

**STATUS REPORT ON REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF COMMUNAL
VIOLENCE IN GUJRAT IN THE YEAR A PRELIMINARY 2002**

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**CONSTITUTED BY
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

**A STUDY BASED ON UN GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED
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INTRODUCTION

Gujarat witnessed one of the worst violations of human rights after the burning of train at Godhra, allegedly by Muslims fundamentalist forces on 27th Feb, 2002. The brutality and sexual violence committed has been unprecedented. This game of social, economical, political and moral annihilation of Muslim community continued for months even as the state stood as a mute spectator to this looting, arsoning, killing, sexual violence against its own citizen. There was total break down of civil society. Mobs instigated by the local politicians took the entire law enforcement machinery in their hands. The Government of Gujarat not only displayed a partisan attitude but also justified this organised communal attacks by stating that "*every action has an equal and opposite reaction*". It was a dark day for Indian democracy. The government of Gujarat failed to discharge its elementary constitutional obligation, viz., protecting the life, liberty and properties of its citizens, irrespective of their caste, religion or community.

At the peak of the violence more than 2 lakh people, who were forced to leave their houses and to live in relief camps, which were run by Muslim Relief Committees across 6 districts and in the cities of Ahmedabad & Baroda, where state government was providing partial relief facilities like food, water and the rest was organized by the committee themselves. With no hope of, proper resettlement and rehabilitation, thousands of families were rendered homeless and were stopped from going back to their original place of residence due to continuous threat. A few voluntary agencies along with local relief committees created alternative sites for their interim rehabilitation. These were hastily constructed semi-permanent shelters and even as late as in 2005, reports of people still living in tents in Sabarkantha and Panchmahal districts were coming in (**Photographs of one such camp has been annexed as Annexure-4**). The state government was taking no initiative for resettlement of these displaced persons either to their original place habitant or was it supporting the existing semi-permanent shelter for their long-term rehabilitation. In spite of several requests to the government, the state government took a stand that all affected persons have been adequately rehabilitated. Even if we go by the claims made by the state government in different forums, total damage to property during riots comes around Rs.687 crores and total financial assistance in terms of rehabilitation, to the victims comes around to Rs.121.85 crores. However, the perception of the civil society about total property loss during riots is far more than the government claim.

State government has given following figures of rehabilitation under different heads of assistance, loan and subsidies;

1. Housing Assistance	- Rs. 29.68 crores
2. Assistance for rebuilding earning assets	- Rs. 8.96 crores
3. Rehabilitation of small business (loan)	- Rs. 10.49 crores
4. Subsidy for small business	- Rs. 1.56 crores
5. Soft loans	- Rs. 4.32 crores
6. Loans for industries/ Shops/ Hotels	- Rs. 61.05 crores
7. Subsidy for the above	- Rs. 5.79 crores

Total **- Rs. 121.85 crores**

Total financial assistance *as loan works out to Rs.75.86 crores* and *as subsidy works out to Rs. 5.79 crores*. However above mentioned total i.e. Rs.121.85 crores does not include financial assistance by way of ration, medicines, etc provided to various relief camps in the initial months, cash-doles to those not living in camps, compensation to the kin's of deceased, financial assistance for loss of house hold goods, financial assistance to those who got injured etc. Since all these would come under the head Relief so financial assistance under these heads have not been included in the Rehabilitation figure.

Even if we take the total loss of property during riots around Rs. 687 crores then the financial assistance provided by the state government as stated above comes around 17.7 % of the total property loss. And if we exclude loans from above mentioned financial assistance then total government assistance comes around Rs.46 crores only, that is around 7% of the total property loss. This wide gap between state position of adequate financial assistance towards the rehabilitation of victims and actual assistance received by the victims from the state government created a need for reality check.

National Human Rights Commission *suo-motu* took cognizance of the issue of inadequate rehabilitation provided by the state government to the victims of the communal riot and passed an order on 07/05/03 for monitoring the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of victims / families. Pursuant to that order Special Rapporteur and other members of monitoring committee asked Centre For Social Justice, Ahmedabad to conduct a preliminary study, based on United Nations Guiding Principles of Internally Displaced, and prepare a status report on rehabilitation of victims of communal violence in the year 2002 so as to provide a basic idea about the conditions in which, these internally displaced people are living before going into a comprehensive study on the status of rehabilitation of the victims of communal violence in Gujarat in the year 2002. Accordingly, a preliminary status report was prepared.

A Report of the Internally Displaced in Gujarat Due To Communal violence 2002 March – 2004 July

Internal displacement in the Indian context

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

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

“Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.” Guiding principles on Internal Displacement
Introduction: Scope and purpose

In these circumstances, basic Humanitarian law and Human rights law dictates that these people are entitled to appropriate reparation. For the internally displaced it would mean their re-allocation when absolutely necessary as well as appropriate and just compensation for the loss, and an opportunity to re-build their lives so they may pursue a decent livelihood with dignity. These values are espoused in the theme of the preamble, fundamental rights and directive principles of State. As Stated by the Honourable Supreme Court of India:

“The last condition is rehabilitation which is not only about providing food, clothes or shelter it is also about extending support to re-build livelihood by ensuring necessary amenities of life. Rehabilitation of the oustees is a logical corollary of ‘Article 21’¹¹. The oustees should be in a better position to lead a decent life and earn livelihood in the rehabilitated locations.”¹²

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

¹¹ Right to life

¹² N.D Jayal Vs Union of India, (2004) 9 SCC 362

Keeping in view the basic principles articulated by the Constitution, it is imperative that the plight of the displaced is acknowledged and recognized as a status that invokes certain inalienable and redeemable rights. Since there are no guidelines set by the Government within the territory of India which could give us a framework to argue the rights of the displaced we referred to the Guiding principles of Internally Displaced which has been developed on the basic theme embedded in Humanitarian Law and Universal declaration of Human rights.

The Guiding Principles do not have the status of a legally binding international document; rather, they are an accumulation of consensuses in international humanitarian and human rights law. They are drawn from many treaties to which India is a party, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. As such, they constitute the bare minimum action a country can take when its citizens face a situation of internal displacement.

Nor are they an imposition on State Sovereignty. Francis M. Deng, the UN representative on internally displaced persons has aptly described the central tenet of the Guiding Principles as “sovereignty as responsibility.” A Government maintains its right to sovereignty only when it is able to protect its most vulnerable populations. In demanding that Government of India act justly towards displaced people in the State of Gujarat, we are not undermining Sovereignty; rather, we are asking that the Government to live up to the responsibilities that are inherent in its mandate to rule and central to its standing in the international community.

The current policy of allowing the individual State to exercise its discretion in such matters has distinct consequences. It has meant that in cases like the Narmada Dam Sardar Sarovar Project, oustees were provided with five acres of land apiece, in addition to other benefits; while in cases like the Gujarat communal violence, where the Government has been apathetic and in some cases downright hostile, the internally displaced get nothing but obstacles and harassment when a claim for compensation/rehabilitation is made even as per norms set by the State Government. In the absence of a proper guideline for the internally displaced the whole issue of relief and rehabilitation depends on the whims and fancy of the concerned State Government. This could be gauged from the fact that when earthquake occurred in Gujarat in the year 2001, the State Government not only provided adequate relief to the victims but also facilitated the rehabilitation of victims while the victims of Gujarat communal violence are left to fend for themselves.

Internal Displacement in Gujarat

On the morning of 27th February 2002 the S6 bogie of the Sabarmati express heading towards Ahmedabad was set on fire, allegedly by a ‘mob’ of the minority community at the Godhra railway station. 59 persons including 26 women and 12 children¹³ were burned alive in the bogie.

¹³ Communal Combat, March – April 2002, Page No: 4

State ruling party backed by Gujarat State Government tried to give a political and religious colour to the above incident and propagated the theory of “ **Every action has Equal and Opposite Reaction**”. Consequently ‘Mobs’ of the Majority community led by religious fanatics from the ruling party took to the streets and systematically burned, looted, killed and raped women and destroyed property. In the days that followed, an untold horror unfolded in the State. The horror continued unabated in urban as well as rural areas for more than two months. After the first month more than 2000 people were killed, 2500 were rendered missing, several women were gang raped, and property worth crores of rupees were looted and destroyed.

The way Muslims in Gujarat were targeted physically, economically and religiously, it

Principle 6

“1. Every human being shall have the right to be protected against being arbitrarily displaced from his or her home or place of habitual residence.

2. The prohibition of arbitrary displacement includes displacement:

(a) When it is based on policies of apartheid, “ethnic cleansing” or similar practices aimed at/or resulting in altering the ethnic, religious or racial composition of the affected population”

looks more as a premeditated design rather than, a reaction to what happened on 27th february,2002 as being propagated by the State of Gujarat. The communal violence over the next few months proved to be one of the largest incidences of forced displacement in the history of Independent India. In most areas where the violence was intentionally allowed to spread, there was little to no resistance provided by the police, and in many cases police were actively involved. Mobs tore down

shops that were partially owned by silent Muslim partners while leaving nearby Hindu businesses alone. Lists of Muslim properties were distributed and mobs were led by leaders of the local Government and majority community.¹⁴ First time in the history of independent India, a State deliberately allowed it self to become a party to the systematic forced exodus of it’s citizens.

