહીશો દ્વારા ચીફ ઓફિસરને આવેદનપત્ર આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. :- **નરેશ ગનવાણી**

સંબંધિત વિભાગને સૂચના અપાશે

આ સંદર્ભે નગરપાલિકાનો સંપર્ક કરતાં ચીફ ઓફિસરે જણાવ્યું હતું કે ‘આ અંગેની ફરિયાદ અમારી પાસે આવી છે. આ અંગે યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં આવશે અને પ્રાથમિક સુવિધા માટે જે-તે વિભાગને જાણ કરવામાં આવશે.’

રહીશો સપડાયાં કરે છે. ચોંકાવનારી બાબત તો એ છે કે નગરપાલિકા દ્વારા તમામ પ્રકારનો ટેક્સ વસૂલવામાં આવે છે, પરંતુ પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાના નામે કંઈ આપવામાં આવતું નથી. વારંવાર રજૂઆતો કરવામાં આવી

હોવા છતાં કોઈ જ પગલાં ભરવામાં આવતાં નથી.’ આ બાબતે પાલિકા ચીફ ઓફિસરને રજૂઆત કરી ૧૫ દિવસમાં આ સમસ્યાનો ઉકેલ નહીં આવે તો ઉગ્ર આંદોલનની ચીમકી પણ ઉચ્ચારી છે.

ત્રસ્ત મહિલાઓનો નડિયાદ કલેક્ટર કચેરીએ હંગામો

પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓ
આપવામાં તંત્રના
ઠાગાઠેચાથી ત્રસ્ત
મહિલાઓએ ઉગામેલું
શરત્ર

ભાસ્કર ન્યૂઝ, નડિયાદ

નડિયાદ શહેરની અબુબકર અને ઈમદાદ નગર સોસાયટી વિસ્તારની મહિલાઓએ ગુરુવારે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરીએ ઘેરાવો કરી ઉગ્ર રજૂઆતો કરી હતી. છેલ્લા ઘણા સમયથી પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓ આપવામાં તંત્ર દ્વારા આંખ આડા કાન કરવામાં આવતાં ત્રસ્ત મહિલાઓએ આ શરત્ર ઉગામ્યું છે.

નડિયાદ શહેરમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૦૨ના કોમી તોફાનો પછી ઈમદાદ નગર અને અબુબકર વિસ્થાપિત રાહત કોલોમાં પીવાના પાણી, ગટર અને રસ્તાની સમસ્યા છેલ્લા ઘણા વર્ષથી ચાલી રહી છે. નગરપાલિકામાં વારંવાર રજૂઆતો છતાં કોઈ જ પગલા ભરવામાં આવતા નથી. આ બાબતે

આ વિસ્તારના રહીશોએ રાહત કમિટી અને સામાજિક ન્યાય અને અધિકારીતા વિભાગના મુખ્ય સચિવ ગાંધીનગરને રજૂઆત કરી હતી. તે રજૂઆતના આધારે તા. ૯-૧-૨૦૦૮ના રોજ પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાઓના વિકાસ માટે પ્લાન એસ્ટીમેન્ટ આપવામાં આવ્યો હતો પરંતુ આજદિન સુધી કોઈપણ જાતની સંતોષકારક કામગીરી થઈ નથી. જેના કારણે રહીશોને ભારે હાલાકીનો સામનો કરવો પડી રહ્યો છે. હાલમાં આ વિસ્તારમાં પીવાના પાણીની સમસ્યા સાથે ગટરના ગંદાપાણી પણ રસ્તા પર ઉભરાઈ રહ્યા હોઈ રોગચાળો ફેલાય તેવી શક્યતા પ્રબળ બની હોવા છતાં પણ કોઈ કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં ન આવતાં ત્રસ્ત મહિલાઓએ ખેડ કલેક્ટર કચેરીએ ઘેરાવો કર્યો હતો અને ઉગ્ર સૂચોચારો કર્યા હતા. આગામી દિવસોમાં જો યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં નહીં આવે તો, આંદોલનાત્મક કાર્યક્રમો કરવા સુધીની તૈયારીઓ તેઓએ દર્શાવી હતી.

Divyabhaskar

16th April 2010

P-10

મહિલાઓનો હોબાળો દેરા ભાસ્કર

જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરી
વકીલ નરેશ ગનવાણી



નડિયાદ શહેરની અબુબકર અને ઈમદાદ નગર સોસાયટી વિસ્તારની મહિલાઓએ પ્રાથમિક સુવિધાથી વંચિત રહેવાથી ગુરુવારે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરી દેખાવો કરીને રજૂઆત કરી હતી.

