

AN INVESTIGATION INTO COMMUNITY ROLE IN PLANNING A CASE STUDY OF SINDHU RESETTLEMENT CORPORATION (SRC), ADIPUR

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Abstract -

The situation which are beyond the person's control mostly sadness, they have to run away from their rights, violations, insecurities, civic war or ethnic conflicts, which is dominating towards persecution. Such people migrate to other countries for their safe and secured life this people are known as refugees. After the partition of India in 1947, millions of people immigrated to India. During this, a large group of refugee from Sindh in Pakistan came to India. Government of India provided refugee camp for them in adipur which was later passed on to a community trust known as Sindhu Resettlement corporation (SRC). Hindu sindhi refugees who came from Sindh were rehabilitated on the donated land of Maharao Shri of kutch in adipur and gandhidham. In general, government plays a vital role in establishing and maintaining resettlement refugee to integrate into their new community. Adipur being one of its kind were the community itself resettled without any interference of government and still running successfully. The present paper is the result of detailed investigation of how a community from West Pakistan settled themselves into the land of kutch. What is the current status of town? How planning process took place?, how layout was planned?, how it got implemented and maintenance was carried out? How the basic services were provided? How financing was done for infrastructure? and also including how the employment opportunities? Etc.... Investigating how a piece of land developed into town. The study was done through surveys, interviews and data collection. This study aim to evaluate how a community is self-sufficient to resettle itself and how a sindhi community of adipur resettled themselves. What powers were given by the government?. The study help's us to understand that this same process can be used for future resettlement programs.

Key Words: Refugee, Resettlement, Community, Gandhidham Township, Adipur, Sindu resettlement cooperation

INTRODUCTION

Population transfer or Resettlement is that the movement of Associate in Nursing outsized group of people from one region to a unique, typically a method of forced migration obligatory by state policy or international

authority and most frequently on the premise of quality or faith.

Often the affected population is transferred by force to a far flung region, maybe not suited to their manner of life, inflicting them substantial damage. In addition, the loss of all stable property and, once rush, the loss of respectable amounts of movable property, is implied. This transfer is additionally intended by the a lot of powerful party's need to form alternative uses of the land in question or, less often, by black environmental or economic conditions that require relocation.

And this people need to be settled successfully. Many governing and non-governing body have tried to resettle this community. But it has not been easy every time to come with fruitful output. After spending this much monitoring funds still not being able to provide better living standards to suffered people. This paper will help us to understand the reason of failure and will also guide to create strong methods from the case study of different types of resettlements and also through prosperous settlement which are done by the community itself.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation in India

Displacement of people in India, is largely triggered by factors like, development comes, political conflict, fixing place Protected space Networks and Conservation areas and natural disasters, amongst others. The International Displacement watching Centre in 2007 reveal that about fifty million folks in India had been displaced because of development comes in over fifty years. Although, these approximate figures for displacement in India might even be staggering, there remains no reliable information on the total variety of people truly displaced nor the amount of people that have been relocated and restored. This review highlights problems concerning transportation and rehabilitation, majorly specializing within the resultant causes, political/ethnic conflict, and developmental projects.

Resettlement due to Development projects

After Independence in 1947, India Regulated towards development, construction of large Projects on river valleys, thermal power, mining, transport linkages, etc... The highest no. of people displaced due to such project is seen in India as per Working Group on Human Rights in India and The UN Report.

The major factors of resettlement due to development projects:

- 1) Displacement due to Dams.
- 2) Displacement due to Mining.
- 3) Displacement due to National Park.

