

# A Study on Socio-Economic Impact of Sabarmati Riverfront on Life of Displaced Communities

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**Abstract:** Development-Induced displacement have become a common phenomenon in developing countries where in order to facilitate any infrastructure project, Dam project or any Transportation project, there is a huge displacement that takes place. With the people who struggles through such displacements suffers a wrath of disturbance that can be seen on the social fabric of their society and economic status of their families. Sabarmati Riverfront had accounted a displacement of 11000 such families from the year 2006 to 2010. The displaced families were relocated to 6 different BSUP sites out of which Vatwa accounted to largest number of relocation. With the R&R policy that talked about a healthy compensation to these urban poor, they suffered from a socio-economic crisis. Formations of places like Hindustan and Pakistan were also observed in places like Vatwa to places where the majority of people living were Hindus and Muslims. A Municipal politics was also observed during such displacements who insensitively forced involuntary resettlements. It becomes very important for us to understand the socio-economic impact of Sabarmati Riverfront on the life of such displaced communities. We did a Socio-Economic survey where we also observed the behavioural changes that came into people when they talked about displacements, government, AMC and people they are surrounded with. We also did interviews with different experts from the field of urban planning, journalism, and legal institutions to get a different view of people regarding such displacements. After doing our survey and interviews, the team across some very astounding findings which is mentioned in our research.

## Introduction

### Sabarmati Riverfront: A Brief Introduction

The Sabarmati Riverfront has been recognized in the list of '100 Most Innovative Projects' by KPMG, one of the world's top advisory firms. The reason behind this acclaim is that the Riverfront plays a very active role towards urban regeneration that makes a city livable, whilst also being sustainable. "The Sabarmati Riverfront Project is an urban regeneration and environment improvement initiative currently under way in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It involves the reclamation of a 10.5 kilometer stretch of the banks of Sabarmati River, creating a new public space for cultural and civic institutions. Along the river, space will be made for recreation use and markets. The aim is to transform the stretch of river from a geographical divider in the middle of the city to a focal point for leisure and recreation" states the KPMG about the Sabarmati Riverfront (KPMG, 2012).

The project was first proposed by the French architect Bernard Kohn in 1961. The AMC set up the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Corporation Ltd. (SRFDCL) in 1997, funded by the central government. The Project was initiated with a seed capital of 10 million rupees and the project cost was estimated to be \$300 million. The project was supposed to be self-financing, with loans being paid back through the sale of 21% land to the private sector through a bidding process. (AMC)

The Project was planned in such a way that the peak discharge in the Sabarmati could take the water capacity, thereby reducing the chances of floods that could wash away hundreds of huts, with the help of embankments.

(KPMG, 2012)

April 2012, landed the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and HUDCO National Award for innovative infrastructure development for the Riverfront Project. It also bagged the Prime

Minister the award for the best concept and design of a public project. In 2006, The Sabarmati Riverfront Project was the recipient of the National Safety Council of India, Safety Award. (Sabarmati Riverfront Development)

Let us see what makes the Sabarmati Riverfront Project so unique and innovative.

The SRFDCL was awarded all these predominantly keeping in mind the social housing project that received the awards for the innovative service to urban poor. Officials said that under the social housing project for the urban poor, each project was equipped with Anganwadi, The Sabarmati River, which used to be dry throughout the year, barring two to three months has now been made perennial, with the help of the water from the Narmada canal from which water is being directed to the Sabarmati. According to the EIA, maintaining a water depth of 1 m at Subhash Bridge will require a continuous flow of 108 to 140 ml from October to June. As of now, surplus water in the Narmada main canal is being diverted to ensure this but provided that Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam, responsible for Narmada water allocation, has no agreement with SRFDCL, Sabarmati's perennial status may be threatened unless AMC shells out. (KPMG, 2012)

One of the major issues with any river, throughout the world, is the problem of pollution, dumping of waste products and chemicals before proper treatment into the river, thus corrupting the water body. The sewage issues have been properly addressed in the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project. To prevent untreated sewage from flowing into the river, two sewage interceptor lines with new pumping stations have been constructed along both the reclaimed banks. These lines carry untreated sewage to the augmented sewage treatment plants south of Vasna Barrage. (Sabarmati Riverfront Development)

Certain issues with the infrastructure of the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project, as cited by some experts and professions, include the land reclamation through the narrowing of the river basin despite the 'safe' certificate by the Khadakwasla laboratory. They further believe that the change in the river ecology by filling in the water from the Narmada canal, disruption of the dry river ecology, neglect of the river beyond the city stretch, summary eviction of all forms of traditional river users, tampering with the naturalness of the river from the straightening of the banks, the artificial and characterless retaining wall, and most importantly downgrading of a natural river into a narrow and artificial 'canal' does not

find approval of the purists and the ecologically learned and sensitive. (Shah, 2013)

In conclusion, despite the various positives of the infrastructure of the project, the fact that the end result leaves us with a canal instead of a river, needs to be addressed. It becomes very important for us to understand what urban poor is and how BSUP comes into the picture.

### **Basic Service for Urban Poor (BSUP)**

In order to understand BSUP, it is very important to understand what is urban poor.

Urban poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. The urban poor live with many deprivations. Their daily challenges may include:

- Limited access to employment opportunities and income,
- Inadequate and insecure housing and services,
- Violent and unhealthy environments,
- Little or no social protection mechanisms and
- Limited access to adequate health and education opportunities. (web.worldbank.org)

BSUP was a submission which was started under the scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which talk about Provision of basic services to the poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security (**Corporation, 2001**).

The houses allocated to displaced families all across Ahmedabad comes under the BSUP housing Scheme (Mathur, 2012).

More of the scheme and policies are further discussed in literature review. Now in order to understand these families, it becomes important for us to understand what exactly a slum is and how is this term associated with the research.

### **Slums**

The United Nations (1952) define slums as a building, a group of buildings or area characterised by overcrowding, deterioration, unsanitary conditions or any one of them endangering the health, safety, or morals of its inhabitants or the community. According to the 49th round of NSSO (January-June 1993), a compact area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions was considered a slum. Such an area was considered "undeclared slum"

if at least 20 households live in that area. Certain areas declared as slums by respective local bodies or development authorities are treated as “declared slums” (Bhatt, The Case of Ahmedabad, India).

Slums are residential units with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities, mostly made of non-permanent building materials. The density of population is very high due to huddling together of a number of households in marginal areas of the city, such as riverfronts, industrial suburbs, low-lying and flood-prone areas, vacant and unused private or government lands. More than often, these settlements are on the land which come under reservations and which may have been subdivided and sold off to low-income households without adequate registered transactions. Hence, the nature of existence of these settlements is illegal as far as the overall development plan of the city is concerned (Bhatt, 2003).

### Beautification of City

The Beautification of City was a reform philosophy of North American architecture and urban planning that flourished during the 1890s and 1900s with the intent of introducing beautification and monumental grandeur in cities. The movement, which was originally associated mainly with Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Washington, D.C., promoted beauty not only for its own sake but also to create moral and civic virtue among urban populations (Bluestone, 1988).

We have focused our research on the Socio-Economic impact assessment of displaced families. In order to facilitate the research, it is a must for us to understand what Socio-Economic impact assessment is and what all factors are included in it.

### Socio-Economic Impact Assessment

Inter-organizational Committee for Social Impact Assessment (1995) defines SEIA as, “effort to assess or estimate, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to follow from specific policy actions (including programs, and the adoption of new policies), and specific government actions (including buildings, large projects, and leasing large tracts of land for resource extraction).”

SEIA is the systematic analysis to identify and evaluate the potential socio-economic and cul-

tural impacts of a proposed development on the lives and circumstances of people, their families, and their communities. (Mackenzie, 2007)

Impacts are potential changes caused – directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for better or for worse – by industrial development activities.

Beneficial impacts can include: a better standard of living due to increased access to employment, business opportunities, training and education greater access to and from a community and increased funding to improve social infrastructure and cultural maintenance programs (Mackenzie, 2007).

## Literature Review

### Introducing Ahmedabad

Since ancient times, Ahmedabad has been a wealthy city. Currently, Ahmedabad is a major industrial and financial city also is considered the commercial capital of the state of Gujarat. Gujarat has experienced a rapid growth of population which is much higher than that of the country in unison since the beginning of the 20th century, which can largely be attributed to a high rate of immigration. Ahmedabad is located in one of the highly industrialized and urbanized parts of Gujarat State. It is the seventh largest metropolis in India. Ahmedabad has a citizenry of 5.8 million in the municipal area and 6.3 million in the urban area in 2011 and is the seventh largest metropolis in India and the largest city of Gujarat State (Bhatt, 2003).

However, with reference to the social development, the economic growth has no effect on human development. The Gujarat Human Development report published in 2004 points that since the 1980s the state has seen high urban-rural inequality and the state lags behind in human and gender development (it was ranked 6th among the 15 largest Indian states then). Subsequently, the situation has not improved. The Raghu ram Rajan Committee Report on Evolving a Composite Development Index of States puts Gujarat’s overall, economic as well as social development at 10th rank among 21 large states in India, indicating that 9 states performed better than the state in the development index (Mahadevi, 2014).

The incidence of urban poverty, also known as the Head Count Ratio (HCR), which is the proportion of population below the official poverty line, has declined by 10 percentage points from 20.1 per cent to 10.1 per cent during the

seven-year period of 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Mahadevi, 2014).