Annexure V. High Court Criticizes Gujarat Government

● Compensation for Riot-hit Religious Places

'Govt's policy is detrimental'

HC slams state for its policy of not compensating religious places while it paid victims & damaged properties

DNA Correspondent

The state government earned the wrath of the Gujarat high court on Wednesday for not framing a policy for awarding compensation to the riot-torn religious places. Coming down heavily for its lackadaisical approach to the issue, a bench of acting chief justice Bhaskar Bhattacharya and justice JB Pardiwala rapped the state government for dragging its feet on this matter while it has already compensated the victims and the injured and has also given monetary relief for damages done to residential and commercial property.

The bench observed, "The policy of the state government taken in defence is one of evading the constitutional responsibility and will bring anarchy in the society, and thus, is detrimental to the establishment of the principles and the tenets of our Constitution."

Ordering the state to compensate the administrators or trustees of the religious places, the bench said, "We are left with no alternative, but to conclude it is the duty of the state government to restore all religious places, irrespective of religion, as they existed at the time of destruction. If those are

already restored, it should compensate persons in charge of those places of worship by reimbursing the amount already spent by them."

In another stringent remark, the court said, "The above policy [the policy not to compensate religious places] rather would give a wrong signal to the citizens that for the protection of the religious places, including those of worship, from the attack of the ruffians, they should take up arms in their own hand because in the event of destruction of those places, no financial help will come from the Government."

The court further added that the "above policy will also encourage religious bigots to destroy religious and other places of worship of economically weaker section of the other community, for the purpose of establishing their superiority."

The court fears that the perpetrators will do so since they know that economically weaker communities will never be able to reconstruct these destroyed structures from their own meagre resources.

Holding its opinion that the state government policy is violative of the fundamental right guaranteed under Arti-

CAUGHT ON RIOT RADAR

District	Mosques	Shrines	Others	Total
Ahmedabad	61	28	10	99
Anand	52	32	31	115
Kheda	35	20	11	66
Sabarkantha	32	19	8	59
Panchmahals	30	6	15	51
Dahod	23	15	28	66
Vadodara	12	10	11	33
Patan	9	4	1	14
Bharuch	6	2	3	11
Surat	6	0	3	9
Gandhinagar	3	7	0	10
Mehsana	2	14	1	17
Bhavnagar	1	3	2	6
Amreli	1	1	0	2
Narmada	1	0	0	1
Junagadh	0	1	6	7
Rajkot	0	4	0	4
Banaskantha	0	1	1	2

The 'policy' will also encourage religious bigots to destroy religious and other places of worship of economically weaker section of the other community, for the purpose of establishing their superiority..."

— Court

cles 14, 25 and 26 of the Constitution', the bench, after going through the entire matter, held the state administration's 'inability or negligence' responsible for the destruction and damages done to religious and other places of worship in the state during 2002 riots.

The bench was hearing a petition filed by Islamic Relief

Committee of Gujarat (IRCG) in 2003 seeking compensation to 572-odd religious places, mostly belonging to minority community, damaged or destroyed during 2002 riots. IRCG's counsels Yousuf Muchchala, MTM Hakim and MA Kharadi argued that government should compensate trustees and administrators of

the religious places as it had failed to protect them during the riots. "The government did not release any compensation even after recommendations of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and didn't table the report before the assembly," said Hakim.

"We had put the Supreme Court judgment over the Kandhamal massacre in Odisha wherein the state had to give compensation for destruction of religious places," the lawyer said adding, "500 out of 595 religious places destroyed or damaged belong to minority community." While taking note of NHRC report, the court held that the state's reason for not putting report in the assembly was 'not satisfactory'. The bench appointed principal district judges of all districts as special officers.

The court said the administrators of damaged or demolished religious places will have to approach them with evidence of claims for damage or reconstruction within a month. Appointed special officers have to clear these claims within six months and after that within 15 days they have to approach the high court. The division bench has kept pending the final judgment.



We welcome the order which has proven the government's culpability in the riots. It has restored the citizens' faith in judiciary. Now all the guilty should be punished according to the law. Looking at the court's comments, Modi should resign on moral grounds, but Modi and morals never travel together. — Shaktisinh Gohil, LoP, Gujarat assembly

HC notice to Modi govt over plea for relief by riots victims

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

AHMEDABAD,
FEBRUARY 15

THE Gujarat High Court today issued a notice to the state government over a contempt of court petition moved against it by 56 people from Rakhial area of Ahmedabad, who claim to have suffered huge commercial losses during the 2002 riots.