Case of Mahanadi Coal Fields restricted (MCL)

Orissa's coal deposits are largely targeted in 2 regions - Talcher Belt in Angul District and so the avoirdupois unit natural depression space in Jharsuguda District and inside the State and mining is disbursed by the Mahanadi Coal Fields restricted (MCL), a subsidiary of Coal Asian nation restricted (CIL). inside the avoirdupois unit natural depression space, 5 (5) open castmining comes were operative touching nineteen villages. Of them one hundred thirty families happiness to two villages were displaced. Altogether 1782.20 ha. of land was needed for the project by the project authorities. The avoirdupois unit natural depression Project has affected nineteen villages involving a whole range of 1306 families. a whole of ninety families were displaced (homestead oustees), World Health Organization were settled in Madhuban Nagar. Of them fifty two belonged to scheduled Tribes, two to scheduled Castes and thirty six belonged to alternative castes.

Compensation by MCL provided ten decimals of homestead land to every of the oustees at intervals the Madhuban Nagar transfer colony to construct their own house of selection with provision of separate plots for all adult members of the mangement. however it fully was noticed that the abode conditions of the non-tribals area unit relatively sensible with pucca homes withconcrete or amphibole roof whereas those of the tribals area unit thatched with Khapar roof in a particularly unhealthiness. At the time of the study, it fully was found that this colony is placed near the Lajkura open forged mines and blasting causes vibrations to the homes thereby making panic among the inhabitants and lots of of the homes at intervals the sample study space were seen broken as a results of blasting. For the loss of agricultural land, compensation at the speed of Rs.20,000/- per acre was given.

A shifting allowance of Rs.2000 to every menage and job to a minimum of 1 member at intervals the MCL in line with their eligibility criteria were additionally provided. The homestead land at Madhuban Nagar was on Gochar land, that would not be born-again to homestead land tho' the corporate sources confirm the payment of Rs.89,58,343/to the govt. .

Basic Amenities Provided by MCL Towards the event of the socio-economic condition, the MCL Authorities had created provisions for faculty, Health Centre, Community Centre, Market complicated, drink, Electricity, Well, Road, worshipping Centre, Anganwadi Centre etc. wells were unsuccessful by MCL for drink, however currently PhD provides water to the colony, however the provision does not cowl the complete colony. People's demand for a pool for bathing purpose has not been addressed by the project authorities and so the displaced those that square measure settled still use the vale that becomes dry throughout summer, thereby inflicting hardship for the folks. Though MCL has provided a building for health care centre among the colony, it served no purpose as a result of it lacks doctors, medicines and alternative facilities. Likewise the community centre and therefore the streetlight services provided by MCL have since then become dysfunctional to lack of maintenance.

Impact of Development Project on the displaced Socio-Economic condition of the social group families in avoirdupois unit vale coalpit Project clearly reveals that the overwhelming majority of them live a lifetime of poverty and hardship within the post displacement amount. Development comes have created the lifetime of the oustees normally and social group displaced families specially a lot of miserable and that they are additional impoverished and languishing in impoverishment. Lack of basic amenities, Non-availability of wage work, Decline within the Role of ladies and Relationship within the Family, issues arising out of money compensation, etc..

Resettlement due to Disaster

Due to such events people have to move from their settled habitat, their homed, their livelihoodand no one can control this natural hazards.

Case of Indian Bengal Delta

In the Indian country Delta, the relocation and rehabilitation of individuals from the submerged, instead of the dearth of sediments or human interventions. Island of Lohachara and on the villages of Ghoramara to the preparing to island of Sagar, The relocation was administered due to the sinking and large time series analysis reveal that in 1975, the island of Ghoramara had a deal of eight.51 sq.km, throughout 1975–1990, the speed of abrasion was the simplest potential and on crystal rectifier to the sinking of the islands of Lohachara, Suparibhanga and Bedford Islands, along with the villages of Khasimara, Khasimara Char, god Narayanpur, Bagpara, submergence of the islands and on the speedy erosion, notably among the southern an area of the delta region, unit often because of water level rise (3.14 metric live annually, that's on prime of the world rate of two Ghoramara was once an area of Sagarisland however was detached throughout 1901-1905. neighbouring Sagar island in five 'Colonies' viz., South Haradhanpur Colony, Gangasagar Colony ,Bankimnagar Colony,Phuldubi Colony, Jibantala and Kamalpur Colony, by the state however there were new colonies that were developed. The rehabilitation packages offered, were liberal in Administratively, it's still an area of the Sagar Community Development The total vary of individuals displaced varies from 4000 to7000.The displaced population unit settled (not all) among the government of province, through the native