Taken as a whole, then, the riots cannot be understood as anything but an organized campaign to eradicate Gujarat of Muslims. Sadly, the State did little to stop any of this. There can be no question, then, that those Gujarati Muslims who left their homes during the riots fall clearly under the definition of displaced persons in the Guiding Principles’ “Scope and Purpose.” That document says that any person forced to flee from their habitual residence as a result of “armed conflict,” “situations of generalized violence,” or “violations of human rights” are covered by the Principles. Which of these categories these people fit into is an academic point (they probably fit into all three); but there can be no argument that they fit into at least one of them.

Within days of the communal violence, thousands of people of the Minority community were fleeing from their homes in search of security and safety from the ‘mobs’ of arsonists. Almost immediately more than 102¹⁵ relief camps were set up catering to their

¹⁴ For a detailed study and analysis of these and more activities in Ahmedabad, see Human Right Watch, “We Have No Orders to Save You” 2002.

¹⁵ Communalism Combat, March – April 2002, Page No: 17

immediate need of security and shelter. By the 1st week of April more than 1,13,697¹⁶ people from the minority community were sheltered in these camps. Thousands stayed with their relatives for the reason of safety and security. These people were left to fend for themselves. Unfortunately State has no record of these internally displaced people.

The relief camps remained operational till the point they were forced to officially close down by a directive of the State Government, which blocked all aid to the camps on the 30th of June 2002. More than 5000 families still continue to remain internally displaced. For fear of their safety they are still unable to return to their Habitual residence. In these circumstances at the very site where the relief camps existed in most cases semi-permanent camp were constructed with funds contributed by local NGOs.

It is on these camps that we base our report where we have evidence to indicate the existence of Internally Displaced people living in the camp in spite of the Government insisting that these camps have been shutdown after all aid to the ***camps ceased on 30th June 2002***¹⁷. Therefore according to the framework of the Guiding Principles of the internally displaced these people are entitled to aid and assistance from the Government in their present circumstances.

FRAMEWORK OF THE REPORT

This report is divided into 9 major sections, which relate to the basic themes articulated by the Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced. In each section we have mentioned the Guiding Principle or principles that apply with reference to it. Supporting this is our findings based on the report of the Rapid appraisal survey ¹⁸(annexed as ***Annexure-1***). We surveyed six of the fifty such campsites from which we got information. There is evidence of five hundred other families who still are homeless or stay with relatives and have made requests for providing shelter to NGOs in Gujarat. They are based in Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Anand and Ahmedabad. These campsites cover 730 of total 4300 families regarding whom data is available. This report indicates the status quo of each theme in the camps today. Apart from this we have tabulated media reports during that period indicating the basic themes of some of the articles that were printed in the first few months as riots took place.

Finally each section is suffixed with our conclusion of what is the current circumstance of internally displaced people in Gujarat vis-à-vis the Governments support or lack of it in the matter.

¹⁶ Communalism Combat, March – April 2002, Page No: 17

¹⁷ See Annexure- X Affidavits of Camp Organizers

¹⁸ Refer Annexure - 1

HUMANITARIAN AID

a. Food

Principle 18.2a

At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:

(a) Essential food...

Status of the camps: Food rations were provided by the relevant authorities of the Government on the basis of list of people situated in the camp at a given time. Rations consisted of standard quantities of food per person per day: 400g flour, 100g rice, 50g sugar, 50g oil, 50g milk powder, and 30-lt. water.

This however often fell short of the required need. 3 of 6 colonies reported a shortage of food in this manner. The authorities in spite of repeated requests, refused to acknowledge additional people that arrived at the camp. Shortage was reported to be up to 300 to 700 people as reported in Halol, Kalol, and Himmatnagar.

Even these limited resources were discontinued on 30th June 2002, when the camps were declared to be closed. Most camp dwellers have, ironically, received ration cards that classify them as above the poverty line (APL), as opposed to the below poverty line (BPL) cards that would enable them to purchase food at a subsidised rate. As a result provision of food continues to be a problem for camp organisers and dwellers.

Media Speak

5/3/2002	Times of India	Inadequate supply of ration
25/3/02	Indian Express	Poor Quality of Ration given to the relief camps
9/6/2002	Times of India	Ration for 3300 people provided though the demand was made for 9000 riot affected people
15/5/02	Indian Express	Short fall in the Ration provided to relief camps
30/4/02	Times of India	Short fall in the relief provided by the Government

INFERENCE

*The Government has not realized its obligation to provide adequate food
Guiding Principle on the Internally Displaced (GPID) 18.2a*

b. Water

Principle 18.2a

At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:
(a) essential water..

Status of the camps: At first, 4 of the camps reported that they were given water in the form of tanker that arrived every day for the first 6 months.. In Himmatnagar and Modasa however the camp organizer was forced to make private arrangements for water.

Currently, however, none of the camps are connected to the public water distribution network of their respective towns. Instead they rely on bore wells, submersible pumps and other water supply equipment purchased from resources contributed by local NGO's. As a result, none of the camps have access to public distribution of running water. Most camps have applied to their municipal authorities for connection to the public grid, but to no avail. In some cases, camp dwellers have been forced to pay a daily rate in order to use private wells.

INFERENCE

*The Government has not realized its obligation to provide adequate water
 GPID 18.2a*

c. Shelter

Principle 18.2b

Competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:
(b) basic shelter and housing...

Status of the camps: On June 30th 2002¹⁹ all camps there were declared closed by the State Government even though there were still thousands of people and their families that were unable to return to their habitual residence. No alternative shelter was offered to these people.

¹⁹ Affidavit of the camp organizers

All the camps were constructed with resources contributed by the resident camp dwellers as well as the local NGOs.

With regard to electricity, an integral element of basic shelter, 4 of the 6 camps are not supplied electricity from the main grid. 2 camps were able to avail connection to the main grid after paying the regular charges for the same after more than a year of persistent representations.

Because the Government has made no effort to accommodate displaced persons, their conditions have varied greatly. While many of those interviewed had had the good fortune of gaining the assistance of NGOs—who are stretched thin meeting this demand with no assistance from the Government—some have not. An example is a group of 70 families, including 20-30 children, residing in Modasa taluka, covered only by a torn polythene sheet, which provides virtually no protection against the elements. Detailed case study is annexed as **Annexure-2**

Media Speak

27/6/02	Indian Express	Leaking shelter at Shah Alam Relief camp housing around 6000 riot affected people
2/6/2002	Indian Express	Improper shelter in the rain at the Shah Alam camp housing around 6000 affected victims
24/8/2002	Indian Express	5000 still living as refugees in various relief camps
3/5/2002	Times of India	Forced closure of camps
4/7/2002	Indian Express	Forced closure of camps consequently 15000 riot affected people left to fend for themselves
17/6/02	The Hindu	Forced closure of camps
24/8/2002	Indian Express	5000 still living as refugees in various relief camps

INFERENCE

*The Government has not realized its obligation to provide adequate shelter
GPID 18.2b*

d. Sanitation

Principle 18.2d

Competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:

(b) ...Sanitation

Status of the camps: Sanitation facilities were incorporated in the construction of these camps within the limited resources available, and with no assistance from the authorities. A total of 150 individuals including woman and children suffer from general diseases related to unhygienic conditions in the camp at a given time. Gastrointestinal problems have become a common incidence in the camps.

Media Speak

15/03/2002	Indian Express	Poor sanitation in the relief camps
14/3/2002	Indian Express	Scarce sanitation leading to various ailments like gastroenteritis, Diarrhea
24/4/2002	Times of India	Lack of Medicare and sanitation in Shah Alam Camp
5/3/2002	Times of India	2 Toilets for 3500 people in the relief Dharia Khan camp
5/3/2002	Indian Express	Miserable living conditions in various relief camps in the State

INFERENCE

*The government has not realized its obligation to provide Proper sanitation
GPID 18.2d*

MEDICAL SERVICES

Principle 18.2d

... Competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to: (d) essential medical services

Principle 18.2d

All wounded and sick internally displaced persons as well as those with disabilities shall receive to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention they require, without distinction on any grounds other than medical ones. When necessary, internally displaced persons shall have access to psychological and social services.

Principle 18.2d

19.3: Special attention should also be given to prevention of contagious and infectious diseases...

Status of the camps

Chronic Diseases: A total of 22 individuals living in these 6 camps are suffering from chronic diseases such as Cancer, Tuberculosis, Arthritis etc. of which 2 have died.

Wounded: In the six camps, a total of 81 individuals suffer injuries received during the course of the riots.

1 of the 6 reported that they receive free medical services in the form of local primary health care from the Government. In most camps Government-organized visits from medical professionals either never took place, or were discontinued within a month or two of the camp's formation.

