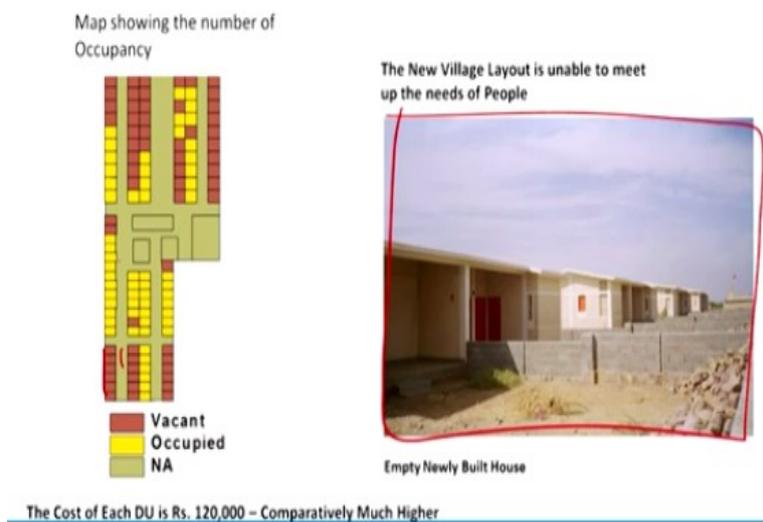


More than 80% of the houses were totally damaged by 2001 earthquake. The reconstructions, so this was the existing before the earthquake that was the layout and this was the newly located village layout. You can see here that these yellow colours are abandoned places and some people who do not have any land rights in this area, no land rights, they do not have any formal land rights and many people they did not relocate it.

They developed their; build their own house in their own, some people only a minor group of people, they did not relocate it, only a minor group in dark maroon, they were relocated.

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This is the number of occupancy in the new, you can see these new constructed house is lying empty, the cost of dwelling units was 1 lakh 20,000 Indian rupees according to that time comparatively much higher. So, most of the houses are vacant, only yellow part you can occupied and you can see here that many people did not actually relocate it to the newly constructed house because it is a totally different layout and people did not accept that one.

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Health Centre was Built - but nobody using

Educational Facilities
 A primary cum Secondary school had been built

Telecommunication
 It is still absent at new site, but some people in older settlement have this facility

Electricity
 The Whole relocated site had been electrified

Panchayat Office:
 Panchayat building has been reconstructed

They have health center but, people are not using that. Ayurvedic health centre also, this is not used by the people, the schools are there is primarily; primary school, this is working well, people are using it, people are sending their kids there, panchayat office is rebuilt, electricity installed, telecommunication system was installed.

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Constructed own house

Those who moved to new settlement, have not got the full ownership of House. It has been given as a Lease

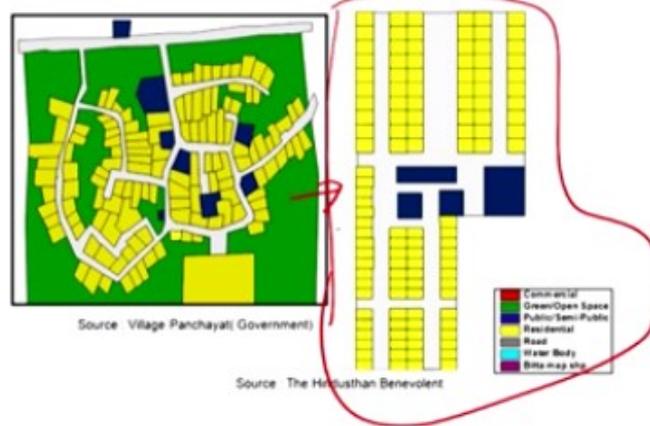
Still live in temporary shelter

Unoccupied houses

Constructions; those who are rich they did not relocate better off and they build their own house in the damaged side, some people who did not have the land tenure rights, they constructed temporary houses or got a temporary houses and remaining there, they were not included into the reconstruction projects and the newly constructed projects remain unoccupied.

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Old Settlement . Hajapar Village



Because, these people preferred to live together, they did not like this new iron-grid pattern of layout, it was done by the Hindustan Benevolent.

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<p>Peoples Involvement/Self Help In Various Aspects</p>	<p>Land :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Govt Had provided land for new site. <input type="checkbox"/> Villagers did not give any land 	<p>Women Participation</p> <p>No participation of women any phase of reconstruction</p>
<p>Training Programme</p> <p>No training programme were organized</p>	<p>Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No contribution by the villagers 	
<p>Allocation of Financial Assistance</p> <p>The financial assistance for reconstruction had been directly given to the NGO</p> <p>All the houses affected by earthquake had been taken under this scheme. But those who have not formal land rights were not included under this programme</p>	<p>Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Villagers did not contribute any labour. <input type="checkbox"/> Villager labour force were also not utilized 	<p>Cost: Cost is high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Rs. 1 lakh in case of 40sq mt/d U <input type="checkbox"/> Rs 80000 in case of 30sq mt-D U
<p>Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The villagers were not involved with any part of reconstruction and they did not have any coice to take decision 	<p>Building Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No Utilization of locally available building materials. <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor brought the building materials from outside. 	<p>Organization</p> <p>NGO and Sarpanch Monitor the reconstruction work, But majority of the decision was taken by NGO</p>
	<p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Entirely by the NGO 	
	<p>Time:</p> <p>The whole project had been completed 1 year and 2 months</p>	