### **Sabarmati Riverfront and Urban Planning: An Overview**

The Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project was set in motion by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in 1998 with the initial vision of improving the transportation system, build housing for the urban poor also to clean the river and create public spaces. (Constanti, August 2012)

However, the verifications show that "world class" urban planning has grease the wheels yet another blatant instance of "accumulation by dispossession" via the flow of Sabarmati. (Mathur, 2012)

The term "world class" is being used as a paradigm for urban development signifying cities with international standard infrastructure, particularly roads, airports public transports, open spaces and other real estate projects. (Mahadevia, NURM and the Poor in Globalising Mega Cities, 2006)

The project of Sabarmati Riverfront has given less importance to the ghetto that lived beside the river Sabarmati. Poor people and slum dwellers were considered irrelevant to the goals of effective governance institutions. Earlier these slum dwellers were self-organized and self-employed but after the construction of Sabarmati Riverfront, they have become more of a 'charity and welfare-seeking dependents' and thereby increased dependencies on the state. (Mathur, 2012)

The project of Sabarmati Riverfront did progress but at the cost of livelihood, education, health conditions, water and sanitation facilities of the poor people and slum dwellers who lived beside the Sabarmati River. Open markets and street vending were the biggest sources of their livelihood. The other livelihood activities particularly urban farming and local laundries i.e. dhobi Ghats, etc. were undertaken. (Mathur, 2012)

The Sabarmati Riverfront Project snatched the livelihood from these people. The impact of this wasn't limited just to the street vendors or dhobis but also to the entire economy of Ahmedabad. Losing the livelihoods became a cause of increased unemployment and poverty causing the loss of real income and increased expenditure. Furthermore, it affected the health conditions of rehabilitates adversely. 86.5% i.e. 300 children attended school at the previous location

which has decreased to 40.9% i.e. 142 children attending school currently which states that 52.6% i.e. 158 children have dropped out of the school. The rationale for dropping out from the school is that there wasn't school nearby and going to school caused them high transportation cost. Even the sanitation facilities were not provided. Earlier the usage of 'fields as toilets' was 34.6% which has increased to 60.2%. The usage for 'private toilets' has reduced from 25.6% to 0.4%. And of 'pay and use toilets' has reduced from 7.5% to 1.9%. (Mehta, 2009)

Demolitions and forced evictions have been the major experience of riverbank settlers. While some of these housing projects were nearing completion, a massive spate of violent demolitions took place in May 2011 along the riverbanks, the hottest month in Ahmedabad. On not having any housing facility or an alternative "interim rehabilitation", over 2000 families, including small children and older people were forced to live under the sweltering sun next to their demolished houses. The AMC made no effort to provide any services while these people languished around their broken homes, instead kept hundreds of police personnel so that there would be "no trouble". (Mathur, 2012)

The riverfront project as it unfolds today is itself a totalitarian modernist planning project, treating (riverbank) space as devoid of the cultural, social, economic and political elements, through which the urban working poor negotiates its place in the city. There emerges a very strong moral perspective in the planner's vision, where the river is so valuable that it cannot be left to people who exhibit traits that are "uncivilized".

### **Development Induced Displacement**

A research paper published by author Jason Stanley on Development-induced Displacement and its theoretical framework in 2013 provide a critical commentary on how various development activities of government in terms of Dam Construction, Urban Infrastructure Development, Transportation development. The research talks about the data given by World Bank Environment Department (WBED) who estimated 10 million people are displaced each year due to developments like Dam Construction, Urban Infrastructure Development, and Transportation development.

The research also provides a critical insight over ethical commitment that runs through such displacement and how government should provide proper compensation to the displaced families to ensure their socio-economic development. It also



talks about China and India to be the biggest countries that account to such displacement. Around 21 million to 40 million people were displaced only for dam projects. Numbers for other projects are yet to be calculated (Stanley, 2013).

The research also explains about a very important model that can help in facilitating a proper displacement. The model is further talked in a research done by Michael M. Cernea on Impoverishment Risks, Risk Management, and Reconstruction: A Model of Population Displacement and Resettlement in 1995. Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model proposed by Michael Cernea in 1990's talked about impoverishment risks intrinsic to forced resettlement and the processes necessary for reconstructing the livelihoods of displaces. In particular, it stresses that, unless specifically addressed by targeted policies, forced displacement can cause impoverishment among displaces by bringing about landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources, increased morbidity, and mortality, and community disarticulation. To these risks, Downing and others have added: loss of access to public services, disruption of formal education activities, and loss of civil and human rights. The model also recognizes risks to the host population, which, while not identical to those of displaces, can also result in impoverishment. Not all of these processes necessarily occur in each case of forced resettlement and not all displaced households are necessarily affected in the same way by each process. Rather, the model notes that, when taken together, these processes capture the reasons behind many failed resettlement operations. Aside from distinguishing risks, the IRR model serves several other functions: as a predictor of impoverishment; as a guide for formulating research hypotheses and conducting theory-led field investigations research; and as a compass for risk reversal, advocating targeted resettlement policies, such as land-based (as opposed to mere cash-based) resettlement, job creation, health and nutritional safeguards, and social network rebuilding (Cernea, 1995).

### **Spatial Segmentation of Communal Spacing in Ahmedabad City**

Ahmedabad, once a city known for its enterprise, is now a city whose various communities live lives defined by the communal space. The ascendancy of the communal space, however, has coincided with the global integration of its economy. How the city, its physical and socio-economic structure, responded to the needs of

globalization. The increasingly uncertain economic base of the city left self-employed and casual workers vulnerable to the vagaries of market forces (Mahadevia, Communal Space over Life Space: Saga of Increasing Vulnerability in Ahmedabad, 2002).

### **Slum Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Ahmedabad**

A study conducted by Darshini Mahadevia in (2014) published under Centre for Urban Equity and research conducted by Renu Desai in (2014) on Municipal Politics, Court Sympathy and Housing Rights: A Post-Mortem of Displacement and Resettlement under the Sabarmati Riverfront Project provides a critical commentary to the displacement activities carried out by AMC and SRDFCL and how have they evolved with the process over time. In the 2000s, AMC initiated several urban development projects in Ahmedabad, many of which overlapped with spaces inhabited by the urban poor and low-income groups. When AMC began implementation on these projects, it did not have a Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policy. The riverfront dwellers affected by the Sabarmati Riverfront project approached the Gujarat High Court with support from some concerned citizens and non-governmental organizations. A PIL was filed by them through Girish Patel, a well-known lawyer and human rights activist (Mahadevia 2014) (Desai, 2014).

The court gave a stay order on expulsions, asking AMC to submit an R&R policy to the court, which AMC did three years later. Moreover, this R&R policy was short and ambiguous, and given the AMC's politics around riverfront development, the resettlement process that unfolded under this policy was deeply problematic.

The R&R policy was instigated in a hurry in spite of forming an R&R monitoring committee, which resulted in unlawful inclusions and unlawful exclusions (Mahadevia 2014).

In many cases, slum residents found it difficult to prove their eligibility, having lost important documents in the river's floods or during communal riots. Many were not able to submit proof documents since neither ration-cards nor election cards had been issued by government authorities since 2007, besides many were harassed due to the incorrect spelling of their names in the surveys and insufficient proof documents (Mahadevi, 2014) (Desai, 2014).

When the resettlement process began, it was based on a 2002 cut-off date, which was later

extended to 2007, and finally to 2011; these extensions happened through contentious processes involving forcible demolitions by AMC in the midst of the resettlement process and court orders following this. Following its forcible demolitions on the riverfront, AMC asked the evictees to shift to a locality called Ganeshnagar on the city's outskirts, near its rubbish dump, however, the location and conditions there led many to treat it as a part-time home at best. Many evictees were therefore forced to scatter across the city through their own coping mechanisms. This also made it even more difficult to ensure their inclusion in resettlement. The local leaders, who were part of the PIL process, were co-opted by the AMC as the resettlement process unfolded and they turned into brokers. Narratives abound about these leaders having taken money to include people's names on the last survey list that the court asked them to prepare (Mahadevi, 2014).

The resettlement also did not include any rehabilitation measures to speak of. It was through such processes that by 2012, about 11,000 families from the riverfront had been resettled across approximately 20 different sites built under BSUP. The resettled families have been given *pucca* houses of 28 sq.m Built-up areas comprising of two rooms and a kitchen. Many from the riverfront are happy that they got *pucca* houses as earlier their houses along the river got flooded during the monsoons. However, there are others, from the riverfront as well as other areas of the city, who had *pucca* houses in their earlier localities, which were larger than the BSUP units and were also conveniently located in areas where they had their livelihoods and investments in social capital (Mahadevi, 2014).

The latter types of families are less satisfied with the BSUP houses and some even feel bitter that they lost the houses they had built along with their social networks. Moreover, with the resettlement sites being far from their original localities, the majority of the resettled families have experienced negative impacts on their livelihood. Many are therefore resentful and question the advantage of having a *pucca* house when resettlement has led to a greater struggle around earning their livelihood. Most of the families, before resettlement, were earning their livelihood in the informal sector, often within walking / cycling distances of their home. The majority of women worked as domestic maids, street vendors or were engaged in home-based work such as kite-making and stitching garments while the majority of men were engaged in daily-wage labor, low-wage regular work (for in-

stance, in small shops and workshops) and street vending. The resettlement had profound impacts on their livelihood due to the distance of the resettlement sites. The average distance of the resettlement sites from the central city area is seven kilometers. Some of the sites like Vatwa and Odhav (which comprise of almost one-third of the BSUP houses built by AMC) are more than 12 kilometers from the central city area. After resettlement, travel distances, travel time, and travel costs have increased tremendously, the latter cutting into their savings. For some, the increased travel costs left so little to save that it simply did not make sense to continue work (Mahadevi, 2014).