Media Speak

24/4/02	Times of India	Lack of Medicare and sanitation in Shah Alam Camp
23/4/02	Indian Express	Indifferent attitude of hospital authorities to Muslim riot victims
27/6/02	Indian Express	No money no treatment to riot victims
2/3/2002	Times of India	Inability of hospitals to treat riot victims

INFERENCE

*The Government has not realized its obligation to provided Medical Services
GPID 18.2d, 19.1, and 19.3*

SPECIAL CARE OF WOMEN

Principle 4.2

4.2: Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied children... shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.

Status of the camps: 40 individuals lost their spouse in the course of the riots. Only 1 woman reported to receive widow pension from the Government. No special care has been given to the single spouses or orphans in the camps considering their circumstances by the Government.

Psychological help has been especially important to women in the camps, as many either witnessed or were the victims of brutal rapes and sexual assaults. No such assistance has been provided for the women, and many suffer depression. The Government apathy towards the victim of rape, which not only causes injury to the body but also to the soul, could be gauged from the fact that no provision has been made to compensate these tormented women.

SPECIAL CARE OF CHILDREN

Principle 4.2

4.2: Certain internally displaced persons...especially...expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.

Principle 19.2

19.2: Special attention should be paid to the health needs of women, including access to female health care providers and services, such as reproductive health care, as well as appropriate counselling for victims of sexual and other abuses.

Status of the camps: In 4 of the 6 camps 18 children were orphaned as the result of the communal violence. A total of 238 children are living in the camps under the age of 5.

Because of the scale and scope of the violence, much of it witnessed by the children in the camps, psychological help is a pressing need. The Government has made no provision to help victims cope with their trauma.

Media Speak

11/7/2002	Times of India	Need for socio psycho support to riot affected children
11/5/2002	Indian Express	Riot affected children suffering from post traumatic syndrome

INFERENCE

The Government has not realized its obligation to provide special care to women and children.

GPID 4.2 19.2

RECOVERY OF DOCUMENTS

Principle 20.2

To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall issue to them all documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of their legal rights, such as passports, personal identification documents, birth certificates and marriage certificates. In particular, the authorities shall facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of documents lost in the course of displacement, without imposing unreasonable conditions, such as requiring the return to one's area of habitual residence in order to obtain these or other required documents.

Status of the camps: Documents such as Ration Cards, Voter IDs, property documents and other such documents were replaced by the authorities at the behest of the individuals. Only one camp, at Vadali reported that the 'Mamlatdar' (Executive Magistrate) on his own initiative came to the camp and re-issued ration cards and voter IDs to the camp dwellers.

Not more than 50% of the camp dwellers of all the 6 camps have been able to get their documents, particularly Ration cards and voter ID re-issued to their current place of residence. Even in those cases considering their difficult circumstances the Above Poverty Line (ABL) Ration Cards were issued instead of Below Poverty Level (BPL) Cards.

INFERENCE

The Government has not realized its obligation to replace or re-issue relevant documents lost in the course of displacement.

GPID 20.2

INVESTIGATION OF THE MISSING

Principle 16.1

All internally displaced persons have the right to know the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives.

Principle 16.2

The authorities concerned shall endeavour to establish the fate and whereabouts of internally displaced persons reported missing, and cooperate with relevant international organizations engaged in this task. They shall inform the next of kin on the progress of the investigation and notify them of any result.

Principle 16.3

The authorities concerned shall endeavour to collect and identify the mortal remains of those deceased, prevent their despoliation or mutilation, and facilitate the return of those remains to the next of kin or dispose of them respectfully

Status of the camps: 2 camps reported that a total of 7 of their relatives are still missing. In Kaalol according to the police records 42 are believed to be missing while the camp members State that all only 2 are missing (included in the 7 missing mentioned earlier) while the rest were killed during the riots in area.

87 people related to members of the camp in the 6 camps are feared dead. Of which 3 bodies are of the Majority community. Except for Vadali and Kaalol where the 4 bodies and 3 bodies of the Majority community respectively were returned to the relatives to complete their last rites. The other 80 dead bodies were not given and were disposed accordingly as unclaimed in spite of repeated requests for the same.

Media Speak

7/4/2002	Indian Express	Bodies being buried without being identified
4/3/2002	Indian Express	Due to curfew relatives unable to claim dead bodies
4/3/2002	Indian Express	Riot victims unable to search dead bodies of relatives for fear of security
8/3/2002	Indian Express	Search for missing relatives
7/3/2002	Asian Age	Police doing little to trace missing
30/5/02	Indian Express	Survivors continue to trace missing kin
4/3/2002	Times of India	120 bodies lay unclaimed and unidentified in the hospital
24/3/02	Indian Express	Survivors continue to trace missing kin

INFERENCE

The Government has not realized its obligation to search for the missing or return the dead to the relative for their last rites

GPID 16.1, 16.2 16.3

LIVELIHOOD

Principle 22.1b

Internally displaced persons, whether or not they are living in camps, shall not be discriminated against as a result of their displacement in the enjoyment of the following rights:...(b) The right to seek freely opportunities for employment and to participate in economic activities.

Status of the camps: In all the 6 camps about 70% of the residents of the camp have been deprived of earning from their previous source of livelihood. Of this about 40% remain unemployed till today.

INFERENCE

The Government has not realized its obligation to realize suitable livelihood to the internally displaced

GPID 22.1b

EDUCATION

Principle 23.1

Every human being has the right to education.

Principle 23.2

To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that such persons, in particular displaced children, receive education, which shall be free and compulsory at the primary level. Education should respect their cultural identity, language, and religion.

Principle 23.4

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

Status of the Camps: A total of 355 children in 6 camps are going to school. Of these in 3 camps Halol, Kalol and Devgadh Baria 195 children are going to school supported by local NGOs in collaboration with Yuvshakti, Gyanshalla and KEDS (Kasimabad Education and Development Society, Kalol).

In two of the camps the Modasa and Himmatnagar about 120 children are studying in schools supported financially by the Government after persistent requests were made for the same by the camp organizers.

INFERENCE

The Government has not realized its obligation to provide free primary education

GPID 23.1, 23.2 and 23.4

PROPERTY: PROTECTION, RECOVERY, AND COMPENSATION

Principle 21

- 1. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of property and possessions.*
- 2. The property and possessions of internally displaced persons shall in all circumstances be protected, in particular, against the following acts:*
 - (a) Pillage;*
 - (b) Direct or indiscriminate attacks or other acts of violence;*
- 3. Property and possessions left behind by internally displaced persons should be protected against destruction and arbitrary and illegal appropriation, occupation or use.*

Principle 29 .2

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

Status of the camps:

Protection: In spite of persistent requests for protection of the camp dweller's properties in their respective towns/villages the police did not provide for the same in any of the 6 camps.

Recovery: In 1 of the 6 camps the police made special arrangements at the instance of local NGOs to retrieve property left behind by the camp dwellers to their habitual residence.

Compensation: Compensation towards loss of property as well as loss of houses was received by about 70% of the residents. The maximum amount received was about 40,000 while the minimum was about 500. Ironically damages were assessed by the Government officials in the absence of property owner, which gave these officials enough space for manipulation.

Media Speak

21/6/02	Times of India	Discrimination between Godhra victims and riot affected by the Government
2/4/2002	Indian Express	State should ensure uniform compensation for the victims
5/5/2002	Times of India	Paltry compensation for Riot victims
23/6/02	The Hindu	Inadequate compensation to the riot affected victims.
10/5/2002	Indian Express	Paltry compensation resulted in an individuals death
25/5/02	Times of India	Riot victims refused to take paltry compensation
15/9/02	Indian Express	No compensation to orphan even after 6 months

INFERENCE

*The government has not realized its obligation to recover, protect and compensate for property lost
GPID 23.1, 23.2 and 23.4*

RETURN, SETTLEMENT AND REINTEGRATION

Principle 28.1

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

Status of the camps: The Government has not taken adequate measures to ensure the safe return and reintegration to the displaced people's habitual residence, as defined by Principles 28 and 29. Of about 2000 families that were residents of the above 6 camps since the 1st week of March 2002 more than 60%, about 1300 families, have been able to return to their habitual residence aided by the Local NGOs and camp

organizers. However more than 700 families maintain that they are unable to return to their Habitual residence.