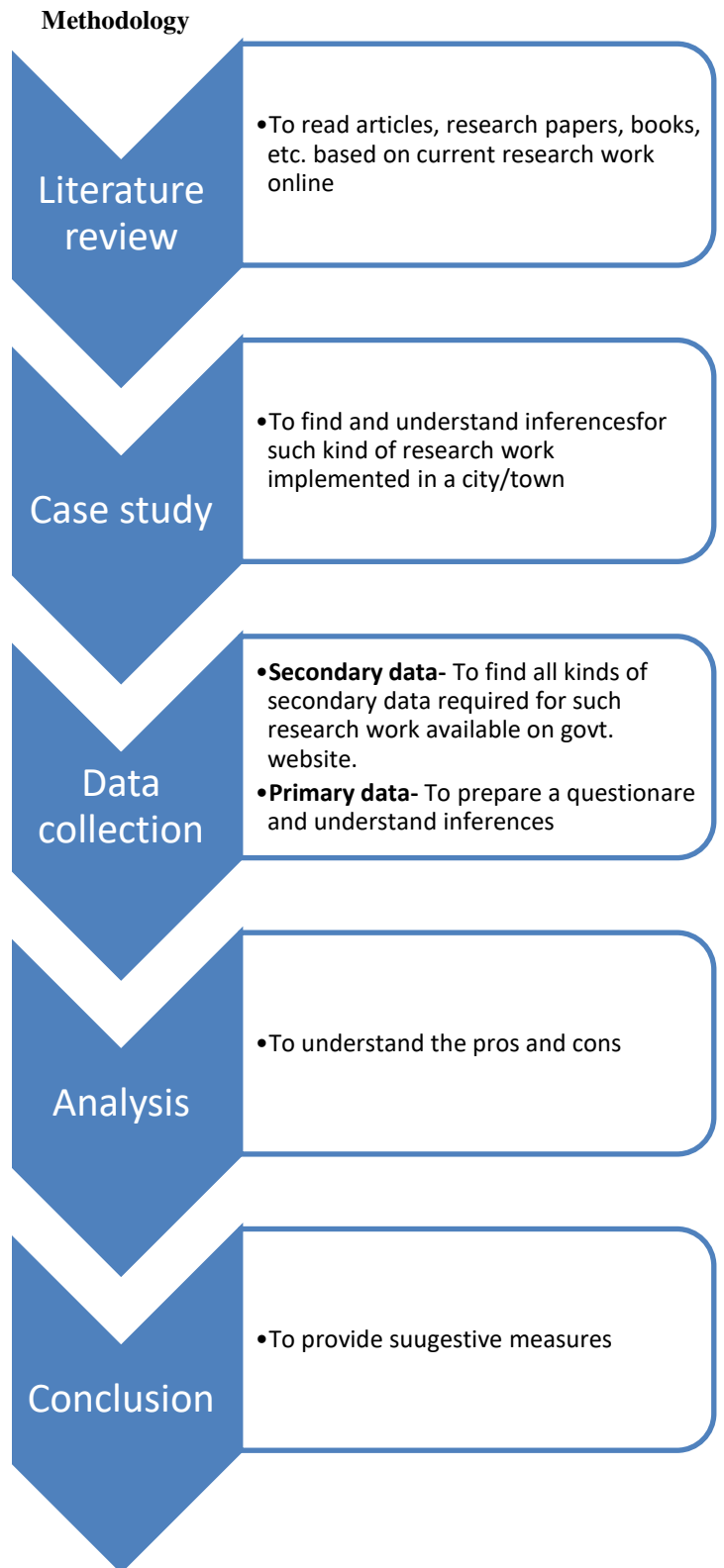
govern the foreign ecological context bred in them a way of failure, frustration and rebellion.