Home-based workers faced difficulties in obtaining work; domestic maids found it increasingly strenuous to manage work and their own home; street vendors were unable to walk with their handcarts to the markets where they bought / sold their goods. With many resettlement sites located in areas with poor provision of health and education, and their ration cards not yet transferred to the new locations, many have to go to the central city area to access these, also leading to increased expenditures on travel. Many of the resettlement sites do not have adequate water, drainage, and solid waste management. Most of the sites have been provided with bore-wells, including for drinking water. This water is not potable and there are widespread complaints about the hardness of the water and its effects on health. Some of the residents fetch water from public stand posts outside the settlement (Mahadevi, 2014).

Very few have been able to afford to install domestic water filtration units in their flat. Although there is supposed to be running water in each flat, low water pressure and pipe leakages intermittently lead to many having to obtain water from other flats or other buildings. Without proper running water, domestic sanitation, including upkeep of the toilets provided in each flat, also becomes difficult. Sanitation is also poor in the streets and open spaces due to irregular municipal services to clean the drains, collect garbage and sweep the area as well as indiscriminate littering by some residents. Most residents contribute money towards getting the drains cleaned by an informal sanitation worker. At the resettlement sites, physical infrastructure for an *Anganwadi* (which refers to a government sponsored childcare and mother-care center in India)<sup>28</sup> and a primary health center has been built, but at most sites they are not functioning and the buildings are lying vacant and have been vandalized. As a result of the distance of the

sites from workplaces and many sites located in less developed areas of the city, some families have left after either illegally selling their houses or renting them out. As mentioned earlier, since the resettlement process was so problematic, many families were sent to Ganeshnagar and those whose eligibility for resettlement was not clear continue to live there. However, due to the inhuman conditions there, many of them also moved to the resettlement sites and began to occupy the flats which were not allotted. (Mahadevi, 2014).

Moreover, Desai argued upon the fact of Municipal politics that came into the picture while displacement and how government delayed the work. They led to huge displacement but could not result in productive work. The paper also unfolds the activities of an activist group with the name Sabarmati Nagrik Adhikar Manch (SNAM) who fought for the rights of urban poor and ensured that they get right placed after displacements. They discouraged people from accepting flats in places like pillage and Vatwa as the government promised them to provide places within 2-3kms of their displacements. While people accepted far places as they already struggled a lot and had to go through the severe struggle. The paper highlights the sympathy offered by the court that approved R&R policy of AMC and SRDFCL the paper at the end unveils the municipal politics that happened to pressurize displacement for speeding up construction and insensitivity showed by AMC towards the displaced families while building the project (Desai, 2014).

The displaced people and communities have seen a wrath of sufferings in their lives due to the Sabarmati riverfront development project which is needed to be studied. It then drives us to the objectives of our research which is discussed in the further report.

### Exploratory Research

Initially, the team conducted the pilot survey of 30 respondents to study the life of displaced people and their behavior in new settlements.

The team visited two societies, One was Hindustan; as the majority were Hindus and people over there called that society as Hindustan and another one was Pakistan; people called the society as Pakistan because the majority of people living there were Muslims.

The inferences of our visit to **Vatwa-Pakistan** are as follows:-

The transportation cost to move to their workplace as well as the transportation cost of children to move to their schools has increased significantly. The people said that they are suffering from various health problems because of the unhealthy drinking water. The people blamed AMC for not collecting the garbage at regular intervals of time and particularly from their area which resulted into unhygienic surroundings. The people felt cheated when it came to electricity charges.

### Interviews:

The team for understanding the in and out of displacement of slums interviewed **Paul John** who is one of the senior reports at Times of India. He helps to draw attention towards the lucky draw system which was carried out during the distribution of houses under rehabilitation program which was monitored by a retired Judge of Legislation to see that process is carried properly. The points given by him to emphasize upon are: Change in occupation, Livelihood, working family members, new market, transportation and nuclear family versus joint family systems. He then further gave us brief details regarding Ahmedabad architecture philosophy which is influenced by Gandhiji's ideology. And give us an idea about the initial plan of river front given by Sir Burnett in 90's which preserved the culture of Ahmedabad and created a common platform for entertainment catering every class of society from rich to poor and where they come together to celebrate. This highlights the unique feature of Gujarat culture under which upper class of society is famous for taking care and warm heartily accepting differences but with a new plan it seems to be less with the idea of paid gardens, concrete arrangements which are quite unsuitable to hot climate. He also pointed the society system and inorganic economic growth taking place as well as conflict interests of community people residing over there.

**Mr. Manoj Shrimali** Sir has been working as counsel for the slum-dwellers. He had granted a stay order from the bench of chief justice Mukhopadhyay and justice JB Pardiwala on all the demolition of slums that was undertaken without providing the slum-dwellers an alternative place of residence. According to him, AMC didn't provide houses according to pre-decided radius [3kms] but far away i.e. Vatwa. Socio-economic status of people has become worse for poor people now, transportation cost has increased drastically and no kind

of allowance is provided to them. Even the Housing facilities were provided under Jawaharlal Nehru Housing Yojana and people have to pay Rs.15000 as first down payment and now followed by installments. Even after all this haste even today he receives approximately 400-500 cases by people who have not received housing facilities till date. The facilities that are availed by AMC are not sufficient for some people so for that he suggested filing a case in civil court, But he is satisfied that 10000 people were able to get the proper house after this hustle.

*Mr. Vatsal Patel Sir (Dy.TDO –SRFDCL)* also shared his experience and struggle that AMC have faced during Sabarmati River Front Project construction. Highlights of interview:

- People have now legal house from illegal slum houses[kacha makans]
- The feasible report of 2000 shows only 5400 people but while shifting they increased to 10000 people while shifting due to social factors
- According to him, people were unsupportive during shifting process even though they were paid rs.500 on account of daily wages not earned that day
- The basic facilities have been improved resulting in increase in standard of living of displaced people
- The houses were allotted on basis of Biometrics report
- Keeping in mind the riots occurred in 2002, they decided to give separate allocations to Hindu and Muslims respectively

### Objective

The team after effective brainstorming and conducting pilot survey zeroed on one objective which is as follows:

To study the **socio-economic impact** of Sabarmati Riverfront on the life of displaced families located in Vatwa.

(The reason for selecting Vatwa as the scope and objective area was done keeping in mind the time limit provided for the research and also owing to the official data of Government which says maximum families displaced from

Sabarmati Riverfront are living in Vatwa) (Mahadevi, 2014).Scope

The scope is narrowed down to displaced families who are living in government settlement of Vatwa of East Ahmedabad in Ahmedabad city. The reason for selecting the scope as discussed earlier is a time limit of research and a maximum number of families that are displaced are living in Vatwa.

### Research Methodology

#### I. The Research design:

The research design is the “framework or blueprint” for collecting the information needed for your project in the best possible way.

##### • Exploratory research

Exploratory research is research conducted for a problem that has not been clearly defined. It often occurs before we know enough to make conceptual distinctions or posit an explanatory relationship. Exploratory research helps determine the best research design, data collection method, and selection of subjects. It should draw definitive conclusions only with extreme caution. Given its fundamental nature, exploratory research often concludes that a perceived problem does not actually exist.

#### II. The research Approach:

There are two types of research approaches that the group intends to follow: qualitative and quantitative.

##### • Qualitative Research:

This approach to research is concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinion and behaviour. Research in such a situation is a function of a researcher’s insights and impressions. Such an approach to research generates results either in non-quantitative form or in the form that is not subjective to rigorous quantitative analysis. Generally, the techniques of focus group discussions, projective techniques, expert opinion surveys, and in-depth interviews are used.

##### • Quantitative research:

The quantitative approach involves generation of data in a quantitative form which can be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis in a formal and rigid fashion. This approach can further be classified into inferential, experimental and simulation approaches to research. The purpose of inferential approach is



to form a database from which to infer characteristics or relationship of the population. The experimental approach is characterized by much greater control over the research environment and in this case some variables are manipulated to observe their effect on other variables. Simulation approach involves the construction of an artificial environment within which relevant information and data can be generated.

### III. Sampling Process and Sampling Size:

A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the techniques or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample. Our group is to follow the following three steps to formulate the sampling plan:

- **Deciding the Sampling Unit:**  
The sampling unit refers to the targeted audience who are to be surveyed.
  - For questionnaires, we have chosen displaced people living in the slum of Vatwa.
- **Deciding the Sample Size:**  
Sample size refers to the size of the sample that is to be targeted for conducting the research.

-The sample size for our study will be of 384 displaced families living in Vatwa of East Ahmedabad. Moreover, the Location has been selected keeping in mind the following Data which is derived from government official report and past researches:

Maximum families resulted in displacement due to Sabarmati Riverfront are located in Vatwa.

- **Deciding Sample method:**  
It refers to the kind of sampling methods to be used.

#### *For Questionnaires:*

The team will use two methods to study the life of displaced people are impacted by Sabarmati riverfront. The two types of studies are given below:

- **Ethnographic Study:** Ethnography refers to the study of cultures through close observation, reading, and interpretation. Ethnographic researchers work “in the field,” in the culture which they are studying. The activities they conduct are also often called fieldwork. Ethnographic researchers learn how to recognize traits that make up a culture and how to describe it to others. As a research method, ethnography is used in many disciplines, among them anthropology, political and social studies, education, and others.

#### *For Interviews:*

- **Snowball sampling:** Snowball Sampling is a type of non-probability sampling technique wherein the researchers collect data from the few members of the target population they can locate and subsequently ask those individuals to give references or information needed to locate other members whom they know.

#### **Collection of Data:**

There are two types of data:

- **Primary Data:**

The primary data would be collected through a survey of respondents and interviews with experts, professors and displaced people living in the slum of Vatwa.