Media Speak

31/6/02	Times of India	Riot Hit in central Gujarat, still displaced
12/3/2002	Indian Express	Riot Victims refuses to return due to lack of proper rehabilitation
3/5/2002	Times of India	No Clear Strategy for rehabilitation
10/3/2002	Indian Express	Riot affected and unwilling to go back till they are provided with safe alternative houses
13/3/02	Times of India	On account of fear riot victims refuses to go back
10/6/2002	Times of India	Inadequate rehabilitation
24/6/02	Times of India	Camps closed without ensuring proper rehabilitation
10/6/2002	Indian Express	Forced Closure of camps by the Government without ensuring proper rehabilitation
19/6/2002	Times of India	Government forcing riot refugees to return home
8/6/2002	Indian Express	Government won't provide land to rehabilitate riot victims, Chief Minister
6/5/2002	Indian Express	Villagers setting terms for Muslims to return

INFERENCE

The government has not realized its obligation to return, resettle and reintegrate the displaced to their Habitual residence

GPID 23.1, 23.2 and 23.4

CONCLUSION

The relevance of “internal displacement” as a legal concept extends much further than the current issue of those displaced by the Gujarat riots. The Stated position of the Indian Government that internally displaced people can only be found “in those countries where there is no effective State or where the State has collapsed” finds a vivid contradiction in recent Indian history. It is estimated that 2,00,000 people have been displaced in tribal and ethnic conflict in the northeast, more than 3,00,000¹⁰ Kashmiri Pandits have been displaced as a result of long standing conflicts in Kashmir. In case of Gujarat, we have been able to gather information about 4382¹¹ families who are still living in various semi permanent camps built by various non-Government organisations. But this figure is only a sample. Even by the modest figure, number of internally displaced families would be not less than 10,000. Add to that, those displaced as the result of development projects like the Narmada dam, Dalits forced out of villages when they agitate for their rights, and you have the makings of a national phenomenon.

That the Government has made provisions for some of these people is not relevant; indeed, it shows the inadequacy of the current system. Since there is no uniform policy of the Government, some groups, like the Pandits of Kashmir, have been able to find a little bit of Government support, while the vast majority has been ignored. In the Narmada dam case, displaced people were given vast acreage, while in other dam cases, nothing was provided. In Gujarat, in a situation of ethnic cleansing, the Government avoided aiding the victims as much as possible. These disparities are not merely injustices; they are a crisis for the very idea of “rule of law.” Moved by the plight of kashmiri Pandits living in camps, the chairman of National Human Rights Commission asked the central as well as Jammu and Kashmir Government to take certain steps so as to provide a comprehensive relief and rehabilitation package to these internally displaced kashmiri Pandits, in May 2003.²⁰

Those who face displacement are by definition vulnerable, and it is a naïve act of faith to trust that, politics will generally favour them. In the case of Gujarat, the politics are constantly in dispute, and the displaced have been used as a political football, kicked around at policymakers’ convenience. Displacement entails deprivation of multiple rights. It’s extremely difficult for the displaced to cope up with the trauma of losing their homes and habitat, breaking up and dispersal of families, loss of identities, severing of cultural and community ties. All these losses are in- calculable. Their woes and trauma are further compounded by the fact that there are no specific guidelines from which displaced can infer their rights like right to humanitarian assistance to live the minimum standards of civilized life, right to relocation in safe zones etc.

Acknowledgment of internal displacement through a legal framework would allow State mechanisms to intervene effectively and without controversy, to ensure the rights of the internally displaced. It would mean that once a group can show that it has been displaced, for whatever reason, it would have the support of the State in its endeavour

¹⁰www.infoindia.com

¹²Annexure-5

for normalcy. This is the solution offered by the Guiding Principles, and something similar ought to be put in place by the Union of India, which would make Government duty-bound to ensure that these internally displaced are able to live in humane conditions of habitation, occupation, education, healthcare and are not coerced to return to their original places against their free will. The understanding that the status of “internally displaced” generates certain inalienable and irredeemable rights will empower groups who have been deeply victimised and discriminated. A first step in that direction would be to declare these victims as ***internally displaced*** by the Government of India.

Recommendations:

- 1 About 15,000 families who are affected by violence and are not residing at their original place of residence but in some semi permanent structures be recognized as Internally Displaced. The annexure-5 gives a list of almost 30% of such internally displaced people.
- 2 The Central Government should provide a sum of Rs.25,000 on pro-rata basis to above mentioned displaced families for creating common infrastructure like health,water,education, and for supporting their livelihood
- 3 All government social security schemes including Public Distribution System should be made available at the campsite.
- 4 Rehabilitation of such internally displaced people should be done under the direct supervision of Central government, Local relief committees of the communities and NGOs working with the community.
- 5 Special cell should be created for monitoring the rehabilitation of such identified people.
- 6 Special allocation should be made for peace building measures and communal harmony in these areas.
- 7 Special package for destitute widows and orphans should be developed and executed.

Annexure - I

Report of Rapid Appraisal Survey

1. Introduction

This is a short survey that was done between 10th July 2004 and 25th July 2004. The basic objective of the survey was to solicit information regarding the establishment and conditions related to the camps that have prevailed since their inception after the riots hit Gujarat in February 2002. *We were mainly looking at the assistance and aid imparted by the Government or the lack of it based on the Guiding Principles of the Internally Displaced.*

2. Methodology

Using the Principles of the Internally Displaced as a Guide we developed a short questionnaire (Annexure) on the basis of which we interacted with about 10 to 35 residents of 6 camps in 3 different districts of Gujarat. These were selected as they were the worst affected by the pogroms that ensued in Gujarat, which is Panchmahals, Dahod and Sabarkantha.

In short meetings of about an hour or so we traced the history of the camp as well as its current condition in terms of access to civic amenities as well as social conditions. We also looked at the cases related to the camp and collected small examples of some of the violations of the principles to lend credibility to the data.

Sr. No	District	Town	Camp Name	Number of Families	Group Discussion
1.	Panchmahals	Kalol	Kasimabad Cooperative Housing Society.	160	25
2.	Panchmahals	Halol	Hajj Majid Kaka Housing Society Ltd.	141	20
3.	Dahod	Devgadh Baria	Rahimabad Society	74	35
4.	Sabarkantha	Modasa	Modasa Road Transports Cooperative Society Rahat camp	175	25
5.	Sabarkantha	Vadali	Aman Seva Trust Rahat Camp	100	15
6.	Sabarkanthas	Himmatnagar	Panpur Patia Rahat Camp	80	10
Total				730	130

The data collected are presented here based on the framework of the following major themes derived on from Guiding Principles of The Internally Displaced.

3. Establishment of the Camp

5 of the 6 camps were established in the 1st week of March. In the case of the camp at Vadali, it was established within 24 hours of the Godhra Communal violence while in Devgad Baria the camp was constructed much later, i.e. October 2003. Apparently in this case the residents of the camp were staying at Godhra Relief camp before they were shifted to Devgad Baria.

4. Request for Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian assistance was provided by the relevant authorities of the Government on the basis of list of people situated in the camp at a given time. Humanitarian assistance consisted of basic food provisions consisting of standard quantities of food per person.

This however often fell short of the required need. 3 of 6 colonies reported a shortage of food in this manner. The authorities in spite of repeated requests, refused to acknowledge additional people that arrived at the camp. Shortage was reported to be up to 300 to 700 people as reported in Halol, Kalol, and Himmatnagar.

4 of the camps reported that they were given water in the form of tanker that arrived every day. In Himmatnagar and Modasa however the camp organizer was forced to make private arrangements for water.

5. Protection

Currently 2 of the 6 camps are protected by the State Reserve Police (SRP). The protection is being given in these colonies at the behest of the supreme court of India, after a petitions were made questioning the security of witnesses to the atrocities of on going cases.

3 of the other camps reported that no protection was given or offered by the State. In almost unison the argument has been that since the police themselves were often found to abet the atrocities how could they ask them for protection. Vadali was the only camp that was protected by the State police for a couple months after being issued threats by the majority community.

6. Special Care

In 4 of the 6 camps 18 children were orphaned as a result of the communal violence. A total of 238 children are living in the camps under the age of 5. 40 individuals lost their spouse in the course of the riots. Only 1 woman reported to receive widow pension from Government. No special care has been given to the single spouses or orphans in the camps considering their circumstances by the Government.

7. Investigation of the Missing

2 camps reported that a total of 7 of their relatives are still missing. In Kalol according to the police records 42 are believed to be missing while the camp member State that all

only 2 are missing (included in the 7 missing mentioned earlier) while the rest were killed during the riots in area.

87 relatives of the camp dwellers in the 6 camps are feared dead. Of which 3 bodies are of the Majority community. Except for Vadali and Kalol where the 4 bodies and 3 bodies of the Majority community respectively were returned to the relatives to complete their last rites. The other 80 dead bodies were not given and were disposed accordingly as unclaimed in spite of repeated requests for the same.

8. Civic Amenities in the Camp

Shelter: All the camps were constructed with resources contributed by the present camp dwellers as well as local NGOs.

Sanitation: Sanitation facilities were incorporated in the construction of these camps within the limited resources available.

Electricity: 4 of the 6 camps are not supplied electricity from the main grid. 2 camps were able to avail connection to the main grid after paying the regular charges for the same after more than a year of persistent representations.

Water: All the camps are not connected to the water distribution network of their respective towns. Instead they rely on Bore wells, submersible pumps and other water supply equipment purchased from resources contributed by local NGO's.

Table: Provision of Civic Amenities in The 6 Camps

	Request made to Government	Provided by the Government	Provided Free	Subsidized
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Electricity	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

9. Wounded and Sick

Chronic Diseases: A total of 22 individuals living in these 6 camps are suffering from chronic diseases such as Cancer, Tuberculosis, and Arthritis etc. of which 2 have died

General Diseases: A total of 150 individuals including woman and children suffer from general diseases related to unhygienic conditions in the camp at a given time.

