

An Anthropological Study on Household Infrastructure of Displaced Village

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Abstract: Displacement refers to the intentional relocation of people from their homes to a new place for rehabilitation and reintegration purposes. The process involves consulting with local authorities, international organizations, and leaders of displaced groups to ensure safety and dignity during the relocation. Conservation activities during displacement may also impact land use patterns, local ecosystems, and economies in the affected areas. Community displacement can lead to the destruction of important infrastructure like schools, hospitals, and roads. It also affects individual homes, necessitating the creation of new infrastructure to support the displaced population. This can disrupt daily life and result in the loss of essential services. Rehabilitation efforts involve building new structures, providing transportation and maintenance, and often result in the loss of cultural heritage and social networks. This study studies the impact of displacement on personal infrastructure changes in families affected by displacement and rehabilitation for wildlife conservation in Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary. Non-participant observation, interview schedule, focus group discussion and audio-visual recording were used for primary data collection and research papers, books and internet were used for secondary data collection. The data obtained in the present study shows the impact of changes in the infrastructural conditions of every household after rehabilitation, which also includes the opinions of the displaced families regarding those changes.

Key word – Displacement, Rehabilitation, household infrastructure.

Introduction:

Displacement: Displacement is a planned activity to move people from their homes and resettle them in a new location, with resettlement and reintegration anticipated prior to displacement. The displacement process involves consultations with leaders of displaced groups, local authorities, and international organisations to ensure safety and dignity during the move. Operational guidelines and codes of conduct are recommended for field-based agencies involved in development projects that may lead to displacement. "Conservation-induced displacement plays a role in the deterioration of housing infrastructure by physically evicting residents from land designated as Protected Areas, leading to poor post-displacement rehabilitation outcomes and social, economic, and cultural impacts on local communities (Terminski, 2013).

Conservation Induced Displacement: "Conservation-induced displacement refers to the involuntary displacement of individuals due to conservation projects. It is a form of development-induced displacement that can result from various projects such as mining, agriculture, urbanization, and forestry (Kabara, 2014).

Impact of Conservation-Induced Displacement: Loss of Traditional Livelihoods

Indigenous and local communities often rely on traditional forms of livelihood, such as hunting, fishing, gathering, and small-scale agriculture, which are closely tied to their ancestral lands. Displacement disrupts these subsistence activities, leading to a loss of food security and self-sufficiency. Displaced communities lose access to natural resources like forests, rivers, and grazing lands that they have historically depended on for their livelihoods. This loss is particularly severe in cases where the new locations lack the natural resources necessary for sustaining their traditional ways of life. Traditional livelihoods are often intertwined with cultural practices, spiritual beliefs, and social structures. Displacement can lead to the erosion of cultural identity and the breakdown of community bonds as people are forced to abandon their traditional ways of life.

Infrastructure: "Infrastructure plays a crucial role in society by providing the necessary framework for economic activities to thrive. Material infrastructure, such as household-oriented, enterprise-oriented, and market-oriented infrastructure, enables economic units to operate efficiently and contribute to societal development. Material infrastructure ensures the opening and development of economic agents' activities, benefiting society as a whole.

Impact of displacement on Infrastructure: Community displacement often leads to losing schools, hospitals, roads, and other vital infrastructure. Disruption can occur when there is a loss of daily life and essential services. Furthermore, individual residences are also affected, necessitating the development of new infrastructure to accommodate the displaced population. The population boom may strain schools, hospitals, and other public services. Deforestation, soil erosion, and biodiversity loss may result from resettlement infrastructure building. Building new infrastructure for relocated populations is expensive. These expenditures include building, transporting, and maintaining new buildings

and services. Lost cultural legacy and social networks frequently accompany displacement. Long-term social upheaval may result from the new infrastructure failing to meet displaced groups' social and artistic demands. Conservation activities may change land use patterns and affect local ecosystems and economics in displaced populations' locations.

Review of Literature

A study investigated the impact of urban resettlement on the livelihoods of impoverished households displaced by a development project in Bahir-Dar town, situated in north-western Ethiopia. According to the research, urban relocation resulted in a decline in infrastructure, such as homes, roads, power, and drinking water facilities, and an increase in landlessness (Ambey & Abeliene, 2015).

Research has shown that the income of displaced reserve residents in the creation of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, Odisha, was impacted by the loss of access to natural and domestic assets. It was noted that the displaced community saw a decrease in poverty and a rise in per capita income among those living in poverty. However, they also mentioned the need for more diverse sources of income to reduce dependence on agriculture. The study conducted by (Mahapatra et.al. 2015).