- **Secondary Data:**

The group would collect secondary information by referring to various newspaper articles, journals, case studies, published data, secondary data sources and earlier research carried out.

### IV. Analysis of Data:

The data after collection would be analyzed in accordance with the project objectives laid down at the time of developing a research plan. The analysis would be done by using the information extracted from the expert opinion surveys and in-depth interviews.

### V. Presentation of Findings:

The findings based on the data collected through various methods and techniques are included in this part of the report. The findings will be presented in the form of charts and tables wherever possible.

#### **Questionnaire Analysis**

Gender:

Male	Female
58.3%	41.7%

Statistical Analysis: The number of female respondents is more than the number of male respondents. We went to survey during normal working hours. At this time, the women were at home which clearly shows that the number of working men is more than the number of working women.

Age of Respondent:

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 or Older
12.5%	33.3%	25%	20.8%	8.3%	12.5%

Statistical Analysis: Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of below 45 which shows that majority of them belong to working population and majority of the people are of young age and are as a demographic dividend to the country.

### Household Characteristics

- When did you come to Vatwa?

Years	% (Respondents)
1	8.10%
2	5.40%
3	5.40%
4	35.10%
5	40.50%
6	2.70%
7	0.10%
8	0.10%
9	0.10%
10	2.40%

Statistical Analysis: The purpose of asking the question was to find out how many years ago the displaced families shifted to Vatwa. We found out that a maximum number of families came to Vatwa 5 years ago while on an average maximum families came to Vatwa 4 to 5 years ago. The findings of this research will be the result of all the activities that has occurred in a period of last five years. This graph also tells that all displacement process happened 4 to 5 years ago.

- How many members are there in your family?

Members (No.)	Respondents
1	8
2	24
3	32
4	64
5	80
6	48
7	80
8	24
9	0
10	8
11	0
12	8
13	8
14	0

Statistical Analysis: From this graph we can see that the majority numbers of people in a family are 5 and 7. This helps us to know that the family is big enough and change affects the whole family in large and it also good that there are a lot of demographic dividends in the family.

- Are you paying rent for the house?

YES	NO
18.8%	81.2%

Statistical Analysis: From this response we can see that the majority number of people does not pay any rent for their houses in Vatwa. The majority of people are not able to cover their basic expenses. This is happening because of increase in expense after displacement. This made them not to pay rent on time.

- If yes, then how much rent do you pay?

Rent(₹)	1000	1100	3000	4400
%	45	9	9	18

Statistical Analysis: From the survey we are able to infer that the amounts of money given by the residents in the form of rent for their houses in Vatwa. Out of a sample of 384 people, 72 said yes to pay rent. Of the 72 people, 45 people pay a sum of Rs. 1000, 9 pay Rs. 1100, 9 pay Rs. 3000, 18 pay Rs. 4400. We can conclude that the majority of the rent paying people to pay a sum of Rs. 1000 as rent.

- Did AMC help you in shifting you to this place?

YES	NO
14.6%	85.4%

Statistical Analysis: From this graph we can see that the majority numbers of people were not given any aid from the AMC while shifting. The majority of people put their own expense for shifting from Sabarmati Riverbed to Vatwa.

- If yes, then what kind of help was offered from AMC? Please explain.

Transport	56.40%
Loss of Family	2.60%
Loss of Livelihood	35.90%
Lost Jobs	17.90%
AMC was a problem	12.80%
Difficulty in Finding Homes	15.40%
Others	38.50%

Statistical Analysis: This Survey helped us to know the ways in which the people were helped by the AMC in moving to Vatwa from the Sabarmati riverbed. Out of the sample of 384

people, 56 of them responded that they had received help from AMC. Of these 56, all said they were given transport facilities and 8 of them said they even received help in finding out the house. From this graph, we can see that the majority number of people given help by AMC in terms of arranging transport.

7. What were the problems you faced after shifting to Vatwa? (Rate from scale 1 (being the lowest) to 5 (being the highest)).

(a) The problem of schooling- Out of 384 people, 336 people responded for the same. 128 people rated this problem on scale 1, 56 people rated it at 2, 32 rated it at 3, 72 rated it at 4 and 48 people rated it at 5.

1	2	3	4	5
38.1%	16.67%	9.52%	21.43%	14.28%

(b) Problem of brawls, war or violence- Out of 384 people, 72 people rated this problem on scale 1, 48 people rated it at 2, 64 rated it at 3, 72 rated it at 4 and 128 people rated it at 5.

1	2	3	4	5
18.75%	12.5%	16.67%	18.75%	33.33%

(c) The problem of job and business- Out of 384 people, 376 people responded for the same. 80 people rated this problem on scale 1, 32 people rated it at 2, 48 rated it at 3, 88 rated it at 4 and 128 people rated it at 5.

1	2	3	4	5
21.28%	8.51%	12.77%	23.4%	34.04%

(d) The problem of Livelihood- Out of 384 people, 360 people responded for the same. 80 people rated this problem on scale 1, 56 people rated it at 2, 80 rated it at 3, 104 rated it at 4 and 40 people rated it at 5.

1	2	3	4	5
22.22%	15.56%	22.22%	28.89%	11.11%

(e) Other problems- Out of 384 people, 64 people responded for the same. 8 people rated this problem on scale 1, 0 people rated it at 2, 24 rated it at 3, 0 rated it at 4 and 32 people rated it at 5.

1	2	3	4	5
12.5%	0	37.5%	0	50%

Overall Analysis:

- a) We can see that most of the people rated the problem of schooling at 4.
- b) We can see that most of the people rated the problem of brawls, war or violence at 5.
- c) We can see that most of the people rated the problem of Job and Business at 5
- d) We can see that most of the people rated the

problem of Livelihood at 4.

e) We can see that most of the people rated other problems at 3.

8. Where you allotted the place after your consent?

YES	NO
22.9%	77.1%

Statistical Analysis: The responses show if the people were allotted the houses after their consent. Out of a sample of 384 people, 88 said yes while the rest 296 people said no. From the responses, we can see that the majority numbers of people were not allotted the houses on their consent. There was draw system and people were allocated house accordingly.

Income and Expenditure

1. How many members are working in your family?

1	2	3	4	More than 4
56.3%	22.9%	18.8%	2%	Nil

Statistical Analysis: From the responses we can see that the majority numbers of families have 1 working member.

2. If Household members are not working then mention the reasons for the same?

- a. Retired- 4.2%
- b. Student- 35.4%
- c. Housewife (Only for female spouses)- 62.5%
- d. Cannot find a job- 18.8%
- e. Pregnant- Nil
- f. Illiteracy problems(Not well educated)- 4.2%
- g. Age Problem(Too Old or Young)- 27.1%
- h. Handicapped- Nil
- i. Looks after housework- 4.2%
- j. Does not want to work- Nil
- k. Not allowed to work- Nil
- l. Others- 10.4%

Statistical Analysis: The responses show the reasons why other members of the family are not working. Out of 384 people, 16 are retired family members, 136 are students, 240 are housewives, 72 are pregnant, 16 face illiteracy problems, 104 face age problems, 16 look after house works and 40 are unemployed due to other reasons. We can see that the major numbers of people in the family are not working because they are housewives.

3. What is your total family income? \_\_\_\_\_(Inflation rate: 8.42%)

Pre Displacement:

Statistical Analysis: The above graph represents the total income of the families before displacement when they used to live in Sabarmati riverbed. Out of the sample of 384 respondents, 167 respondents i.e., 43.5% used to earn less than 11000 rupees per month, 125 respondents i.e., 32.6% used to earn less than 6000 rupees

<2168.4	<6505.2	<11962.2	More than 11962.2
8.3%	47.9%	33.3%	10.4%

per month, 14 respondents 4.3% used to earn less than 2000 rupees, 75 respondents i.e., 19.6% earn more than 11000 rupees per month.

Post Displacement:

Statistical Analysis: The above graph represents the total income of the families after displacement when they shifted to Sabarmati riverfront. Out of the sample of 384 respondents, 128 respondents i.e., 33.3% earn less than 11962.2 rupees per month, 184 respondents i.e., 47.9% used to earn less than 6505.2 rupees per month, 32 respondents 8.3% used to earn less than 2168.4 rupees, 40 respondents i.e., 10.4% earn more than 11962.2 rupees per month.

Overall Analysis:

From the responses, we get to know that people whose family income is less than 2000 has increased from 14 to 32 people which are huge amounts it shows that large number people income has decreased after displacement. People whose family income is less than 6000 the number respondents has increased from 32.6% to 47.9% which shows that people family income is decreased by almost by 15% after displacement. People whose family income is less than 11000 have decreased from 43.5% to 33.3% this can be possible because of increase in expenses and people whose income is more than 11000 has decreased from 19.6% to 10.4%.

4. What is the main income source of your family?

Wage/Salary	66.7%
Husbandry	nil
Own Business	33.3%
Retail	nil
Trading	nil
Rental Income	4.2%
Farming	nil
Assistance of Relatives	nil
Pensions	Nil
Poverty Funds	Nil
Other government aids and assistance	Nil

Other			nil
<2000	<6000	<11000	More than 11000
4.3%	32.6%	43.5%	19.6%

Statistical Analysis: The responses show the main income source of the families living in Vatwa. Out of the sample of 384 people, the main source of income of 246 people i.e., 66.7% is salary or wages, 123 people i.e., 33.3% have their own business, 15 i.e., 4.2% people earn rental income. We can see that the main source of income for most of the households is salaries or wages which show that they earn on a daily basis. The graph that represents expenses shows an increase in overall expenditure of most of the displaced people after displacement which has led to a reduction in their savings and disposable income.