Wounded: A total of 81 individual suffer injuries received during the course of the riots.

Medical Services: 1 of the 6 reported that they receive free medical services in the form of local Primary Health Care from the Government.

10. Recovery of Documents

Documents such as Ration Cards, Voter IDs, property documents and other such documents were replaced by the authorities at the behest of the individuals. Only one camp, at Vadali reported that the 'Mamlatdar' (executive magistrate) on his own initiative came to the camp and re-issued ration card and voter IDs to the camp dwellers.

Not more than 50% of the camp dwellers of all the 6 camps have been able to get their documents, particularly Ration cards and voter IDs re-issued to their current place of residence. Even in those cases considering their difficult circumstances the Above Poverty Line (ABL) Ration Cards were issued instead of Below Poverty Level (BPL) Cards.

11. Protection, Recovery and Compensation towards lost Property

Protection: In spite of persistent requests for protection of the property of the camp dweller's properties in their respective towns/villages the police did not provide for the same in any of the 6 camps.

Recovery: In 1 of the 6 camps the police made special arrangements at the instance of local NGOs to retrieve property left behind by the camp dwellers to their habitual residence.

Compensation: Compensation towards loss of property as well as loss of houses was received by about 70% of the residents. The maximum amount received was about 40,000 while the minimum was about 500.

12. Livelihood

In all the 6 camps about 70% of the residents of the camp have been deprived of earning from their previous source of livelihood. Of this about 40% remain unemployed.

13. Education

A total of 355 children in 6 camps are going to school. Of these in 3 camps Halol, Kalol and Devgadhi Baria 195 children are going to school in supported by local NGOs in collaboration with Yuvshakti (Janvikas), Kasimabad Education and Development Society, Kalol and Gyanshalla.

In two of the camps the Modasa and Himmatnagar about 120 children are studying in schools supported financially by the Government after persistent requests were made for the same by the camp organizers.

14. Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration

Of about 2000 families that were residents of the above 6 camps since the 1st week of March 2002 more than 60% which is about 1300 families have been able to return to their habitual residence aided by the Local NGOs and camp organizers. However, more than 700 families maintain that they are unable to return to their Habitual residence.

ANNEXURE - 2

Modasa camp (Detailed Case Study)

On 1 March 2002, three days after the communal violence at Godhra, widespread arson and demolition of property took place in Dhansura village, which is located in Dhansura taluka. 70 families, the majority of whom previously made their livelihood owning small shops, were forced to flee, having lost almost all of their property and fearing for their lives. They arrived in a field in Modasa taluka on 1 March 2002 where they have been struggling to survive ever since.

Shelter: Shelter has been a particularly grave problem. These families have essentially been living without any adequate protection from the elements. Their sleeping areas are covered with nothing more than torn polythene sheets. All of the camp dwellers previously had satisfactory housing, which have been plundered and burnt, making return impossible.

Food: Initially the Government provided its only support through food rations, though even these were discontinued after three months. Ironically, the impoverished camp dwellers have been given ration cards classifying them as above the poverty line (APL) which does not even entitle them to subsidized grains.

Water: There has been no Government provision of potable water, and there is no running water near the camp. Villagers have been forced to pay Rs 2/- per day per family in order to fetch water from a private well, according to Shaikh Bano Mumtai Imtiaz Hussain, a camp resident.

Education: There are 20-30 primary school-aged children who have been forced to either walk or pay transportation costs to a school 2 km away from the camp. This has presented a hardship for such young children who have difficulty walking such a distance and cannot afford the cost of daily transport.

Facilities: There is no electricity and no facilities for any sort of sanitation.

Medical care: No medical care of any sort has been provided by the Government, though the lack of sanitary facilities has greatly increased the potential for disease.

Livelihood: Most of the villagers were previously employed as daily wage earners or small shop owners, though in the riots their shops were destroyed. 75% of these lost their previous employment in the riots. Currently, some camp dwellers have found daily wage earning work, though over 50% remain unemployed, according to Shaikh Imtiaz Hussain, a village resident.

Return and rehabilitation: No assurances of future security have been made by the Government or police for the displaced people's return. Most villagers have been deeply affected by the events of 1 March, and would not feel secure returning to Dhansura anyway. Furthermore, the extent of the destruction and looting has left almost nothing to return to. None of the camp dwellers has received any compensation from the Government for their losses.

ANNEXURE -3

Photographs Showing Status Of Rehabilitation In Modasa



ANNEXURE - 4 (Collectively)
Individual survey report of all the 6 camps

Report of rapid appraisal survey “Halol”

Profile of Camp:

Camp name: **Hajj Majid Kaka Housing Society Ltd.**

Name of camp organizer: **Sayed Bhai**

Focus group discussion with **20** people on **12 July 2004**

Place of establishment of the camp: **Halol, dist. Panchmahals**

Year and month of establishment of the camp: **5 March 2002**

Date when the camp was declared closed by the Government: **30 June 2002**

Number of families living in the camp: **74**

Habitual Residence of Camp Dwellers:

Habitual Residence	Number of Families
Pawagadh	23
Kaloram	1
Shivapur	11
Pahreshwa	3
Kherapavar	1
Raijan Umelia	2
halol	14
Rawodia	3
Limbheda	2
Aradh	14
Kanajari	9
Akalia	7
Pania	1
Ahmedabad	1
Mehmadabad	1
Aayabu Nagar	2
Sayadpura	1
Barva	1
Vasangadh	2
Sokada	1
Loganba	1
GIDC	12
Parwadh	8
Dikwa	3
Malav	2
Alwa	2
Derol	2
Duriya	1
Piplod	1

Sindhwar	1
Buru	2
Ranjikhpur	1
Parvanath	1
Kaikhadee	2
Akadva	1
Timbi	1
Total	141

Request for Humanitarian Assistance:

300 people in the camp were denied humanitarian assistance, as the basic provisions given by the Government fell short of the required need.

Protection:

No protection was given to the camp since its initiation.

Special Care:

There are about **30 to 40 children** under the age of 5 in the camp.

Till the date, the Government has made no special provision or care fore these children.

Investigation of the Missing:

None of the relatives of the residents of the Colony were missing during the course of the riots.

Civic Amenities in the Camp:

	Request made to Government	Provided by Government	Provided Free	Subsidized
Sanitation	Yes	No	N\A	N\A
Water	Yes	No	N\A	N\A
Electricity	Yes	No	N\A	N\A
Sanitation	Yes	No	N\A	N\A

Electricity has been a perennial issue in the camp. The camp organizer, Mehboob Bhai has represented the camp at the GEB office more than 40 times for a period of 6 months filing application after application. Finally, it was only in the end of May that electricity meters were finally installed at the camp. However, even today the supply of electricity is irregular and coupled with low voltage.

The Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) did not subsidize the provision of infrastructure for electricity in spite of special provisions for people living in adverse social and economic conditions.

All costs that have been incurred towards building the shelter, sanitation facilities, arranging for electricity and water, towards making these amenities available to the camp dwellers have been contributed by local NGOs.

Wounded and Sick:

2 people have succumbed to **chronic diseases** since the arrived in the camp and **7 people** are suffering from **tuberculosis**.

About 30 people including children are suffering at a given time due to ailments related to poor hygienic conditions in the camp. **9 people including women and children** suffer from injuries related to the riots.

No special provision was made to provide any kind of psychosocial support to the people of the camp.

Shireen Banu Rasool Bibi Shaikh, aged 50 of Pawagadh watched as her husband and son were being beaten by the mob near her house. She was so affected by what she had seen that she was not able to recover from the shock. Three days later she died of cardiac arrest.

Recovery of Documents:

Most of the residents lost relevant documents related to **Voter Identification, Ration Cards, Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificates**, etc., all lost or damaged during the riots. On their own initiative about 75% of the residents have been able to recover their documents.

The Government on their own initiative has not replaced any of these documents.

Protection and Recovery of Property:

250 families received compensation of **Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 50,000/-** for their **homes** that were destroyed during the course of the riots. **100 families** received compensation of **Rs. 500/- to Rs. 10,000/-** for **business** that they were deprived of during the riots.

No special police outpost was made available by the concerned authorities to protect the property and homes of the victims of displacement due to the riots.

Shaikh Suleman Abdullah, aged 60, and Abdul Raoof Ismail Shaikh, aged 30, are residents of Aradh. They both owned 3 store houses estimated to be worth 5 lakh each, where they lives as a part of a large joint family. During the rioting both houses were completely destroyed. As compensation, they received only Rs. 50000 each.

Livelihood:

Around **70% of the people of the camp were deprived of employment** due to the riots, of which **30% are currently employed**.

Education:

The Government has made no special provision for free primary education for the residents of the camp.

Currently **79 children have been admitted** to a school established in collaboration with Gyanshalla (an NGO) for primary education. **37 children are in 1st standard and 42 children are in 2nd standard.**

Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration:

Out of 400 families living in the camp, about 250 have returned to their habitual residences assisted by local NGOs and local leaders of their own initiative. **150 families are still unable to return to their habitual residence.**

The Government has made no special provision to facilitate the return of people to their habitual residence.