The petitioners approached the court after the state government allegedly did not take a decision on their claims for compensation in spite of

an order by the high court in May last year.

A division bench comprising Justices Akil Kureshi and C L Soni issued a notice to the Narendra Modi government and posted the petition for further hearing on March 14.

According to Utpala Bohra, the advocate for all the petitioners, their shops situated on the Rakhial road had been looted and destroyed by rioters.

They had made applications to various authorities of the state govern-

ment to get compensation but having got no response, they finally moved court.

A division bench of the high court held in May last year that the petitioners were liable to get relief.

The court had also ordered the state government to expeditiously dispose of their claims.

"Despite the order of the high court, the state government has not acted on the victims' claims, following which the contempt petition was moved," Bohra said.

Recent News Clippings Pertaining to Scholarships and the Anganvadi program

મરીડા ભાગોળની આંગણવાડીના બાળકો આરોગ્ય કેમ્પથી વંચિત

૨૫/૧/૨૦૦૧

વિદ્યાર્થીઓને શિષ્યવૃત્તિ ન ચૂકવાતાં શાળાને ઘેરાવો

Divya Bhaskar

**ગુણોત્સવ કાર્યક્રમના
પ્રથમ દિવસે જ ઇન્ચાર્જ
ડી.ડી.ઓ. સમક્ષ કરેલી
ઉચ્ચ રજૂઆતોથી શિક્ષકો
સ્તબ્ધ**

ભારતર ન્યૂઝ નડિયાદ

નડિયાદ નગર પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ સમિતિ સંચાલિત શાળા નં. ૪૨૪૧ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને છેલ્લા ત્રણ વર્ષથી શિષ્યવૃત્તિ ચૂકવવામાં ન આવતાં વાલીઓએ સોમવારે શાળા ગુણોત્સવના કાર્યક્રમ દરમિયાન ઉપસ્થિત ઇન્ચાર્જ ડી.ડી.ઓ. એસ.એલ.સેપ્ટ સમક્ષ ઉચ્ચ રજૂઆતો કરી હતી. સાથે-સાથે શિક્ષકો દ્વારા ખોટી રીતે સહીઓ કરાવી સરકારી પ્રાંતનો દુરુપયોગ કરવામાં આવી રહ્યો છેવાનો આરોપ પણ વાલીઓએ

તપાસ કરી કાર્યવાહી કરશે : ડી.ડી.ઓ

આ સંદર્ભે ઇન્ચાર્જ ડી.ડી.ઓ. એસ.એલ.સેપ્ટનો સંપર્ક કરતાં તેઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, વિદ્યાર્થીઓને શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી તે વાતને રજૂઆત કરવા માટે વાલીઓ ઉમટી પડ્યા હતાં. વિદ્યાર્થીઓને શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી તે વાત સાચી છે પરંતુ શિક્ષકો અને શાસનાધિકારી દ્વારા અગાઉની શિષ્યવૃત્તિ ચૂકવવામાં ગેરરીતિ કરી હોવાના આક્ષેપની તપાસ કરીને કાર્યવાહી કરવી પડે. જ્યારે અત્યારે જે બાળકોને શિષ્યવૃત્તિ ચૂકવાઈ નથી, તે અંગે રિપોર્ટ કરીને આ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને વહેલામાં વહેલી તેલે શિક્ષવૃત્તિ મળે તેવી કાર્યવાહી ઘાય ઘરવામાં આવશે.

કપો હતો. શિક્ષણ સુધારણાના ગુણોત્સવ કાર્યક્રમના પ્રથમ દિવસે જ વાલીઓએ શાળાને ઘેરાવે કરતાં શિક્ષકો પણ ડાહ્યા બંધા હતા. તેઓએ સરકારની યોજના દરમિયાન આપવામાં આવતી શિષ્યવૃત્તિ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને નિમંત્રિત મળે તે માટે પણ રજૂઆત કરી હતી.

નડિયાદ નગર પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ

સમિતિ સંચાલિત શાળા નં. ૪૨ મરી શબ્દાઓ બનાવવા આરંભી છે. આ શાળામાં ગરીબ અને અધ્યક્ષમર્ગના પરિવારોના ૨૫૦થી વધુ બાળકો પો.૧ થી ૮ અભ્યાસ કરે છે. જે પૈકી સરકાર દ્વારા નબળા અને આર્થિક રીતે પછાતવર્ગના ૭૬ બાળકોને ભણવા અને શૈક્ષણિક સાધનો ને... રાજ્યસંચાલિત પાના નં. ૮ પા.૨