5. Did you change the job/Profession after shifting to Vatwa?

Yes	No
25%	75%

Statistical Analysis: Out of 384 respondents, 75% people said yes that they had to change their job due to shifting to Vatwa. While 25% of the 384 respondents haven't changed their job. From the above data, we can see that shifting to Vatwa has made majority people to change their job and opt for a different one leading either to raise in expenses and lower income.

6. How many have Jobs/Profession you changed in last 5 years?

0	1	2	3	4
80%	10%	2%	2%	6%

Statistical Analysis: From the above data we are able to infer that 80% of the sample i.e. 307 people did not change jobs; 10% of the sample i.e. 38 people changed the job one time after shifting to Vatwa; 2% of the sample i.e. 8 people changed their two-time and same was the case for the people who changed their three times; 6% of the sample i.e. 23 people changed their job 4 times after shifting to vatwa. We are able to get that maximum number of the people did not change their jobs after shifting to vatwa. This was because there were fewer job opportunities in vatwa because it was away from the city. This has lead to increasing in their transportation expenses to double which has lead to a decrease in their net disposable income.



7. If yes, what was the reason for changing the job/Profession?

Analysis: The main reasons that we got from our survey for changing their jobs was basically the Distance problem. Some people are not able to bear the transportation expense because vatwa is far away from the city. This made them find job opportunities in vatwa and if they are not able to get jobs they try to do some business on their own.

8. Is the new job satisfactory to you?

Yes	No
52.6%	47.4%

Statistical Analysis: Out of 384 respondents, 52.6% people are satisfied with their new jobs. Whereas 47.4% of the 384 respondents have been not at all satisfactory with their new jobs. The above data reflects that no matter people get new jobs after shifting they are not satisfied with those jobs due to different reasons. However, there is a considerable number of people who are satisfied with their new jobs.

9. If no, please state the reason.

Poor workplace	14.3%
Low payment	57.1%
Far from home	28.6%

Statistical Analysis: From the data of respondents unhappy with their new jobs it can be inferred that 57.1% of the total unsatisfied people give "Low Payment" as the reason, 28.6% of people give "Far from home" - distance as the reason and 14.3% of people give "Poor workplace" as their reason for dissatisfaction from New jobs.

Statistical Analysis: The above data shows that majority people are earning lower after shifting to Vatwa. Following the next category, people have given distance and unsatisfactory workplace as the reasons for unhappy jobs after displacement.

10. What was your average monthly disposable income while you were working near the Sabarmati Riverfront? (Inflation: 8.42%)

Analysis: The amount of money that the displaced individuals have available for spending and saving after income tax varies from a range of less than 1084.2 to more than 10842 after they got displaced. 243 out of surveyed individuals had disposable income less than 1084. This range of less than 1084 comprises of the highest number of people in terms of their average displacement, whereas 8 of them had an income of more than 10842. 98 individuals had a disposable income of less than

5421. 72 of them had less than 10842 but more than 5421 average disposable income. Thus, there is a huge increase of 100 individuals which had monthly disposable income of less than 1084. However, there is no change in the individuals' whose monthly disposable income is in the 10000's. There is also a reduction in the number of people having monthly disposable income from 232 to 170 in between 1034 to 10842.

Previously there was work and facilities available in an around Sabarmati river bed due to which there was less transportation cost. As the costs increased the disposable income decreased. The individuals who could save more than 1000 are not able to do so due to various problems like finding less work for few professions. For example kite maker, rakhi makers and domestic helpers. There was also a drastic reduction in family members going for work, especially females as the distance had increased and so had the traveling. All these factors have eventually lead to a reduction in average disposable income with most people in Vatwa who have shifted from the Sabarmati riverbed.

11. How many portions of the income were you able to save by the end of the month?

Pre Displacement:

0-10%	10-25%	25-40%	Above 40%
29.2%	47.9%	18.8%	4.1%

Post Displacement:

0-10%	10-25%	25-40%	Above 40%
91.7%	3.5%	4.8%	nil

Overall Analysis:

Out of People living on the Sabarmati riverbed, 352 people were able to save less than 10%, 16 were able to save between 10 to 25%, 16 were able to save between 25 to 40%, and none surveyed was able to save more than 40%. The majority of the people could save less than 10% of their income after displacement. There are various factors which can be responsible for it. Starting from the heavy increase in transportation costs, followed by the number of people earning in some families has also reduced. Women aren't allowed to go to work to far of

places. There are also expenses of paying to the sweepers, AMC for cleanliness, sometimes water expenses at the time of shortage. So even though the income might have increased it's not proportionate with the expenses which have lead to a heavy reduction in savings.

12. What amount of your income do you spend on different necessities:

Pre Displacement:

Statistical Analysis: The responses represents the proportion of income spent on basic necessities like food, rent, travelling expense, healthcare, education, clothing, electricity and others. Scale of 0-10 represent 20% ,10-20 represents 20 to 40% and so on.

The expenditure on food for 192 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 80 of them spend 20 to 40%, 72 of them 40 to 60% . , 15 of them spend 60 to 80% and 25 of them spend more than 80% of their income on food. The expenditure on rent for 192 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 8 of them spend 20 to 40%, 8 of them 40 to 60% and 16 of them spend more than 80% of their income on rent. The expenditure on travelling expense for 274 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 24 of them spend 20 to 40%, 15 of them 40 to 60%. and 8 of them spend more than 80% of their income on travelling expenses. The expenditure on healthcare for 200 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 48 of them spend 20 to 40% , 24 of them spend 60 to 80% and 24 of them spend more than 80% of their income on healthcare. The expenditure on education for 232 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 40 of them spend 20 to 40%, 8 of them 40 to 60%. and 8 of them spend more than 80% of their income on education. The expenditure on clothing for 208 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 104 of them spend 20 to 40%, 32 of them 40 to 60%. and 8 of them spend 60 to 80%. The expenditure on electricity for 256 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 56 of them spend 20 to 40%, 40 of them 40 to 60%. and 8 of them spend more than 80% of their income on electricity. The expenditure on others for 104 individuals is less than 20% of their income and 8 of them 40 to 60%.

Post Displacement:

The responses represent the proportion of income spent on basic necessities like food, rent, travelling expense, healthcare, education, clothing, electricity, and others. Scale of 0-10 represent 20% ,10-20 represents 20 to 40% and so on.

The expenditure on food for 96 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 168 of them spend 20 to 40%, 64 of them 40 to 60% . , 24 of them spend 60 to 80% and 24 of them spend more than 80% of their income on food. The expenditure on rent for 152 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 24 of them spend 20 to 40%, 16 of them 40 to 60%, 16 of them spend 60 to 80% and 8 of them spend more than 80% of their income on rent. The expenditure on travelling expense for 128 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 120 of them spend 20 to 40%, 48 of them 40 to 60%, 16 of them spend 60 to 80% and 56 of them spend more than 80% of their income on travelling expenses. The expenditure on healthcare for 184 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 72 of them spend 20 to 40% , 24 of them spend 40 to 60%, 16 of them spend 60 to 80% and 24 of them spend more than 80% of their income on healthcare. The expenditure on education for 208 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 48 of them spend 20 to 40%, 24 of them 40 to 60% and 16 of them spend between 60 to 80% of their income on education. The expenditure on clothing for 248 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 64 of them spend 20 to 40%, 24 of them 40 to 60%, 16 of them spend 60 to 80% and 8 of them spend 80% and more on clothing. The expenditure on electricity for 40 individuals is less than 20% of their income, 128 of them spend 20 to 40%, 176 of them 40 to 60%, 8 of them 60 to 80% and 32 of them spend more than 80% of their income on electricity. The expenditure on others for 96 individuals is less than 20%.

13. Are you able to cover all your expenses from your current income?

Yes	No
54.2%	45.8%

Statistical Analysis: We can infer that 54.2% of the sample i.e. 208 people agree that they are able to cover all the expenses and 45.8% of the sample i.e.176 people does not agree. We are able to get there are 45% of people who are not able to cover up all the expense. This helps us to know that how much poor the economic conditions of displaced people. 45% is a very high amount and it is not a very good sign from the economic point of view.

### Society and Surroundings

1. Rate the cleanliness status in the surroundings you live? (1 being extremely poor, 2 being poor, 3 being ok, 4 being good and 5 being excellent)

Scale	Frequency
1	48%
2	25%
3	10.4%
4	10.4%
5	6.2%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 48% of the people, i.e., 184 of them rated cleanliness (1); 25% of the people, i.e., 96 of them rated it (2); 10.4 % of the people, i.e., 40 of them rated it (3); 10.4% of the people, i.e., 40 of them rated it (4); and 6.2 % of the people, i.e., 24 of them rated it (5). It is visible that majority of the people aren't satisfied with the cleanliness in the surroundings where they live and it's a major concern for the safety of people from diseases. While, it can be seen that only a small chunk of people, almost 24 of them, believe that the cleanliness is excellent.

2. Do AMC vans come to collect garbage at your place? (Surrounding or locality?)

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	58.3%
No	41.7%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 58.3% of the people, i.e., 224 of the said yes and 41.7% of the people, i.e., 160 of them said no. From the above we get to know that majority of the people have agreed upon the fact that garbage collection vans do come to their surroundings and collect the garbage while, 160 out of the 384 respondents have said that garbage collections vans do not come. It can be said that 160 out of 384 is a big number and cannot be ignored and hence there is a problem of garbage collection in that area.