Report of rapid appraisal survey: “Vadali”

Profile of Camp

Camp name: **Aman Seva Trust Rahat Camp.**

Name of camp organizer: **Amanullah Khan F. Pathan**

Focus group discussion with **15** people on **26th July 2004**

Place of establishment of the camp: **Vadalli, dist Sabarkanta**

Year and month of establishment of the camp: **27th February 2002**

Date when the camp was declared closed by the Government: **30 June 2002**

Number of families living in the camp: **100**

Habitual Residence of Camp Dwellers:

Habitual Residence	Number of Families
Laxmipura	25
Derol – Khedbrama	30
Vadali	5
Others	40
Total	100

Request for Humanitarian Assistance:

None of the people in the camp were denied humanitarian assistance, as the basic provisions given by the Government were sufficient.

However, there were more than 200 children in the camp and were denied milk powder in spite of requests for the same.

Protection:

There were about **5 police personnel** that stood guard for a few months when there were threats during the first few months of their stay here.

Today, the camp is not protected.

Special Care:

5 children of the camp lost their parents and about 5 women widowed by the communal rioting. A total of 25 children under the age of 5 are in the camp.

Till the date, the Government has made no special provision or care for these children. The widowed women receive a pension to Rs 500/- per month.

Investigation of the Missing:

None of the relatives of the camp dwellers were missing during the communal violence. 4 people related to the camp dwellers were killed during the rioting and their bodies were returned to the family members for last rites.

Civic Amenities in the Camp:

<i>Civic Amenities in the Camp:</i>	Request made to Government	Provided by Government	Provided Free	Subsidized
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Electricity	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

All costs that have been incurred towards building the shelter, sanitation facilities, arranging for electricity and water, towards making these amenities available to the camp dwellers have been contributed by local NGOs.

Wounded and Sick:

8 people have suffered **chronic diseases** in the camp.

About 30 people including children are suffering at a given time due to ailments related to poor hygienic conditions in the camp. **25 people including women and children suffered from injuries related to the riots.**

For the 1st month since the camp's initiation the local Government doctor, used to make rounds in the camp twice a day. After the third month he stopped his coming.

Noori Ben, Aged 55 of Laxmipura was 27th night beaten mercilessly by the Mob in her village. The ring finger on her right hand was dislocated. She got treated by a private doctor with improper care and now her finger is permanently deformed. In spite of numerous representations to the concerned authorities no medical certificate has been issued for her injury denying her any kind of compensation.

No special provision was made to provide any kind of psychosocial support to the people of the camp.

Recovery of Documents:

All relevant documents related to **Voter Identification, Ration Cards, Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificates**, etc., that were lost or damaged during the riots were recovered. On the basis of good relations with the 'Mamlatdar' and the Camp organizer all relevant documents were issued on the initiative of the Government.

However 'Ration Card' issued was of APL (Above Poverty Line) when their conditions deserved the 'Ration Card' of BPL (Below Poverty Line).

Protection and Recovery of Property:

More than 60% of the residents received compensation from **Rs. 10/- to Rs. 10,000/-** for their **homes and businesses** that were destroyed during the course of the riots.

No special police outpost was made available by the concerned authorities to protect the property and homes of the victims of displacement due to the riots.

Livelihood:

More than 60% of the camp dwellers have been deprived of their previous earning means. Today about 50% of them **the people of the camp still remain unemployed till date.**

Mansuri Mohommad aged, 60 of Laxmipura used to own a shop and home valued to be around 4 lacs All his the valuables his house were looted and burned down on the 27th February 2002. Till date he has received no compensation from the government.

Education:

The Government has made no special provision for free primary education for the residents of the camp.

Currently around **40 children have been admitted** to a school established by the camp organiser with the help of local NGOs. After much persuasion the State Government has agreed to support the staff financially.

Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration:

Of the 700 families that were staying in the camp in the first few months less than about 30% have been able to return to their Habitual residence the rest have been allocated in other rehabilitative camps. In this camp the 100 families are unable and unwilling to return to their Habitual residence as they still feel they are threatened there.

The Government has made no special provision to facilitate the return of people to their habitual residence.

Report of rapid appraisal survey: “Himatnagar

Profile of Camp

Camp name: **Modasa Panpur Patia Rahat Camp**

Name of camp organizer: **Walli Bhai Amddbhai Patel**

Focus group discussion with **10** people on **25 July 2004**

Place of establishment of the camp: **Himmatnagar, dist. Sabarkantha**

Year and month of establishment of the camp: **3 March 2002**

Date when the camp was declared closed by the Government: **30 June 2002**

Number of families living in the camp: **80**

Habitual Residence of Camp Dwellers:

Habitual Residence	Number of Families
Sardarpur	12
Khedbramha	8
Idar Taluka	30
Himatnagar Local	30
Total	80

Request for Humanitarian Assistance:

Basic food provisions were that were provided by the Government fell short by about 500 people. No provision was made for the potable water. The camp organizer had to make private arrangements for water.

Protection

As the authorities themselves were witnessed to be facilitating the atrocities, the camp dwellers were left with no alternative but to fend for themselves.

Special Care

About 5 widows with no means to earn their livelihood are residing in the camp.

Till the date, the Government has made no special provision or care fore these children.

Investigation of the Missing

None of the camp dwellers were missing while they were forced to move from their habitual residence.

Civic Amenities in the Camp

The Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) did not subsidize the provision of infrastructure for electricity in spite of special provisions for people living in adverse social and economic conditions.

All costs that have been incurred towards building the shelter, sanitation facilities, arranging for electricity and water, towards making these amenities available to the camp dwellers have been contributed by local NGOs.

According to Wali Bhai, the camp organizer of the camp the Gujarat State Electricity camp issued him a bill of Rs. 22000/- toward providing electricity to the camp which in the circumstances is the responsibility of the government.

	Request made to Government	Provided by Government	Provided Free	Subsidized
Shelter	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Electricity	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

Wounded and Sick:

10 people including women and children suffer from injuries related to the riots.

The local Government referral system in Modasa has made no special arrangements to provide for the health needs of riot affected victims at the camp.

No special provision was made to provide any kind of psychosocial support to the people of the camp.

Recovery of Documents

Almost all the residents lost relevant documents related to **Voter Identification, Ration Cards, Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificates**, etc., all lost or damaged during the riots. The Government has replaced these documents but only after much persuasion by the residents and local NGOs

Protection and Recovery of Property:

About 70% of the camp dwellers received **Rs. 500/- to Rs. 10,000/-** as compensation for the loss of their **houses** as well as **businesses** that they were

Aziz Khan Pathan aged about 30 of Kedh Bramha owned a shop and house valued at about 2 lacs. ON the 28th of February it was ransacked and destroyed by the 'Mob'. Till date he has received no compensation from the Government.

deprived of during the riots.

The State Government of Gujarat assessed these damages in the absence of these affected people

No special police outpost was made available by the concerned authorities to protect the property and homes of the victims of displacement due to the riots.

Livelihood:

Around **75% of the people of the camp were deprived of employment** due to the riots, of which **50% are currently unemployed.**

Education:

The Government has made no special provision for free primary education for the residents of the camp.

Currently **60 children have been admitted** to a school established by the camp organiser with the help of local NGOs. After much persuasion the State Government has agreed to support the staff financially.

Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration:

Out of 1500 families that first arrived at the camp, about 1000 were able to return to their Habitual residence assisted by local NGOs and local leaders. **The rest were reallocated in various camps such as this one.**

The Government has made no special provision to facilitate the people to return to their habitual residence.

Report of rapid appraisal survey: “Kalol”

Profile of Camp

Camp name: **Kasimabad Cooperative Housing Society, Ltd.**

Name of camp organizer: **Mukhtar Mohammed**

Focus group discussion with **25** people on **11 July 2004**

Place of establishment of the camp: **Kalol dist. Panchmahals**

Year and month of establishment of the camp: **1 March 2002**

Date when the camp was declared closed by the Government: **30 June 2002**

Number of families living in the camp: **160**

Habitual Residence of Camp Dwellers

Habitual Residence	Number of Families
Delol	74
Delol Station	32
Dal Ki Khali	11
Derol Gam	1
Kalol Talav	34
Andhrakia	1
Ankalia	1
Dhantej	6
Ahral	1
Ghantiyad	2
Gajapura	1
Jantral	1
Kannod	2
Nevaria	2
Ratanpura	2
Vachesar	1
Total	172

Request for Humanitarian Assistance

700 people in the camp were denied humanitarian assistance, as the basic provisions given by the Government fell short of the required need.

Protection

The camp initially was protected by a team of 50 armed personnel of the State Reserve Police Personnel, when investigation of riot-related atrocities was being carried out. This protection was given after a petition for protection was made to the Supreme Court for the same.

Today, the camp is being protected by 3 armed personnel. Till date there have been no cases reported of external or internal threats to the camp.