In the study of the impacts of biodiversity protection, rehabilitation, and socioeconomic status inside the Simlipal Tiger Reserve, significant shifts in the attitudes and livelihoods of displaced families were observed. This study emphasises the benefits of rehabilitation for improving health, transportation, and educational facilities. However, it also highlights the unpleasant result of reduced food grain output, which has a severe influence on the food security of these households (Das & Behra, 2018).

In study of public perceptions of the host community in Germany following displacement, the focus will be on understanding how the general population views and perceives the host community in light of the displacement situation. By analysing public opinions and attitudes, this research aims to shed light on the dynamics and challenges faced by the host community in Germany. The study conducted an analysis on the impact of displaced individuals on water, wastewater disposal, and transportation systems. It observed that the effects on the displaced group were distinct from those on the local group, as per evaluation When the Kanjirangam National Park was established in Assam, the Karbi and Missing tribes considered the forest as their own (Araya et. al, 2019).

Despite the fact that they were disregarded during the displacement process, efforts were made to enhance their socio-economic status. Additionally, he referenced the advantages that these two tribal groups enjoyed as a result of their proximity to the Kanjirangam National Park (Medhi, 2019).

In a study of the displacement and rehabilitation of tribal settlements in central India and wildlife sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh were examined. According to the research the rehabilitation process and significant changes in the relocation agency led to improvements, but also had a detrimental effect on the people and their livelihoods. The research revealed that the act of relocating resulted in a rapid deterioration of the displaced individuals' means of subsistence and quality of life. To tackle this issue, it was recommended to engage in on-going communication and active involvement with the displaced community (Kabara, 2023).

Evaluating the poverty-related misery among the displaced tribal population of Rourkela sheds light on the long-term effects of displacement. The researchers discovered that unemployment was the primary difficulty among the difficulties that the tribal people who were living in the repaired semi-urban and rural colonies were experiencing. In addition, the fact that the rehabilitated groups in this research continue to live in poverty is a consequence of Constitutional requirements that have been violated and promises that have not been fulfilled throughout the process of relocation (Kujur, 2022).

Objective - Displacement and rehabilitation impact both community structures and personal infrastructure. This study describes the alterations in personal infrastructure facilities and the displaced group's perspective on these changes.

Therefore, the study's objectives are as follows:

1. Investigate the pre- and post-displacement changes in the displaced community's infrastructure.
2. To investigate the effects of displacement and rehabilitation on the infrastructure of the displaced community

Research Method:

Research Design: The design of the present research is exploratory and descriptive under which data have been explored and nature of the study is Qualitative & Qualitative.

Study Area: The households of Shrirampur village, which was rehabilitated for the conservation of wildlife and forests in the Barnawapara Sanctuary in the Mahasamund district, are the primary focus of the current study. The village was previously known as Rampur.

Sampling Method: The respondents in the present study were selected through purposive sampling. The sample consisted of 85 percent of the households from each of the six caste groups that reside in the village.

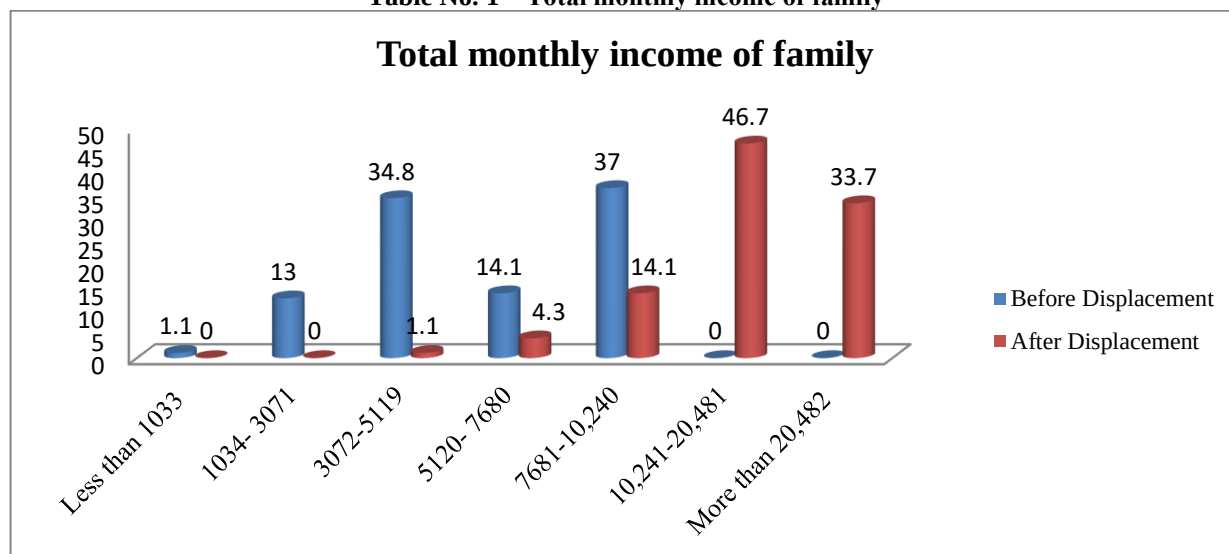
Sample Size: The number of displaced households in Shrirampur village is 111, with 92 families included in the research.