3. How frequently do the AMC vans come to collect the garbage?

Time Period	Frequency
Once a week	39.6%
Twice a week	14.6%
Thrice a week	2%
Everyday	18.8%

Never	25%
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Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 39.6% of the people, i.e., 152 people said that garbage collection vans come once in a week; 14.6% of the people, i.e., 56 people say that the vans come twice in a week; 2% of the people, i.e., 7 people have said that the vans come thrice a week; 18.8% of the people, i.e., 72 of them say that the vans come every day and 25% of the people, i.e., 96 of them say that the vans never come. It can be said that a good number of people say that garbage vans come once in a week which is not a good thing in terms of the health of the people as garbage shall be collected every day but only 72 of the people have said that they come for collection of garbage every day which is a small portion out of 384 respondents and hence practice of garbage collection every day is important from the aspect of health of people.

4. Does government provide schooling for the children of the community?

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	54.1%
No	45.9%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 54.1% of the people, i.e., 208 respondents agree to the fact that government provides schooling for the children; while, 45.9% of the people, i.e., 176 respondents, disagree with the fact that government provides schooling for the children. Majority of the people say that government provides schooling for children, which is a good thing as their expenses would be reduced if they admit their child in a government school but 45.9% of the people disagree with that fact and hence they've to find other sources of education which may be costlier or else they prefer not to send their children to school.

5. If above answer is no then, what is the other source?

Alternative Sources	Frequency
Do not study	46.2%
Private schools	38.5%
No children	15.4%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 176 respondents who said no, 46.2 % of them, i.e., 81 of them said that their children don't study; 38.5% of them, i.e., 67 of them said that they send their children to private schools and 15.4% of them, i.e., 27 of them don't have any child. A majority of the people have said that their children don't study which is indeed a big concern for everyone, because if children don't study, there's a

limited scope of their development and hence in future it would be difficult for them to find good jobs and hence government should look after proper schooling of children. While 38.5% of the respondents send their children to private schools which show that their parents have well understood the aspect of education in one's lives and hence send their children to schools through their expenditure would be higher than normal while 15.4% of the respondents don't have any child.

6. How do you dispose of your daily garbage?

Options	Frequency
AMC Dustbin	75%
Outside Colony	18.8%
Open areas of surroundings	6.3%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 75% of the people, i.e., 288 people say that they dispose off their garbage in AMC dustbins; 18.8% of the people, i.e., 72 of them say that they dispose off their garbage outside the colony and 6.3 of people, i.e., 24 of them say that they dispose off their garbage in the open areas of the surroundings. From the above data, it can be analysed that, most of the people dispose of their garbage in the AMC dustbins which are a good thing but to maintain proper sanitation all of them should throw the garbage in AMC dustbins. Though only a small portion of them throw the garbage in open or outside the colony, it can breed mosquitoes and hence causing various diseases, which are likely to increase their expenditure.

7. Do you have proper health and medical facilities in your area?

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 58.3% of the people, i.e., 224 people say that they've proper health and medical facilities in their area while 41.7% of the people, i.e., 160 of them say that they don't have proper health and medical facilities in their area. Proper medical facilities which are available nearby prove crucial to saving the lives of people. 224 people have said that they've proper medical facilities in their area which is a good number and a good thing but on the other hand, 160 of them don't have proper medical and health facilities which means in the times of diseases they've to go far away and hence increasing their transportation cost.

8. If yes, how far is it located from your place?

Proximity	Frequency
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4 km	51.9%
2 km	25.9%
200 ms	18.5%
15 km	3.7%

Statistical Analysis: Out of 224 people who said yes, 51.9% of the people, i.e., 116 of them say that the medical facilities are located 4 kilometres from their area; 25.9% of the people, i.e., 58 of them say that medical facilities are located 2 kilometres from their area, 18.5% of the people, i.e., 41 of them say that medical facilities are located just 200 metres from their area and 3.7% of the people, i.e., 8 of them say that proper medical facilities are located 15 kilometres away from their area. It can be said from the above data that medical facilities for most of the people are within the boundaries of 4 kilometres which is hence good but 8 people say that it is located 15 kilometres away from that area means that the medical facilities available to them are not as good as majority of the people think and hence the small chunk prefers to go to the far away option. The government should have a proper hospital in the areas nearby with all the medical necessities and hence reducing the burden of people from travelling 15 kilometres for medical facilities.

9. Do you use those medical facilities or you prefer any other sources for medical treatment?

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	54.2%
No	45.8%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 54.2% of the people, i.e., 208 people said yes that they use those medical facilities available to them while the rest 45.8% of them, i.e., 176 people said that they don't use those medical

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	58.3%
No	41.7%

facilities. It can be said that majority of the people use the medical facilities which are available to them which is a good thing but the lack of 176 respondents using those facilities raises a major concern about the reasons for not using them.

10. If no, then specify the other sources.

Sources	Frequency
Private Doctors	87.5%
Uncertified Doctors	12.5%

Statistical Analysis: Out of 176 respondents who said no, 87.5% of the people, i.e., 154 of them consult private doctors and the rest 12.5%, i.e.,



22 of them have consulted uncertified doctors. Private Doctors normally charge higher fees than the doctors of government hospitals and hence consulting a private doctor confronts them with higher expenses and the other option is consulting uncertified doctors which is highly dangerous as a patient's health is at serious risk if not given proper medication and hence, the government should provide with proper medical facilities.

**11. What is the main building material?**

Analysis: 100% of the people have said that their building material is concrete. It is good that government has provided proper and safe structures to the people living there.

**12. How many rooms are there in your house? (including living room)**

Statistical Analysis: 100% of the people have said that they have 2 rooms in their house including the living room. The government has tried to provide a proper and secure housing facilities to make for the loss people had while shifting, also providing a bathroom, a kitchen, and a small washing area.

**13. Do you receive domestic water in your house?**

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	76.1%
No	23.9%

Statistical Analysis: Out of 384 respondents, 76.1% of the people, i.e., 292 of them said that they receive water in their house while 23.9% of the people, i.e., 92 of them said that they didn't receive domestic water. Water in today's world is the simplest of the necessities which you get without asking for it. It is surprising to know that still, 23.9% of the respondents don't receive domestic water in their house making the situation difficult for them. And hence, the government should look at the proper availability of water in those areas.

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	60.4%
No	39.6%

**14. Do you have any problems with water supply?**

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 87.5% of them, i.e., 336 of the people have problems with water supply while 12.5% of them, i.e., 48 of them don't face any problems with water supply. The majority of respondents said that they've problems with water supply which cannot be appreciated at all as it's a basic necessity which should be available to everyone without any problems while a small chunk of the people say that they don't have problems regarding water supply.

**15. If yes, then what are the problems that you face in the water supply?**

(where 0 to 5 is 50, 5 to 10 is 100, 10 to 15 is 150, 15 to 20 is 200, 20 to 25 is 250, 25 to 30 is 300 and 30 to 35 is 350)

Problem	Frequency
Water cuts	41.9%
Not clean water	86%
Expensive water	25.6%
Problem of accessibility	7%
Miscellaneous Problems	11.6%

Statistical Analysis: Out of 336 people who face the problem of water supply, the problems with water supply are Water cuts which has been experienced by 41.9% of the people, i.e., 140 people; Not clean water which has been experienced by 86% of the people, i.e., 288 people; Expensive water which has been experienced by 25.6% of the people, i.e., 86 people ; problem of accessibility with water which has been experienced by 7% of the people, i.e., 24 people and some miscellaneous problems experienced by 11.6% of the people, i.e., 39 people. There are multiple responses to most of the people. The biggest problem as said by most of the people in here is the problem of water. The water is available for just 2 hours and day and hence it becomes extremely difficult for them to fill up, store and use that throughout the day. Also, the water is not clean, expensive as they've to pay 20 rupees a month for that. The government has to look after this problem of water as its first priority.

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	87.5%
No	12.5%

**16. Do you have sufficient Street Lights in your area?**

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents,

Rating	Frequency
1	47%
2	14%
3	9%
4	15%
5	15%

60.4% of the people, i.e., 232 people have said that they've sufficient street lights in their area while 39.6% of the people, i.e., 152 of them have said that they don't have sufficient street lights in their area. Street lights are important for any area as in the night. Most of the people have agreed that they've sufficient street lights in their area but 152 of the respondents have said that they don't have sufficient street lights in their area which creates a problem for people in the night.

17. Do you people know about Sadbhavana Chowki?

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	85.4%
No	14.6%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 384 respondents, 85.4% of the people, i.e., 328 people know about sadbhavana chowki while 14.6% of the people, i.e., 56 of the respondents don't know about that. Most of the people know about the nearest police station while it is surprising to know that some of them don't know about it as living in any area, you need to know about the help which you can get and police are meant to help the people but some of them don't know about it,.

18. Have you ever taken any help from Sadbhavana Chowki?

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	29.2%
No	70.8%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 328 people who know about sadbhavana chowki, 70.8% of the people, i.e., 232 people have never taken help from there while 29.2% of the people, i.e., 96 people, have taken help from there. To live in communal spaces and government allotted areas

like these with problems, you need to take help from the police as they're meant to serve the public. While most of them haven't taken any help from the police, it seems that some of them have approached the police for help.

19. If yes, then how was your experience with the police there?

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 96 people who have taken help from sadbhavana chowki, 47% of them, i.e., 45 people have rated 1 which means being extremely poor; 14% of them, i.e., 14 of them have rated 2 which means being poor; 9% of them, i.e., 9 people have rated it 3 which means being ok; 15% of them, i.e., 14 of them have rated the experience 4 which means being good and again 15% of them, i.e., 14 people have rated the experience being 5 which means being excellent. It can be visible from the above data that most of the people didn't have a good experience with the police over there which is not a good thing as it is expected out of a police to help and they're meant to help.