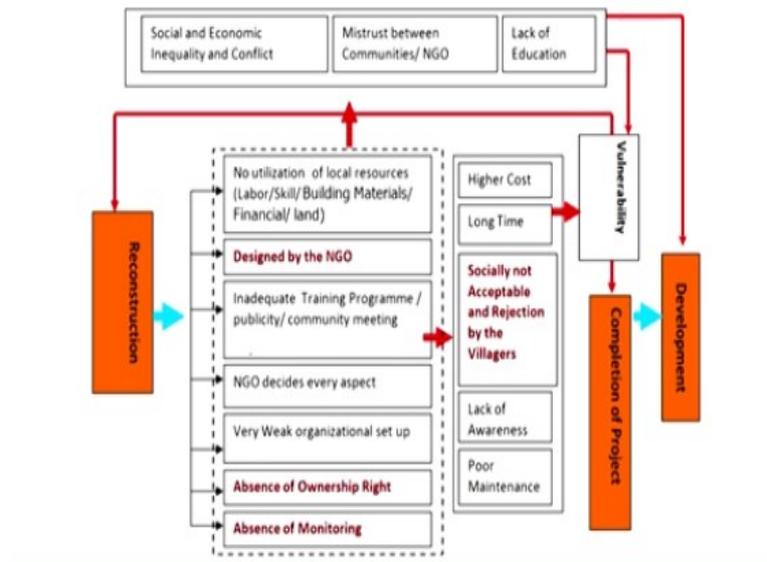
There was no training program, allocation of financial assistance given to the NGO directly and decision makings, villages were not involved into the decision-making process, government has provided the land for new site, villagers did not share any part of that, no contribution for the villagers financially, they did not contribute any labour for the reconstructions.

Building materials; all building materials for these reconstructions were locally available building materials, contractor bought the building materials from outside, entirely designed by the NGO without any involvement of the people and it took 1 year 2 months to finish this

project, women participations was not there and cost was Rs.1 lakh in case of 40 square meter dwelling unit and Rs. 80,000 in case of 30 square meter houses.

And organizations; NGO and Sarpanch monitored the reconstruction work but majority of the decision was taken by NGO.

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So, what do we see here that no utilisations of local resources designed by the NGO, no training program, NGO decide every aspect; very weak organizational setup and absence of ownership right, people refuse this one and absence of monitoring also. As a result, this project was very high cost and took some time but it was most way that socially not accepted, it was rejected by the villages and the project did not help to enhance people's awareness and the houses are poorly maintained.

So, actually that is increasing their vulnerability, mistrust between communities and NGOs and lack of education, so this had in case of contracted driven approach.

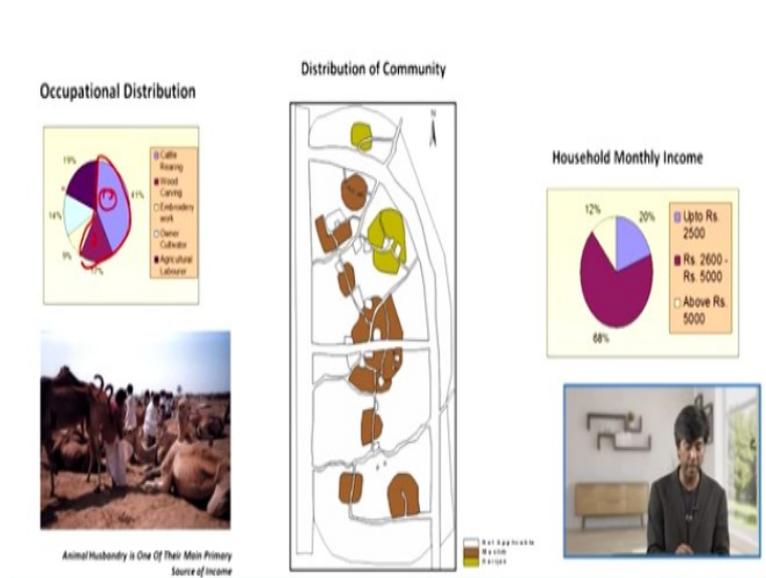
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Type - II Communit-NGO Partnership Approach



In community NGO partnership approach, we have Ludiya village, there is 100 kilometer north from Bhuj, area is around 5 square kilometer, total population is 1800 mainly by Harijans and Muslims population comprised by literacy rate was 35%, there also occupation was animal husbandry, wood carving and cultivations.

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You can see that most of the people are involved in cattle rearing and wood cravings, so 50% of them are in cattle rearing and animal husbandry and some are also involved in agriculture around 20% of populations. And distribution of community also, you can see that there is a segregations that Harijans are there and here are the Muslims populations, these two communities and there is a poor community basically around Indian rupees 2500 to 5000, this shared the entire pie almost 90%.

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