Methods of Data collection: The key methods of data collecting used in this research are non-participant observation, interview schedules, focus group discussions, and audio-visual recording. On the other hand, secondary data collecting has been completed via the utilisation of documents from the forest department, Published research papers, written publications, and government and other related website.

Result & Discussion

1. Socio-Economic Status of Displaced Population: Six types of caste groups reside in the rehabilitated village, in which the highest number of 23.9 percent is Kolta caste, 21.9 percent are Gada caste, 20.7 percent are Kanwar caste, 19.6 percent are Savra caste, 8.7 percent are Binjhwar caste and the lowest number of 5.4 percent is Kondh families. In Shrirampur village, most of the respondents are illiterate, 8.7 percent are educated, 21.7 percent are primary, 18.5 percent are secondary, 16.3 percent are high school, 6.5 percent are higher secondary and according to the data, 2.2 percent are graduates. Before displacement, the main occupation of 96.7% informants is agriculture, 1.1% informants collect forest material, according to informants no one does labour, the occupation of 2.2% informants is agricultural labour and no one does private job. After displacement main occupation of 94.6% informants is agriculture, 2.2% respondents are engaged in wage labour and minimum 1.1% informants are engaged in collection of forest materials, 1.1% informants are engaged in agricultural labour and private job.

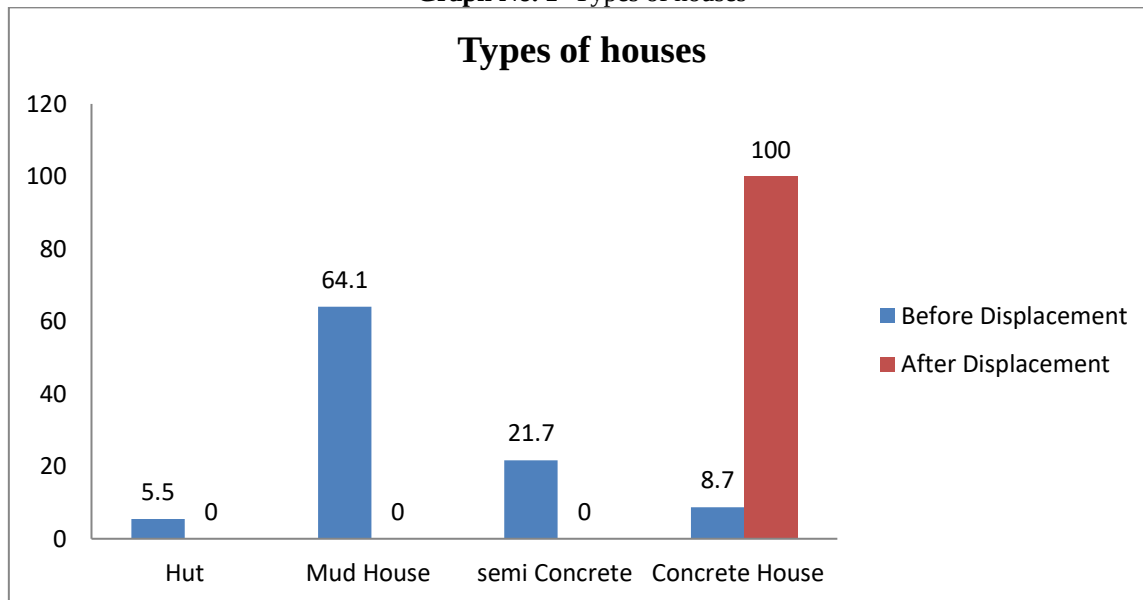
Table No. 1 – Total monthly income of family