There were different negative factors, as well as the sturdy, persistent and widespread info launched by the political party of Bharat to lure the Dandakaranya Bengalis into Sundarbans, the failure of the Dandakaranya Authority to equip the refugees with techniques, tools, and acceptable infrastructural facilities to beat the ecological handicap and therefore the perfect hostility of the cluster group. Right from the start there was continuous desertion from the Dandakaranya settlements, in waves of skyrocketing magnitude: 1039 families in 1965, 862 in 1965 – sixty six, 1600 from 1966 – 72 and 10,923 between 1972 and 1978. In total some 15,000 families out of 20,000 deserted settlements, as well as regarding five hundred families United Nations agency had already spent fifteen to twenty years in them.

Considering that Sundarbans settlements were quickly stabilizes, the immediate question that arises is that this : Why has the Dandakaranya theme failed? Its climate, terrain, and soil don't seem to be appropriate for growing paddy and jute. The Bengali farmer's culture and farming techniques, born out of the stream and deposit ecological setting, couldn't with success accommodates the regional landscape. The Bengalis have persistently refused to find out the native, social group languages, largely non-Aryan, and thence cannot act with the endemic social group teams. Integration with the native, population is more hampered by conflicting claims to forests, rivers, tanks, trade, transport, social facilities and economic opportunities. stewing grudges often flee in open clashes. The resettling of the Bengali refugees has been a culture-ecological failure: the native Bengali culture, traditionally associated functionally unmoving in Bengali ecology and lacking in resilience and therefore the capability each for acceptive innovations and for being innovative has tested incompatible with an alien ecological setting.

The failure was exacerbated by the very fact that there fugees' technological ability for adequately remodeling within the ecology to suit their culture was severely weakened by political indecision and victimization. There has additionally been sharp continuous however unrelated inflow of Bangla Desh social group population into Tripura, Mizoram and province states of Bharat from the metropolis Hill Tracts of Bangla Desh. throughout the latter half 1980 quite thirty,000 of them, comprised chiefly of Chakma, Tripuris and Maug tribals, entered Bharat. In Bharat they're not allowed to practise shifting slash-and-burn cultivation, searching and fishing that kind their ancient mode of living. Ecologically their transplantation would encounter major difficulties as a result of restricted forest and life resources and a really fragile environmental advanced.

Also, the social group population, adjusted solely to wet, wooded hill tracts, can not be settled in the other environmental setting elsewhere in Bharat.



Research Elaborations

From the above study we can evolve that there is need to improve our resettlement techniques and methods. As there are many lacunas in our process so it has become our necessity to study a good model and understand the process to resettle groups in more successful way. One of such successful model is Gandhidham – Adipur town which was resettled by the community itself.

Questioner were asked during Survey

Formation of Community Trust:

1. How this trust was fromed?
2. How people reached Adipur?
3. How people got the citizenship in India?
4. Who was the main founder or initiator of this trust?
5. What was the first step taken by them?
6. How the shareholders were invited?
7. Who were this shareholders?

Basic Amenities:

8. What all basic amenties were provided?
9. Where did water came from in this dessert area?
10. How was electricity generated?
11. How were houses allotted?
12. How was food provided in initial stage?
13. How was the planning done?
14. Who made this development plan?

Funding

15. Who funded for this project?
16. What benefits were given to the shareholders?
17. What was the price of per share?
18. What was the initial amount collected from this share's?

Governance

19. How were all this project managed?
20. How and which were the departments formed?
21. Who were the head of this deparments?

Role of Government

22. What was the role of government?
23. How did government participated in the development projects?
24. How nd how much investment was done by government side?
25. How was this later transferred to government?