Special Care:

3 children of the camp lost their parents, and 15 have lost one parent in the riots. A total of 73 children under the age of 5 are in the camp.

Till the date, the Government has made no special provision or care fore these children.

On the 2nd of March 2002 near the Rabbani Masjid in Kaalol proper at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon a mob of about 400 to 500 people attacked the residents of the area. Later the police led by Inspector RJ Patil, arrived on the scene and appallingly instead of trying to defuse the situatino peacefully, fired their weapons in the direction of the minority community. Consequently, Azzarudeen, aged 2 yars, Sehnaz Bibi, aged 25, and Hayabul Bibi, aged 30, were hit by bullets. Bot Shehnaz and Hayabul sustained wounds in their chest (as per the Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwad Hospital medical certificate) while Azzarudeen was hit in the stomach by a bullet.

Investigation of the Missing

As per the records of the police, 42 persons are believed to be missing. However, according to the camp organizer, 2 are missing and the rest were killed in the course of the riots.

A total of 68 deaths including 3 of the majority community were recorded. None of the bodies that belonged to the minority community were handed over to the respective family members while 3 of the bodies of the majority community were give to respective family members to perform last rites.

In relation to investigating the whereabouts of the missing the relevant authorities have made no initiative and have as yet not informed the relatives about the status of the missing.

2 year-old Taufiq Feroze's (a cousin of Zubeda, a resident of the camp) thumb was severed by the mob on 2 March 2002 in Rabbani Masjid Kaalol. A report was filed with police station. Till date, the police have taken no action in the matter as well as no financial assistance hassbeen made to the child.

Civic Amenities in the Camp

	Request made to Government	Provided by Government	Provided Free	Subsidized
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Electricity	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

The Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) did not subsidize the provision of infrastructure for electricity in spite of special provisions for people living in adverse social and economic conditions.

All costs that have been incurred towards building the shelter, sanitation facilities, arranging for electricity and water, towards making these amenities available to the camp dwellers have been contributed by local NGOs.

Farukh Umar Dukanwalla, aged 40, after sustaining 6% burns on both his hands was refused treatment by Dr. Parikh of the Kaalol referral hospital. The same was the case of Yunus Ismail Shaikh, whose left shoulder was dislocated. In both these cases the doctor refused to treat these injuries and instead referred them to Godhra without giving them first aid. Yunus Ismail Shaikh had to pay approximately Rs. 10000 for his treatment.

Wounded and Sick

3 people have succumbed to **chronic diseases** since the arrived in the camp.

About 50 people including children are suffering at a given time due to ailments related to poor hygienic conditions in the camp. **10 people including women and children** suffer from injuries related to the riots.

The local Government referral system in Kaalol has made no special arrangements to provide for the health needs of the camp.

No special provision was made to provide any kind of psychosocial support to the people of the camp.

Recovery of Documents

About 50% of the residents lost relevant documents related to **Voter Identification, Ration Cards, Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificates**, etc., all lost or damaged during the riots.

The Government on its own initiative has not replaced any of these documents.

Protection and Recovery of Property

400 families received compensation of **Rs. 300/- to Rs. 40,000/-** for their **homes** that were destroyed during the course of the riots. **100 families** received compensation of **Rs. 500/- to Rs. 10,000/-** for **business** that they were deprived of during the riots.

No special police outpost was made available by the concerned authorities to protect the property and homes of the victims of displacement due to the riots.

Siraj Tassai, aged 48 (a former resident of the camp), owned a saw mill near Derol Station. He also had 2 trucks, 2 motorcycles. All of this was burnt down along with his 2-story home. The entire property he lost was estimated to be about Rs. 30 lakhs. For this, he received compensation of only Rs. 40,000/- for the government, which is less than 2% of his loss.

Livelihood

Around **50% of the people of the camp were deprived of employment** due to the riots, of which **10% are currently employed**.

Education

The Government has made no special provision for free primary education for the residents of the camp.

Currently **67 children have been put** to a school established in collaboration with Sahyog, (an NGO) for primary education. **35 children are in 1st standard and 32 children are in 2nd standard.**

Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration

Out of 522 families living in the camp, about 350 have returned to their habitual residences assisted by local NGOs and local leaders of their own initiative. **172 families are still unable to return to their habitual residence.**

The Government has made no special provision to facilitate the return of people to their habitual residence.

On the 17 July 2002 after a series of consultations with the authorities it was decided that about 50 families would return to Delol with police protection led by the Mamlatdar of Kaalol. When the day did arrive, these families waited for the concerned officials. They were scheduled to leave at 12 pm. They waited that afternoon until 4 pm by no one came. During this period they made inquiries with the Collector of Panchmahal and Deputy Mamlatdar, but to no avail. Later they gave up and dispersed.

Report of rapid appraisal survey: “Modasa”

Profile of Camp

Camp name: **Modasa Road Transports Cooperative Society Rahat camp**

Name of camp organizer: **Mohammed Yusuf Tadah**

Focus group discussion with **25** people on **25 July 2004**

Place of establishment of the camp: **Modasa, dist. Sabarkantha**

Year and month of establishment of the camp: **1 March 2002**

Date when the camp was declared closed by the Government: **30 June 2002**

Number of families living in the camp: **80**

Habitual Residence of Camp Dwellers:

Habitual Residence	Number of Families
Dhansura Taluka	100
Gabat	10
Sathamba	10
Aniyan	10
Ambalyan	10
Others	35
Total	175

Request for Humanitarian Assistance:

Basic food provisions were provided by the Government to almost all the people of the camp but no provision was made for the potable water. The camp organizer had to make private arrangements for water.

Protection

As the authorities themselves were witnessed to be facilitating the atrocities, the camp dwellers were left with no alternative but to fend for themselves.

Zubeda Ben Abdul Razzaq, aged 50 is the native of Badagam of Dhansura Taluka and now a resident of the camp. She was widowed by the communal rioting and has no means to support herself. She applied for widow pension to the concerned authorities. There she was told to open an account at the local post office. Here she was referred to the post office of her native residence where she was again denied an account with out any Stated reason. Since then she has been going from pillar to post without respite to her circumstances.

Special Care

7 children of the camp lost their both parents, and 10 women were widowed during the riots. There are about 60 children under the age of 5 are in the camp.

Till the date, the Government has made no special provision or care for these women and children.

Investigation of the Missing

None of the camp dwellers were missing while they were forced to move from their habitual residence.

Civic Amenities in the Camp

	Request made to Government	Provided by Government	Provided Free	Subsidized
Shelter	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Electricity	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

All costs that have been incurred towards building the shelter, sanitation facilities, trying to arranging for electricity and water and towards making these amenities available to the camp dwellers have been contributed by local NGOs.

Wounded and Sick:

20 people including women and children suffer from injuries related to the riots.

The local Government referral system in Modasa has made no special arrangements to provide for the health needs of riot-affected victims at the camp.

No special provision was made to provide any kind of psychosocial support to the people of the camp.

Recovery of Documents

Almost all the residents lost relevant documents related to **Voter Identification, Ration Cards, Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificates**, etc., all lost or damaged during the riots.

The Government has replaced these documents but only after much persuasion by the residents and local NGOs

Protection and Recovery of Property:

About 75% of the camp dwellers received **Rs. 500/- to Rs. 10,000/-** as compensation for the loss of their **houses** as well as **businesses** that they were deprived of during the riots.

The State Government of Gujarat assessed these damages in the absence of these affected people

No special police outpost was made available by the concerned authorities to protect the property and homes of the victims of displacement due to the riots.

Livelihood:

Around **75% of the people of the camp were deprived of employment** due to the riots, of which **50% are currently unemployed.**

Abdul Bhai Shaikh, aged 48 had a tailoring shop on rent. On the 1st of March 2002 the Mob looted his shop. He requested his landlord to return his business but to no avail. In fact the Landlord himself has taken over his business. He has made many representations to the authorities to consider his circumstances but no action has been taken.

Education:

The Government has made no special provision for free primary education for the residents of the camp.

Currently 60 **children have been admitted** to a school established by the camp organiser with the help of local NGOs. After much persuasion the State Government has agreed to support the staff financially.

Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration:

Out of 700 families living in the camp, about 210 have returned to their habitual residences assisted by local NGOs and local leaders of their own initiative. 490 families continue to remain internally displaced. Local NGOs constructed semi permanent structure for these families to stay in the Modasa. **Out of these, 172 families still residing in the camp.**

The Government has made no special provision to facilitate the people to return to their habitual residence.

Report of rapid appraisal survey “Devgadh Baria

Profile of Camp

Camp name: **Rahimabad Society.**

Name of camp organizer: **Sayed Bhai**

Focus group discussion with 35 people of the camp on 13 July 2004

Place of establishment of the camp: **Halol, dist. Panchmahals**

Year and month of establishment of the camp: **October 2002**

Number of families living in the camp: **74**

Habitual Residence of Camp Dwellers

Habitual Residence	Number of Families
Randikpur	74

Request for Humanitarian Assistance

None of the camp dwellers were denied humanitarian assistance, as the basic provisions given by the Government fell short of the required need.