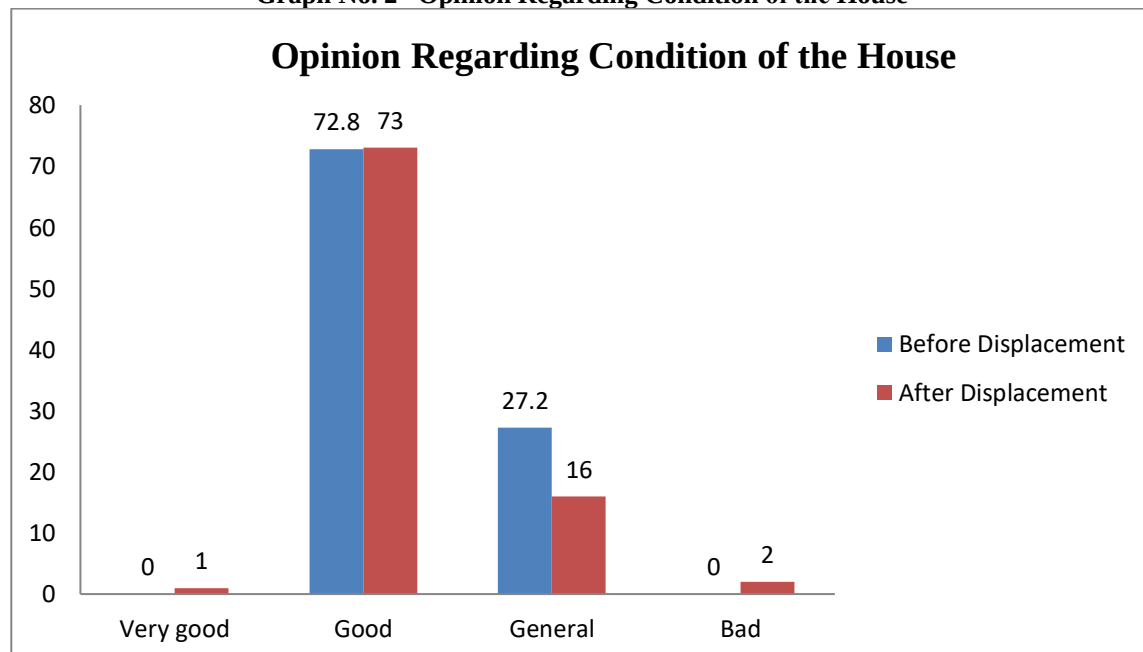
According to the table Before displacement 1.1% informants' monthly income is less than 1033 Rs, 13% are income 1034 to 3071 Rs, According to the Kuppuswamy Scale 2023, the monthly income score of all the above respondents is less than 5, based on the fact that all the above respondents belong to the lower class.. On the other hand 37% are income 7681 to 10,240 Rs, the monthly income score of this respondent group is between 5-10 based on this fact above respondents group belongs to upper lower class and no one having income 10,241 to 20,481 and more than 20,482 Rs. On the other hand 1.1% informants' monthly income is 3072 to 5119 Rs, most of 46.7% informant's monthly income is 10,241 to 20,481 Rs as per the Kuppuswamy scale, the monthly income score of the respondents is between 5 to10, meaning that all of the above informant groups belong to the upper-lower class.

2. Impact of displacement of individual infrastructure of Srirampur village: Displacement and rehabilitation have a significant impact on the infrastructural condition of the displaced area. The reconstruction and changes in the infrastructure of the study village Shrirampur such as houses, roads, electricity facilities and schools had a profound impact on the lives of the displaced families. The present study presents the opinions and reasons of the displaced group regarding the entire above infrastructure like house, garden and Toilet.

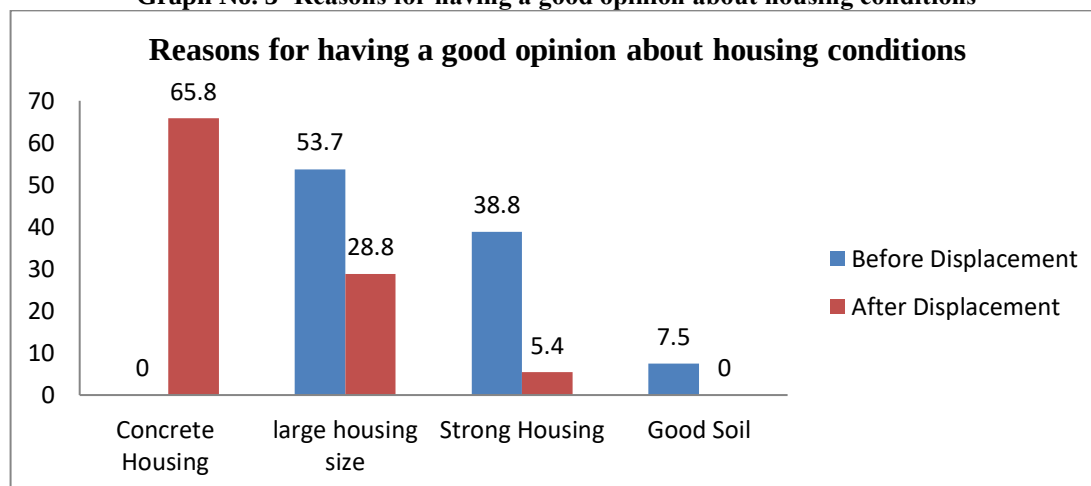
A. Housing Condition of respondents group: In the present study, a change was observed in the condition of the houses of the displaced group before and after displacement. Before displacement, there was a difference in the type of houses of the people, whereas after displacement, the government has provided the same type of houses to all. In the presented research, the opinion of the respondents regarding the condition of their houses and the reason behind it has been shown.