STUDY OF SINDHU RESETTLEMENT CORPORATION (SRC),ADIPUR

The partition of the country and the migration of non-Muslim from western Pakistan hit the sindh Hindus in particular and forced them to leave the Pakistan . and they entered in India. To reduce this dejection the community formed a cooperation which was started in august 1947. Gandhiji also showed his involvement and due to his instance, the maharao of kutch granted gazetter before gandhiji was perished but the dewan

of kutch had informed him by the telegram which he received on the morning of the fateful 30th January 1948.



Img 3. Map showing location of Sindh to Adipur

On the twelfth day, holy asthi some propostion was brought to kutch by the maharao of that time Acharya Kripalani, and eminent of sindh and kutch, andat kandla creek preoccupation ceremony was carried out.

“Gandhidham” was inaugurated in this way.

The Cooperation

This cooperation initiative was taken by the displaced persons themselves. The purpose was to create a new place similar Karachi,not only providing houses but also generating employment opportunities. For this purpose "The Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd" Which is joint stock company butto protect the co-operative system not more than 25 shares were allowed to be purchased by a single person and by restricting the dividend to 6 %. irrespective of their castes and creeds people were allowed to participate. Sindhis and Kutchees formed board the directors.

Total 8000 persons, moreover the local public, have Participated in that development. This scheme was mainly belonged to middle classes. The average holding by them is only 1.5 shares per head. The Government also purchased 25 % of the shares and have nominated 25 percent directors.

As profit was not the motive of the Corporation, no profit was to be made from the grant of the land and all proceeds from its sale was utilized for the welfare of the town. A Land & Development Board has been formed on which 50 per cent of the members and the Chairman were nominated by the Government and the Land Department was kept under its charge.

Development in the field of:

The actual work was started in 1948.

Land Department

At that time all the necessary amenities, viz: water supply, drainage, sanitary arrangements, roads, lighting etc. required in a modern township, have been made available.

Town Planning

In the matter of the Master plan for the town, the services of an Italian Town Planner of all-Europe reputed Mario baccheocci in 1948-49, had been obtained in the beginning like the construction of link road and some structures in district Centre no. 1. As that plan was not considered appropriate. The plan thereafter was developed under the guidance of dr. koenigsberger, then director of health service, ministry of health, government of india. The final master plan, however, which had been approved by the approved by the government of india, was prepared by an American firm of town planning consultants, messrs. Adams howrd and Greeley, whose services were acquired under president truman's point four programme. The basic principle of the plan was, that the town was divided into self-sufficient districts which were again sub-divided into neighborhood units. Each neighborhood unit, had the population of about 10,000 people, had its own schools, dispensaries, temples, etc., while each district consisted of about half a dozen neighborhood units, had a district. Centre, consisting of markets, shopping squares, cinemas, hospitals etc.

Water Supply

The main sources of water supply are two:

(I) The Shinni Lake, had a capacity of about 400 million cubic feet. At that time with a moderate rainfall the lake used to be filled up and provided a copious source of water supply.

(2) Viri Springs, where the supply from artisan sources was inexhaustible.

Greater emphasis was laid on the latter source. With the assistance of the geological department of the government, a large area, rich in underground water was plotted out. five tubewells 12" to 15" wide. With a depth ranging from 250' to 300' was sunk. Deep well pumps were installed t two wells and the average discharge from each well was about 40,000 gallons per hour, a discharge capacity of 1 1/2million gallons per day was completed. 12 miles of main pipelines of 21" to 12" diameter were laid gandhidham was probably the only town in kutch where water was available on tap at that time.

Drainage

The provision of water supply brings with itself the problem of dispersal of waste water. Plans were prepared to provide ultimately underground drainage in the whole township. the main underground sewer was laid and connected with the open surface drains near the houses. some superior type of houses underground drainage was being laid at pressure and flushes were being introduced. A suitable site for a model sewage farm on lines of the Municipal Farm at Karachi, were selected and the sullage water were utilized there.