20. If No, then please state the reason for not using the same?

Reason	Frequency
Never needed	60.6%
Not effective	30.3%
Police created more problems	9.1%

Statistical Analysis: Out of the 232 people who hadn't taken any help from sadbhavana chowki, 60.6% of the people, i.e., 140 people never had to use that help; 30.3% of the people, i.e., 70 people said that they weren't effective and 9.1% of the people, i.e., 22 of them said that police created more problems for them. It is good that most of the people didn't had to take the help from the police as they didn't need it but also, it can be seen that some people didn't take help because they felt or they'd heard that the police weren't effective or they created more problems when addressed and hence which hinders people to ask for help.

**Social Integration**

8. Do you think you have good relations with people who are living around you?

Yes	97.9%
No	2.1%

Statistical Analysis: We can infer that 97.9% of the sample i.e 376 people have good relation with the people living around them and 2.1% of the people

i.e 8 people don't have a good relationship with the people. We get to know that most of the people living there maintain a good relationship with the person living around them which shows that people maintain a peaceful social relationship. This has created a very positive social integration between them.

- If No, then please specify a reason?  
Analysis: 0% of the people said that they didn't have good relations with the people around them. Good relations are satisfactory and hence, these seem to be good statistics.

9. Did your household have any disputes with another household in the past?

Yes	81.3%
No	18.8%

Statistical Analysis: It is inferred that 81.3% of the sample i.e 312 people told that they don't have any dispute with another household in the past and 18.8% of the sample i.e 72 people told that they had disputes with another household in the past. We get to know that most of the people did not have any disputes which show that this moment had lead towards safe and stable society by expanding and strengthening conditions of social integration.

10. If "Yes" what was the reason, how was it resolved? Please specify.

If they had disputes with another household most of the people i.e 60% of the people resolved the dispute through mutual understanding and interpersonal understanding and they did not go to sadbhavna chowki for their matters. This shows that the moment has lead to peaceful group cohesiveness between them.

11. What problems do you generally face in living with people from the different community?

Insecurity due to theft	87.5%
Insecurity due to Violence and Physical Assault	68.8%
Cooking of Veg. / NonVeg. Items	2.1%
People from another caste	20.8%
People are strangers there	37.5%
Other	8.3%

Statistical Analysis: We can infer that 87.5% of the sample i.e. 336 people feel that Insecurity

due to theft; 68.8% of the sample i.e. 264 feel that they have an Insecurity due to Violence and Physical Assault; 2.1% of the sample i.e 8 people feel that they had problems because of Cooking of Veg. / Non Veg. Items; 20.8% of the people from the sample i.e 80 people feel that they had problems because there are people from another caste; 37.5% of the sample i.e. 144 people feel that they have problems because people are strangers there; 8.3% of the sample i.e. 31 people in that some feel that they had no problems and some feel that they had problems because people of drunk people. We get to know that most of the people face a problem because of theft in that area which is leading to not a safe and stable environment. There is lot of cases of violence and physical assault in that area which shows that people there does not maintain peaceful social relationship and on the other side we are also able to infer from the previous question that people doesn't have disputes with other and maintain good relationship this shows that people don't have any dispute but there is violence in that area. There are lots of people i.e. around 80 people which feel that there is a problem because there are a lot of strangers and people from other caste living in their neighborhoods which is leading to a disstrengthening condition of social integration.

12. Did you face similar problems while living at Sabarmati Riverbed?

Yes	81.3%
No	18.8%

Statistical Analysis: We infer that 81.3% of the sample i.e. 312 people face a similar problem which they faced in Sabarmati Riverbed and 18.8% of the sample i.e. 72 people does not face a similar problem which they faced in Sabarmati Riverbed. We get to know that problem that people are facing are the same problem but the intensity of the problem has increased which is affecting the life of the people and making it difficult to the people to attain peaceful relations between them.

13. What are the changes that have happened in the behavior of people after shifting from Sabarmati to Vatwa?

People were strangers	63.2%
Because people react to our religion and not us as human	28.9%
There is no socialization	42.1%
Other	18.4%

Statistical Analysis: From the above data we are able to infer that 63.2% of the people i.e. 243 people feel that changes that happened in the behavior were because the people were strangers; 28.9% of sample i.e. 111 feel that is because people react to our religion and not us as human; 42.1% of sample i.e. 167 people feel that is because there is no socialization; 18.4% of the sample i.e. 71 people in that some people feel that is because in that area people are inculcated with bad habits and everyone is having bad influence. We get to know that 63.2% people feel that change in the behavior is because people are a stranger in their neighbor this is because people consent on the location of the displacement were not taken care which causes difficult to people to maintain good relations with other people. A lot of people also believes that this is because people discriminate other people on the basis of their caste which has caused a sense of social exclusions between them.

**Asset ownership and Homelessness**

1. What was the ownership status of the house while you lived beside Sabarmati Riverbed?

Owner	86%
Rented	12%
Illegally	2%

Statistical Analysis: The above data shows the information about the ownership of the houses when they used to live beside Sabarmati Riverbed. It is shown that around 86% of the total people i.e. 330 people had the houses in their name; they were the owners of the houses they were living in. Around 12% of the total people under survey i.e., 46 people were living on rent at the houses. Around 2% i.e. 8 people were living their illegally. The majority of the people were the owners of their own houses. The people said that though they had 'kutcha' houses at Sabarmati riverbed, they felt empowered having their own houses. The ones who used to live on rent had no complaints or grievances living over there because they believed that everything was genuine to them then.

2. On what basis were the houses allocated to all?

Randomly	82.6%
Other	17.4%

Statistical Analysis: From the above graph we can infer that 82.6% of the sample i.e. 317 people say that they were allocated the houses randomly and other 17.4% of the sample i.e. 67 people that they were not allotted randomly. We get to know that government allocated the houses on the randomly level it was based on draw. None of the people were asked and then given the house but some people wanted to go to Vatwa and they have got the house in Vatwa which is approximately 17.4% of the people from the sample.

3. What is the ownership status of your house in Vatwa?

Owner	81.86%
Rented	14.32%
Illegally	2%
Live Randomly	2%

Statistical Analysis: The above data provides information about the ownership status of the houses in Vatwa. From the survey of 384 people in Vatwa, it was found that 81.68% i.e. 313 people were the owner of their own house, 14.32% i.e. 55 people lived there on rent, 2% i.e. 8 people lived their illegally and 2% i.e. 8 people lived randomly in Vatwa. The analysis as per the survey shows that majority of the people still have the ownership of their houses in Vatwa but the number of people being the owners of their houses has been reduced by 17 this was because of the way in which they were shifted. They responded everything happened to them was too sudden because of this many couldn't make out what they should do for getting the ownership, where should they go for the same. This made them live on rent after getting shifted to Vatwa. Few people claimed that they put many efforts but weren't redressed.

5. If you are the owner, did the government provide you with legal papers of the house?

Yes	73.44%
No	26.56%

Statistical Analysis: The following data provides the information of whether the people were provided with legal documents of their houses in Vatwa. The survey showed that nearly 26.56% i.e. 102 people out of 384 were not provided with any legal documents and around 73.44% i.e. 282 people out of 384 were provided with the legal documents of the houses. It is very important from the security point of view, to have



the legal papers of your house. To our surprise, 102 people out of 384 weren't provided with any legal documents of their houses in Vatwa. The reasons behind this were the unawareness of the people because of less education and few those who tried to have it couldn't get it because of the fear of asking from 'Aaghevaans' leaders this is because they don't want to get into any trouble and so forth. Though majority of the people had the documents, the people who didn't have couldn't be ignored in this matter for being a minority.

6. Do you prefer living in the newly allotted houses or would prefer to live the life of slums that you used to live before near Sabarmati Riverbed? Please explain Yes and No.

Yes	91.7%
No	8.3%

Statistical Analysis: From the survey we get to infer that the people would prefer to live at Sabarmati riverbed rather than Vatwa. The survey showed that nearly 91.7% of the people preferred Sabarmati Riverbed whereas only 8.3% of the people preferred to live at Vatwa. The majority of the people have the preference to live at Sabarmati Riverbed. The major reason that we found during the survey was the emotional element of the people attached. Many people responded to this question on the basis of their emotions and their attachments which they had with their life at Sabarmati Riverbed. We also might conclude that people's are resistance to change. Some people just couldn't adapt to the change.

**Perceptions Regarding Sabarmati Riverfront**

1. Have you ever visited Sabarmati riverfront?

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	84%
No	16%

Statistical Analysis: The data shows the proportion of the people (currently living in Vatwa) who visited Sabarmati Riverfront after displacement. The pie chart shows that nearly 16% of the total people i.e. 61 people put of 384 said that they haven't visited Sabarmati Riverfront yet. On the other hand, around 84% of the total people i.e., 323 people out of 384 said that they have visited Sabarmati Riverfront. From the data collected, it is clear that majority of the people residing in Vatwa visited Sabarmati Riverfront. The people who visited Sabarmati Riverfront

gave the reasons that Sabarmati Riverfront comes in the way of their workplace, few worked really near Sabarmati Riverfront as a part of continuing their old jobs.

However, the perception of these people isn't positive for the Sabarmati Riverfront project. Though the connective routes of Sabarmati Riverfront have made the transportation easier, the people of Vatwa put more weight to their emotions and perceptions and thereby aren't much satisfied with this project.

2. If yes, then how many times have you visited that place?

Number of times	Frequency
Once a month	49%
Twice a month	10%
Thrice a month	5%
More than thrice a month	18%
Never	18%

Statistical Analysis: The data shows how frequently the people of Vatwa visit the Sabarmati Riverfront. The pie chart shows that nearly 49% of the total people visit Sabarmati Riverfront once in a month, 10% visit twice in a month, 5% thrice in a month, 18% of the people have never visited and 18% of the people are the ones who visit more than thrice in a month. We get to know that most of the people visit Sabarmati Riverfront once in a month which shows that after so many years they are still attached to their homes and they still wanted to go back there.