Graph No. 1- Types of houses

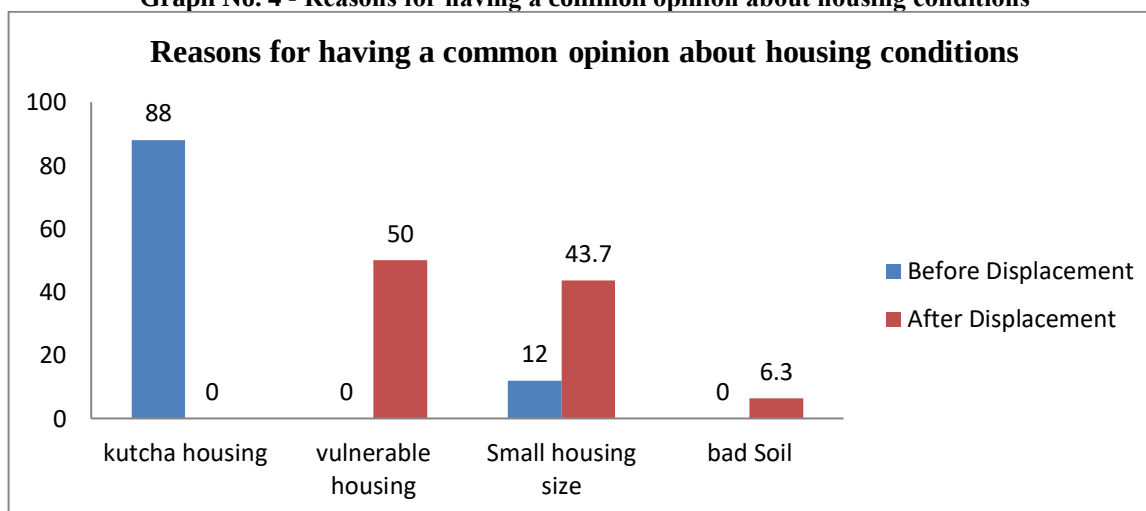
According to Graph No.1, the majority of people, at 64.1 percent, had a kutchra house before displacement. 21.7 percent of people had a semi-concrete house, while 8.2 percent had a pucca house. The lowest percentage, at 5.5 percent, had a hut type house and after displacement, 100% of the people's houses were of concrete type.

Graph No. 2– Opinion Regarding Condition of the House

Graph No. 2 shows that according to 72.8 percent of people, the condition of their housing before displacement was good whereas according to a minimum of 17.4 percent of people, the condition of their housing before displacement was normal, according to maximum 79.3 percent people, the condition of housing after displacement was good. And according to 2.2 percent people, the condition of housing after displacement was bad.

Graph No. 3- Reasons for having a good opinion about housing conditions

Graph No. 3 shows that before displacement maximum 53.7 per cent people had good opinion about housing conditions and the size of the house was large, and minimum 7.5 percent of people's good opinion about housing condition was due to good soil. According to after displacement, maximum 65.8 percent people had a good opinion about the housing conditions due to the presence of concrete houses and minimum 5.4 percent of people's reason for good opinion about housing condition was strong structure.

Graph No. 4 - Reasons for having a common opinion about housing conditions

Graph No. 4 presents the factors influencing the general opinion on before displacement housing arrangements. The majority of people, accounting for 88 percent, consider the kutcha house of the house as the primary reason. Additionally, 12 percent of individuals value a small house. According to the general opinion of maximum 50 percent of the people regarding their housing condition after displacement was due to vulnerable housing, small size of house was the reason for general opinion of 43.7% of the people regarding housing condition and bad soil was the reason for general opinion of 6.3% of the people regarding housing condition.

The reason for general opinion regarding the condition of housing 100% of people are satisfied because of there has a concrete house after displacement. According to all the respondents, their negative opinion about housing was primarily due to the poor housing conditions they experienced after being displaced.