Roads

About 15 miles of mecadamised roads were constructed, A Road connecting the two localities, was made. All the roads were tarred. Along this, as well as other roads, 10,000 shade trees were planted. A unit of nurseries were maintained for the cultivation of these tree. Experiments were carried out also in

the cultivation of other plants of general interest to the whole of Kutch that might prove beneficial to its economy.

Electricity

All the houses were provided with electricity. At first power supply station having capacity of about 1000 Kilo Watts., was established which was future developed as per the expansion of the town ,port and the railways and the industries that established over there.

Commercial and Industrial Development

Several factories for the manufacture of building materials were installed employing hundreds of displaced person who were trained to do manual and skilled work and take to new professions in life.

- I. Hollow cement block making factory was started which produced about 10.000 blocks per day this quantity was enough for construction of six houses. This helped for economical and efficient construction.
- II. R. C. C. Spins and Pole factory were manufactured 100 of people were employed the pipes required for water supply and drainage schemes
- III. Wood workshop and Saw Mill:
Houses were constructed from this wood and 100 of carpenters got the job
- IV. Auto Workshop & Mechanical Workshop:
The need of the supplementatry in the industries were fulfilled. On the spot machinery were fixed of any damage. Motorized vehicles were brought in use for transportation. People were trained as mechanics and drivers
- V. A Laboratory was also set up.
- VI. A Vegetable Farm, a Dairy Farm and a Poultry Farm was also setup.

In 1952, on 10th January Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru kept the stone of foundation of kandla port.

And, in 1965 kandla port having area of about 284 hectors was declared as free trade Centre due to this rapid growth in industrial development was observed. Such as salt, jute bags, metal items, building and sanitary items, automobile. As a result we can see industrial and commercial institutes were developed. For, example kutch management association, Gandhidham chambers of commerce and industries, timber management association, Grain merchants associations, etc...

In 1961 Industrial zone was established in due to this many small and medium Industries were developed.

In additional, Manufacturing of fertilizer IFFCO was started. It had a capacity of 3,75,000 ton production. It started its production in 1974 ,this industries gave a remarkable growth in the field of employment generation.

Housing Schemes Department

On account of abnormal prices of building materials, it was stipulated that houses may be built within three years after the cessation of the Second World War. When Kutch became Part C State, the planning of the township of Gandhidham was undertaken on scientific lines to settle the displaced persons from Pakistan.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation gave the loan of one crore and ten lakhs of rupees for constructing 4000 houses, tenements and shops. These houses were rented, the ministry of Rehabilitation had allowed that houses to be sold on hire-purchase system. The terms were very easy and the purchaser pays 10 to 15 per cent in the first instance and the balance in equated installments spread over 25 years' time. Thus a displaced person can acquire a house of his own by spending only a couple of hundred rupees.

A further loan was sanctioned by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the purpose of assisting displaced persons to build their own houses. That helped them to construct the house according to their own design. A sum of Rs 2500/- was given as a loan repayable in 20 years' time with 4.1 per cent interest provided the cost of construction was at least double the loan amount.

Transportation

Rail, bus and aeroplane in Gujarat as well as in nation were connected in Gandhidham. In 1950, Bhuj-Kandla and Disa-Kandla meter gauge rail line was established.

Social and Public Services

Along with the material development of the town, care was taken to attend to its social and cultural side. At that time two Primary schools and one Secondary school had been started where over 800 students receive education.

Separate kindergarten classes were also conducted. Besides, additional classes for adults and women were also ran. A vocational training Centre was started where training to young men in the course of overseas, sub-overseas, fitters, wiremen, and carpenters. A fully equipped dispensary were opened under the charge of qualified doctors. There were also some beds for indoor patients. It also had a maternity ward.