3. Do you support Sabarmati Riverfront Project?

Yes/No	Frequency
Yes	43%
No	57%

Statistical Analysis: The data shows the proportion of the people (currently living in Vatwa) who visited Sabarmati Riverfront. The pie chart shows that nearly 43% of the total people i.e. 165 people put of 384 said that they support Sabarmati Riverfront. On the other hand, around 57% of the total people i.e., 219 people out of 384 said that they don't support the Sabarmati Riverfront. From the survey, it was found that majority of the people don't support the Sabarmati Riverfront Project because they feel that because of this project they are suffering. They had to leave their homes even though they didn't have the willingness to do so. They have to face other problems like their business got affected adversely, the education of their chil-

dren got affected, the cost of transportation for some increased. Some people don't support it because they feel disappointed as the government has not provided them with the things they had promised to. Never the less, there were also people who supported Sabarmati Riverfront because they agreed that it would add to the beauty of the city and it would be safer for them to live in Vavta when it comes to the threat of flood during monsoon.

4. In No, Then please state reason. Also, tell us what do you think about Sabarmati Riverfront as a Project to beautify city?

Analysis: Here, the motive was to know what people thought about the Sabarmati Riverfront Project if they didn't support it what is the reason for the same, whether the people consider the Sabarmati Riverfront as adding up to the beautification of the city or rather considering it as a curse to them. The survey provided us with many reasons of why people didn't support Sabarmati Riverfront Project.

The reasons behind not supporting the Sabarmati Riverfront Project were mainly based on the people's emotional elements. The people said that the Sabarmati Riverfront Project was very insensitive to their emotions and feelings. The various reasons that the people gave for the same include that it represents their broken houses, the project is built on the graves of their memories and emotions, demolishing the 'homes', they had to lose their business, home, everything for nothing but to live a life like a hell, etc. However, though very few but there were also people who agreed that this project added a lot to the beautification of the city and if this project wouldn't have been undertaken, many would have lost their houses due to the fear of flood. Many agreed that they personally feel that Sabarmati Riverfront is a very nice and a calm place in the entire city of Ahmedabad. But the fact that only handful people gave positive inference about the project though they were also suffering.

## Findings

Due to issue of commutation and long working hours, women don't work and stay at home

- As a provision of new flats, every family has to pay a sum of 67,000 rupees in outstanding installments. However, it is not manageable due to drastic decrease in saving due to increased expenditure and poor sources of income

- Nearly 84% of people didn't receive the required help from AMC while shifting to Vatwa. There is a lot of jobless population in vatwa which wasn't so near Sabarmati river bed.

- People felt a sense of insecurity due to Brawls and violence happening more often in Vatwa. Moreover, a contradicting behavior was observed as nearly all families had good relations with each other but all of them faced brawls and violence.

- Government and AMC provided proper infrastructure facilities including concrete flats, proper domestic water supply. But the majority of them have a problem with high electricity bill and dirty drinking water. Few of them who faced water cuts found water expensive.

- A separate police Chowki with the name of Sadhbhavna Chowki was provided to people for safety and security. Most of them never used it while the people who used it found the police inactive. There are cases of physical harassment by the police.

- The majority of the people in Vatwa prefer to go back and live their life in the slums. The reasons vary from people of the same community, secured jobs and businesses resulting into a peaceful atmosphere.

- Most of the people have visited Sabarmati riverfront and found it beautiful and something that would represent Ahmedabad city. While there were an equal number of people who didn't support the riverfront projects they could see their pain and sufferings and have memories attached to their houses.

- The government has provided good medical facilities as well as a school but people are either not aware of it or they prefer not using it.

- On an average, there were 6 people in a family while only two people were working as the rests were either students or housewives due to which the total family income which decreased drastically after displacement.

- Most of the family income came from wages/salaries while few of them had their own business like street vendors and auto rickshaw owners/drivers. And Even after displacement, the majority of them continued their old job while around 25% of the total respondents had to change their jobs. Out of 25% respondents, nearly 47.4% didn't find any job satisfaction due to low payments and increase in distance to work they were required to travel.

•There were an equal number of respondents who could cover and who couldn't cover their expenses out of the income they earned.

## Recommendations

After analyzing the findings and understanding the root cause of various problems occurring in the life of displaced communities, the team has suggested the following findings for various stakeholders:

For Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Government and SRFDCL (Sabarmati Riverfront Development Corporation limited)

•Awareness Campaigns focusing upon promoting harmony and socialization and making people understand the way of accessing basic services: Many people in Vatwa didn't know about the government healthcare facilities, AMC garbage collections bins and Government schools located nearby Vatwa. The government should introduce awareness campaigns that can be undertaken by students of various colleges, which focuses on promoting all government services and also a healthy and society oriented environment. The success of the campaign can be easily determined as the people living there, are very interactive with people who come from outside to help them and want to raise their standard of living.

•Work from Home for Women: Nearly all the household had women who could not go to work because of the household works. If facility of work from home could be introduced to women of Vatwa community then there will be more income that will flow into their house. NGO like SEWA has a very strong network of women working from home and supporting the livelihood of their families. Collaboration with them will do wonders here.

•Social Integration through activities: NGO can play a very important and effective part in promoting social integration among people of different communities. Organizing and conducting events that involve more and more communities and ask them to unite and act together.

•Encouraging productive leaders from communities: They are a few people from such families who are trying to do good for the people of the community. A special recognition to these people can be given and they can be appointed as leaders for all the productive activities that will be carried out for the displaced people of Vatwa.

•Reviewing Committees appointed for the welfare of displaced families: Government should review all the committees who are involved in promoting welfare in such displaced families. A bifocal review can be done by making committee first submit a report of the current status of water supply, electricity, etc. of places where these displaced people are shifted and asking them to correct all of them.

•Extend BRTS Infrastructure to Vatwa to promote development: Government in their urban planning can include The underdeveloped area of Vatwa to have BRTS stations. This will not only improve the transportation but will also attract more industries and development in that area, which will result in the creation of more jobs and business opportunities in and around the area.

•Building Proper Parks and Playgrounds within Society: Areas which are dirty and are prone to the garbage that is thrown in open can be converted into small parks and playgrounds that can help the people enjoy those place and will also reduce them to litter unnecessarily. This can also trigger interaction between people who are now unwilling to talk to each other.

## Conclusion

The research turned out to be an eye opener as the analysis indicated the findings which framed government, AMC, SRFDCL and displaced communities as stakeholders who were equally contributed to this process. However, each of the parties was equally at fault. The reason for the poor socio-economic growth of these displaced families was not only due to certain actions that were taken up by the government or AMC but also canvassed the fault of displaced families who resisted change and failed to visualize new opportunities for them. After reviewing a wide range of research papers which were presented and published on displaced communities of Ahmedabad, we came to know about the role of AMC, SRFDCL and government in structuring displacement as a whole. There were many papers which argued that the plight of displaced people is a result of municipal politics that was played by AMC and SRFDCL while other papers presented the true picture of the life of people after displaced families. Many research papers highlighted the carelessness of government in carrying out the displacement under R&R policy which shaped the poor socio-economic structure of affected families. Moreover, through our personal interviews and research survey, we

confronted findings that talked about the carelessness which was shown by the displaced communities that also formed a part of poor displacements.

Development-induced displacement is inevitable and surely affects the social fabric of displaced people. The government and concerned stakeholders ensured proper compensation of their land but couldn't provide a proper social integration base to the displaced people. The research interviewed lawyers and journalists who talked about government facilitating spatial segmentation of people according to the communities, caste or religion which government did intentionally to avoid community conflict between them. But this facilitated an environment of spatial segmentation that led to creations of societies like Hindustan and Pakistan in Vatwa. The research overall projected a drastic change in the socio-economic status of people as they suffered from the loss of jobs and businesses and livelihood. They also had to face the wrath of increased expenses and could not afford a proper standard of living. Moreover, families living in Vatwa were equally responsible for the lack of cleanliness and environment that has been created in the society. The team identified the role of the third party as a solution to this problem. Citing the success of some earlier policies for displaced communities in different places across countries and states, we suggested introducing and encouraging the role of NGO in promoting and initiating different productive activities in these places. A good amount of funds should also be invested in awareness campaigns that can be carried out by the government to make people aware of basic health and education services for their families.

### Limitations

- The data's accuracy is only limited to the sample population considered for the primary data collection.
- The group has only taken into consideration the confounding factors during the experiment which are:
  - There was hesitation while the family member(s) were answering our questionnaire
  - Personal biases of respondent while answering the questions.
  - There can be inaccuracy in depicting the right income of each family pre-displacement as most of the families found it difficult to estimate the accurate income.
  - The outcome of the research is to the best of the groups' efforts.

- The research may have missed out several points, which were not considered due to time constraints.

### Future Scope for Research

Our Research gave us an overview of the socio-economic impact of Sabarmati Riverfront on the life of the displaced families who are living in Vatwa. There were many things that we as a group identified and could not study further due to time constraints.

The group identified the following research scope that needs to be studied in context of displaced communities:

1. It is very important to study the role of financial institutions in the life of displaced people as they require high financial support to run their households and cover their expenses.
2. A Study could be done on different roles that NGOs can play in improving the life of such displaced communities in Ahmedabad city.
3. An ethnographic study can be facilitated to understand different ways of bringing together communities living in such displaced settlements. This will help the concerned stakeholders to take healthy actions for enhancing social integration among people of different communities.

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