Table No. 1- Opinion about the better housing conditions before and after displacement

S.N.	Better housing conditions before and after displacement	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Before	86	95.6
2.	After	4	4.4

	Grand total	90	100.0
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According to the table before 95.6% informants are given their better opinion to the condition of house and after 4.4% informants are given their better opinion to the condition of the house.

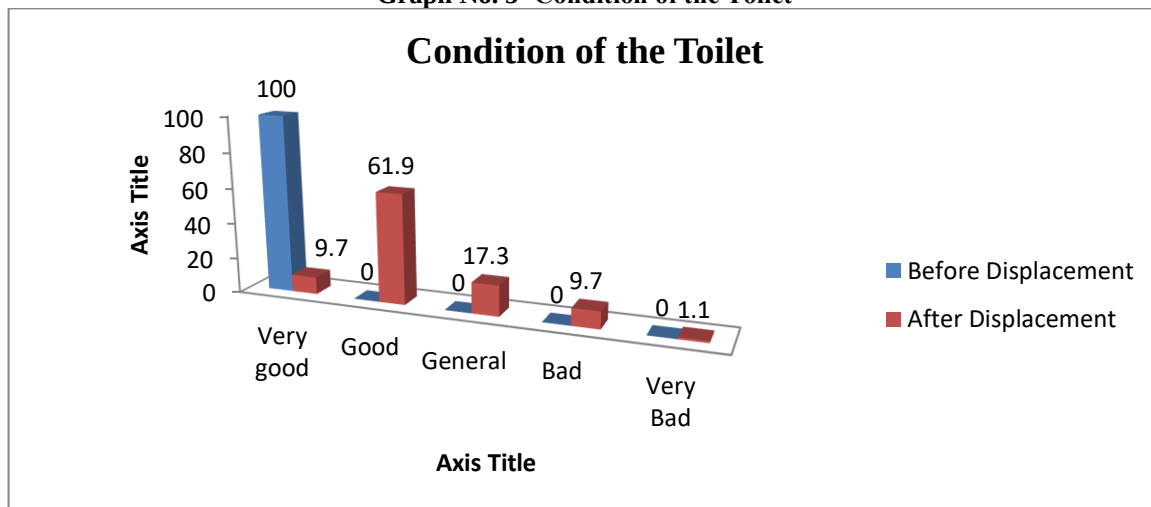
B. Condition of Toilet of House: The studied group did not have toilet facilities before displacement, but after rehabilitation, they were provided by the government. In this study, their opinion and satisfaction status regarding the toilet facilities provided by the government has been mentioned.

Table No. 2- Existence of Toilet

S.N.	Toilet	Before Displacement		After Displacement	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	1	1.1	92	100
2.	No	91	98.9	0	0
	Grand total	92	100	92	100

Table No. 2 shows the before and post-displacement toilet availability in the relocated community. Before relocation, a staggering 98.9 percent of individuals lacked access to toilets in their residences, whilst a mere 1.1 percent having toilets in their dwellings. Conversely 100 percent individuals in the displaced population have toilets in their residences.

Graph No. 5- Condition of the Toilet



Graph No. 5 shows the condition of toilets before and after relocation. Prior to relocation, all participants reported that the toilet facilities in their respective households were of excellent quality. Following displacement, a majority of respondents (61.9%) reported that the condition of toilets in their homes was good and only a small minority (1.1%) reported it as very bad.

Table No. 3 -Satisfaction among people before displacement regarding the lack of toilet facilities.

S.N.	Satisfaction among people before displacement	Frequency	Percent
1.	Satisfied	4	4.5
2.	General	58	63.8
3.	Unsatisfied	29	31.7
	Grand total	91	100.0

According to the table before displacement 4.5% of people are satisfied according to the lack of toilet facilities because of they prefer to go fields. 63.8% people say that they were both satisfied and not satisfied when there was no toilet. Then the lack of toilet facility 31.7% peoples is unsatisfied because of the facing some unavoidable problems.