Protection

The camp initially was protected by a team of 9 armed personnel of the State Reserve Police Personnel(SRP). Today there are 6 SRP personnel stationed at the camp for their protection after a petition was made to the Supreme Court for the same.

Special Care

3 children of the camp have lost both their parents, and 5 children have lost one parent in the riots. A total of 30 children are under the age of 5 are in the camp.

Till the date, the Government has made no special provision or care for these children.

Investigation of the Missing

5 people including 4 women remain missing. 18 people including women, their infants and children are dead. None of the bodies that belonged to the minority community were handed over to the respective family members to perform last rites.

Siraj Nana Patel, aged 39 filed an FIR with the police on 23rd March 2002 that 3 of his companions were killed by the Mob at Limkheda Palli. The police refused to file the FIR insisting that they are still missing.

Civic Amenities in the Camp

	Request made to Government	Provided by Government	Provided Free	Subsidized
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Electricity	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Sanitation	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

All costs that have been incurred towards building the shelter, sanitation facilities, arranging have been contributed by local NGOs.

Wounded and Sick

5 people are suffering from chronic diseases since they arrived in the camp.

About 30 people including children are suffering at a given time due to ailments related to poor hygienic conditions in the camp. 7 people including women and children suffer from injuries related to the riots.

No special provision was made to provide any kind of psychosocial support to the people of the camp.

Sattar Ghanchi, aged 40 was asked by the police to identify the 'bodies' of the victims killed by the 'Mob'. Deeply affected by what he saw, died of heart attack at the camp in Godhra.

Recovery of Documents

Most of the residents lost relevant documents related to Voter Identification, Ration Cards, Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificates, etc., all lost or damaged during the riots.

The Government on their own initiative has not replaced any of these documents.

Protection and Recovery of Property

250 families received compensation of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 30,000/- for their homes that were destroyed during the course of the riots. None of the families received compensation for businesses that they were deprived of during the riots.

No special police outpost was made available by the concerned authorities to protect the property and homes of the victims of displacement due to the riots.

Livelihood

Today with the help of assistance from local NGOs the all the families of Rahimabad Colony have been given loans to take up animal trading(Business that they were earlier involved before the riots occurred)

Education

The Government has made no special provision for free primary education for the residents of the camp.

For more than 2 years non of the children of the camp have been going to school. Only now on the initiative of local NGOs 49 children have been admitted to a school established in collaboration with Gyanshalla (an NGO) for primary education.

Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration

All the families of the colony are from Randikpur. The camp was constructed specially to shelter them. 6 families living in the camp have been able to return and are staying there. About 50% of the families wish to return to their habitual residences if assisted by the Government.

The Government has made no special provision to facilitate the return of people to their habitual residence.

Randhikpur

(A Detailed Case Study)

In Randhikpur, the mobs began their rampage early on the morning of 28th February. There was widespread violence, including arson and the demolition of Muslim properties throughout the village. Concerned for their safety, 70-80 families fled the village into the nearby forests. For almost a week, groups of villagers took shelter with some tribal settlements nearby; many were left to fend for themselves, living off what ever they could collect in the forest.

During this time mobs pursued the fleeing villagers. In one case, the mob accosted a group of 16 villagers, raping many and killing all but three, two of whom were young children. In another group, four villagers were murdered by the mob. At Limkheda police station the victims attempted to file FIRs of the pogroms, but the police were uncooperative and unwilling to file the charges stating that it was unnecessary. The survivors who arrived at the station were left to themselves. They were not offered food or water for more than 24 hours, before the police finally decided to take them to Godhra where they were brought to a relief camp.

These survivors arrived at Godhra relief camp on March 8th exhausted by their journey and still concerned for their safety. They remained at the relief till 30th June 2002 (the date that most camps were declared closed and therefore government aid to the relief camps stopped) where they were provided by basic shelter and provisions. After the camps were declared closed the victims were again displaced and had no choice but to seek shelter with relatives or attempt unsuccessfully to return to their homes. These people returning to their villages were met with threats to their safety and widespread hostility, an environment that made clear to them that they no longer had a home. During this time there was no government effort at assisting them with security or amenities like shelter, food, water, or medical services or any kind of assurance in terms of protection or security to return to Randhikpur.

Finally in October, with the help of local NGOs Rahimabad Society at Devgadh Baria, Dahod District was constructed. Lacking any alternative, 74 families arrived at the camp, where they have been living ever since. Here the main city administrator has at various intervals issued notices to cease construction questioning its legality instead of assisting the process. Even today the camp remains in quite a pathetic State without water, electricity and sanitation facilities.

Details of displaced people residing in Ahmedabad

No.	Name of the colony	Affected Families	Migrated From	Developer
1	Fatehwadi(sarkhej)	20	chamanpura, vadaj, naroda, ranip	Gujarat sarvajanik welfare trust
2	Siddikabad colony(sarkhej-juhapura)	160	chamanpura, gulbarg, naroda patia, vadaj, dehgam, sanand, sabarmati, ranip	Gujarat sarvajanik welfare trust
3	Ekta nagar(juhapura)	20	naroda village, vadaj, ranip, sabarmati, chamanpura	Gujarat sarvajanik welfare trust
4	Maulana azad nagar(bombay hotel)	86	gulbarg, naroda patiya, naroda village	Citizen relief service
5	Al aminpark bombay hotel	5	naroda, jamalpur	Sona cutpiece and jewellers
6	Azadnagar row house(bombay hotel)	40	abadnagar, dariapur, jamalpur, chiloda village	Purchased on installment from builder
7	Citizen nagar(bombay hotel)	56	naroda patiya	Lakhia petrol pump, mirzapur
8	Arsh colony(vatva)	50	naroda patiya, naroda village, vadaj, mehdikuva, chamanpura, sardarnagar, chiloda, saraspur, mandel village	Gujarat sarvajanik welfare trust
9	Ekta nagar(vatva, narol)	105	ranip, bapunagar, juhapura, naroda patiya	Islamic relief committee
10	Mehtab row house(p.w.d. street)	16	naroda patiya, behrampura, danilimda	Islamic relief committee
11	Madni nagar, ramol	300	naroda village, idgah chowki, bapunagar, kuha village, gomtipur, dariyapur	Jamiate ulema e hind
12	Navapura, yakub kuva(vatva)	5	navapura	Islamic relief committee
13	Faisal park society(vatva)	45	naroda patiya, naroda village, vatva	Citizen relief service
14	Naroda patiya	12	dehgam, chiloda, bahiyal manipur, patiya, nandasan, saijpur	Islamic relief committee
TOTAL		920		

COMMON ISSUES FACED BY THESE DISPLACED PEOPLE IN ABOVE MENTIONED COLONIES OF AHMEDABAD

- Allotment letters not given to the affected families
- Electricity not provided
- No primary health facility
- No sewage facility
- No schools for primary education
- No pakka road

ANNEXURE - 5

List Of Places Where Colonies/Houses Were Built To Rehabilitate Riot Affected Victims Displaced

I. Ahmedabad District		960
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1.	Allama Ali Takiya	60
2.	Khanwad, Mitthan Shahe	156
3.	Ektanagar, Vatva	108
4.	Naroda Patia	125
5.	Ekta Complex, Juhapura	37
6.	Javed Park, Juhapura	14
7.	Millat Colony, Guptanagar	317
8.	Mohilawas, Paldi	22
9.	Viramgam	82
10.	Mandal	4
11.	IRCG Colony Asim Park	35
Total		960

II. Gandhinagar District		40
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1	Adalaj	11
2	Nardipur	17
3	Por	12
Total		40

III. Sabarkantha District		1939
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1	Vadali	158
2	Modasa	328
3	Tajpur Camp	21
4	Dolapur	22
5	Vijaynagar	45
6	Himatnagar	310
7	Lalpur	255
8	Idar	300
9	Marita-Chapaniya	500
Total		1939

IV. Panchmahal District		833
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1	Pandarwada	100
2	Vanjiakhunt	04
3	Santrampur	01
4	Kalol	249
5	Khanpur	03
6	Lunawada	67
7	Godhra	48
8	Sehra	60
9	Baska	70
10	Rajgarh	50
11	Halol	201
Total		833

V. Dahod District		134
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1	Sanjeli	15
2	Jhalod	03
3	Sukhsar	08
4	Fatepura	31
5	Piplod	03
6	Devgadh Baria	74
Total		134

VI. Anand District		25
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
Total		25

VII. Kheda District		13
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1	Gothaj	13

VIII. Baroda District		98
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1	Tulsiwadi (Baroda City)	28
2	Chotta Udepur	35
3	Tundav	11
4	Karachiya	24
Total		98

I. Mehsana District		325
Sr. No.	Village/Town/City Area	New Houses Built
1	Satnagar	25
2	Sabili	300
Total		325

1	Ahmedabad District	960
2	Gandhinagar District	40
3	Sabarkantha District	1939
4	Panchmahal District	853
5	Dahod District	134
6	Anand District	25
7	Kheda District	13
8	Baroda District	98
9	Mehsana District	325
Total		4387