A social welfare organization called the Maitri Mandal was established, for finding out avenues of employment for the displaced person in the province of Kutch in general and Gandhidham and Adipur in particular. Besides serving only as employment bureau this institution also organized social activities with a view to bring about social and cultural unity of the citizens of Gandhidham and Adipur.

Nav Ywak Group

Another social welfare organization, which also did good work is "Nav Ywak Group". That group also conducted a school at Sardargani. Apart from the school lessons, the boys were trained in physical culture, and regular drills and physical culture displays were organized. That group also ran a general dispensary at Sardarganj and another at

Adipur. Besides that, it maintains a lending library for the convenience of the residents. It also worked on the social and cultural side and also attended to the needs of the residents so far as medical relief was concerned. All their activities were primarily intended for the poor working class people. The members of that group also visited periodically neighbouring villages, giving medical relief, cleaned the streets and train the villagers in sanitation and hygiene. They also conduct Hindi classes. A Sports Club was also started in the township which had wide membership among the residents of the colony.

Co-operative Bank

Merchants, traders, shopkeepers and ordinary residents of Gandhidham felt that's a great handicap in carrying out their day-to-day work. In the beginning the Corporation used to accept remittances to and from Gandhidham on payment of a nominal commission. That could not, however, supply the want of a regular bank. It was therefore considered necessary to establish a bank for the convenience of the people of Gandhidham. The Gandhidham Cooperative Bank was therefore established. The authorised capital of the bank was Rs 1 lakh divided into 1000 shares of Rs. 10/- each. A committee was formed for the management of the Bank until the shareholders meet and appoint a regular Managing Board.

Finance

The cooperation which played a pioneer's role in the development of Gandhidham township was floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 ½ crores and issued capital of Rs. 2 crores, Government of India subscribing shares worth rupees 50 lacs. Later on, when compensation for properties left in Pakistan was paid to displaced persons by the Government of India, most of those who had settled in Kutch got it adjusted against the claims payable by them for the property purchased in Gandhidham. Properties worth Rs. 120 lacs were thus acquired by the displaced person in Kutch.

Governance

Number of shareholder's were invited from all over India who were not affected in this partition and had a allowance to invest. Fifteen members independently came from different parts of India. A board was formed of this fifteen trustees who were the stakeholders which use take care of finance, ongoing development projects, maintaining them, need of the public and requirement to be fulfilled, etc.. This cooperation had many departments which maintained all things such as finance, education, housing department, rented house, water and sanitation, electricity, transportation, etc. departments.

Present Situation

Cities and towns, under normal circumstances grow gradually. However, Gandhidham, within the last few years has already become a model township with modern buildings, wide arterial roads, planned open spaces and well tended gardens, a barren land transformed into a prosperous town. The development of township of Gandhidham is at present looked after by the Gandhidham Development Authority.

Adipur and gandhidham expediting in the race of development at one time, but now it seems that it has got an evil eye on it.

At present, people living there are suffering from many difficulties. Basic necessities such as road, sewerage, sanitation, electricity, water is not provided in sufficient quantity. Illegal construction, traffic issue, anti-social activities, torture, etc... issues have taken place. Looking at today's Gandhidham situation, the soul of the founders of this city in heaven may have been hurt.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Seeing the past development strategies and implementation and comparing it with present situation of the town it can be easily concluded that a community can develop a modern town also advance in many ways but the government body can't even keep on maintaining and providing basic necessity to the public. Adipur developed itself by the community formed it's own cooperative trust, brought investors managed funding, generated employment opportunities, provided basic facilities, including houses on rent, education system was developed, physical and social infrastructure both were developed simultaneously welfare activities for women empowerment were also conducted.

With only a piece of land which was also given on lease for 99 years of contract a community resettled itself successfully in an very advanced manner. Before 70 year this type of planning and implementation was done then why are we still failing in this type of resettlement projects? Thus, such models can be studied and be used for such resettlements project which can provide proper life to this people.

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