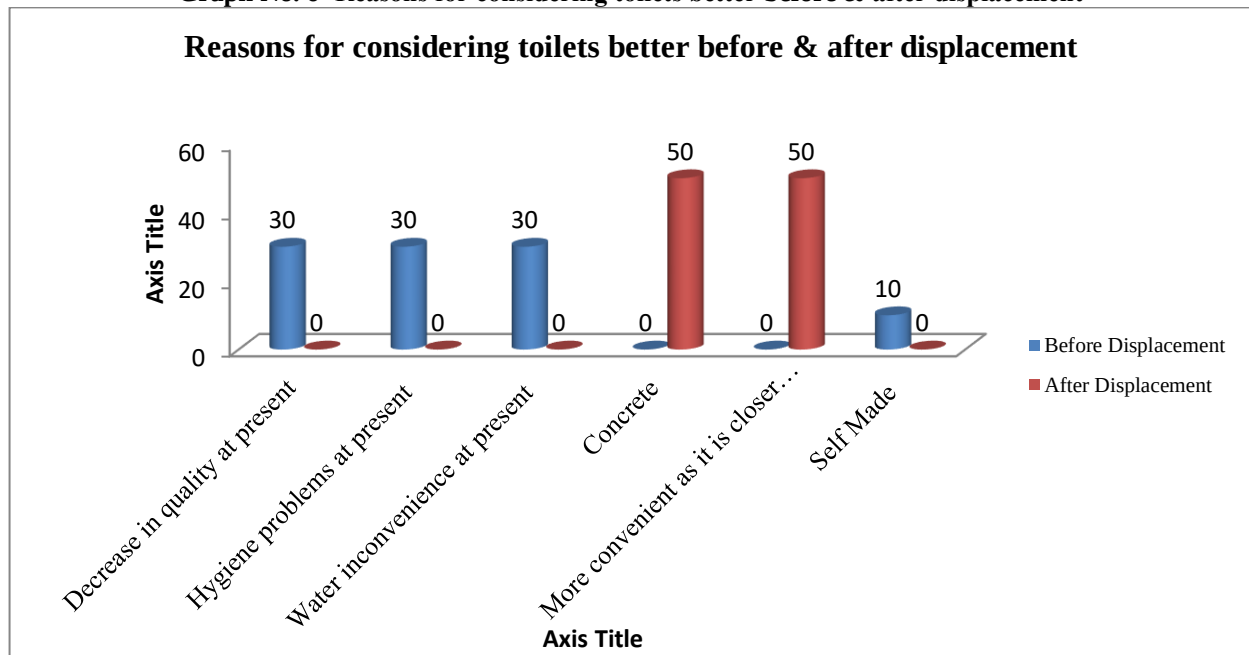
Table No. 4- Opinion regarding toilet before and after displacement

S.N.	Opinion regarding toilet before and after displacement	Frequency	Percent
1.	Before	10	10.8
2.	After	82	89.2

Grand total	92	100.0
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Table No. 4 show that 10.8 percent of people thought that the condition of toilets was better before displacement and 89.2 percent of people thought that the condition of toilets was better after displacement.

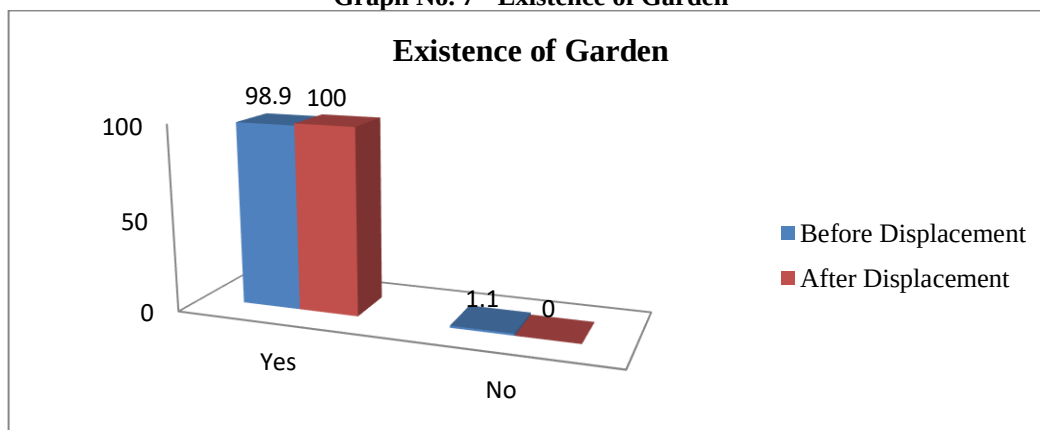
Graph No. 6- Reasons for considering toilets better before & after displacement



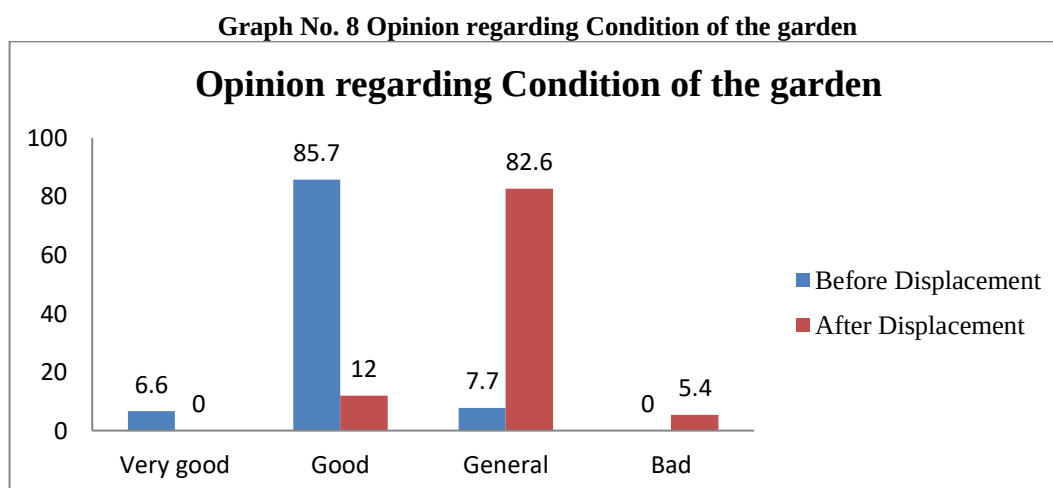
Graph No. 6 shows that before displacement, 30% people said that the quality of toilets is deteriorating and 30% people said that there is lack of cleanliness. Due to these reasons, before displacement, they were satisfied with the absence of toilets. According to 30% people, there is lack of water in the toilets. After displacement, 50% people are satisfied with concrete toilets and 50% people are satisfied because toilets are close to the house.

C. Condition of Garden: In the village of Shrirampur, there was a garden facility both before and after displacement, known as 'bari' in the local language. The current study examines the variation in 'bari' prior to and following rehabilitation, as well as the perspectives of the participants on this matter.

Graph No. 7 - Existence of Garden



Graph No. 7 shows that maximum 98.9 percent of the people had a garden in their houses before displacement while 1.1 percent of the people did not have a garden in their houses before displacement, hence that maximum 98.9 percent of people had a garden in their houses after displacement, 100 percent people have garden in their house.



Graph No. show that before displacement, maximum 85.7 percent of people's houses had good garden condition. The condition of garden in 6.6 percent of people's houses was very good. according to maximum 82.6 percent people, the condition of the garden was normal after displacement and minimum according to 5.4 percent people, the condition of the garden was bad after displacement.

Table No. 5- Opinion of considering the condition of Garden or *Bari* better before and after displacement

S.N.	Better	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Before	85	92.4
2.	After	7	7.6
	Grand total	92	100.0

According to the table before 92.4% informants are given their better opinion to the condition of garden and after 7.6% informants are given their better opinion to the condition of the garden.

Table No. 6- Cause of better condition of garden after Displacement

S.N.	Cause	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Vegetables are grown for domestic use	3	42.9
2.	Additional space has been gained	4	57.1
	Grand total	7	100.0

According to the table After displacement 42.9% are given their opinion better because of the grown vegetables for domestic purpose and least of 57.1% are given their opinion better because of they gained additional space.

The informants expressed their opinion about the better condition of the garden before & after displacement because of the continuation of cultivation of vegetables for household and domestic use.

Conclusion & Recommendation: The study concludes that before resettlement, most people had mud houses. Some people lived in concrete houses and semi-concrete houses. While a very small population lived in huts, after resettlement, all houses are made of concrete. After displacement, the houses are in better condition than before due to the Concrete houses constructed after resettlement. On this aspect of infrastructural status, while the respondents were satisfied with the Concrete houses and their size, there was also dissatisfaction with the quality and the housing arrangement was considered better than before displacement.

With regard to the availability of toilets in the relocated community before and after resettlement, a significant number of individuals did not have access to toilets in their houses, while only a small percentage had toilets in their houses. In contrast, every person in the displaced population has a toilet in their house. Before displacement, very few people were satisfied with not having a toilet, as they preferred to go to the fields. Most of the individuals believed that the presence or absence of toilets did not have much impact. After rehabilitation, toilets were constructed in every house. The respondents had a good opinion of the toilets as they were close to the house and were concrete. However, dissatisfaction was seen due to their small size, lack of sanitation and water. Regarding availability of garden, before displacement most people had garden in their houses. However, after displacement, a garden was constructed in everyone's house. However, due to the small structure, the condition of the pre-displacement garden was considered better.

After levelling the rehabilitation site, building construction work should be started only after the ground has become stable and strong enough so that the building can remain stable for a long time. The administration itself should construct houses at the rehabilitation site. To save money, the contractor uses cheap materials and techniques, due to which the houses become weak in a short time.

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