

**A STUDY ABOUT THE “ISSUES RELATED TO INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS OF 2002 –STOCKTAKING IN 2015”.
[WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FAIZAL NAGAR, EKTHA
NAGAR, CITIZEN NAGAR AND RELIEF SOCIETY IN BHALEG
ROAD IN GUJARAT STATE]**

Submitted to

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INTRODUCTION

Internally displaced persons is group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or 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, violation of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.

On February 27, 2002 the Sabarmathy express was burned by the V.H.P and R.S.S is the wing of Barathiya Janatha Party in Godhra in Gujarat. 55 people killed in the incident including Hindu pilgrims. This was the planed violence for to killing the Muslims. Maya kodnani [former minister of women and child] who was sentenced to 28 years impoverishment, and Bajrang Dals babu member of bajranji, who received a life sentence. The riot is effected the 21 districts of Gujarat state. The rioters killed 2000 people. During the issue they destroyed 100,000 houses, 1,100 hotels, 15000 businesses, 3000 handicrafts& 51000 vehicles. There were instant of rape, children being burned alive. 5000 riot victims living in the rehabilitation colonies in different parts of Gujarat state. According to the 2013 February 28 meeting conducted by the C.J.P with the victims they founded that the internally displaced persons phasing lot of problems such as they living in the dirty slum areas the waste from cities and chemical wastes are directly dumped these places. There is no proper pure water supply, government schools, proper transportation and housing problems. They government offered many schemes for building houses but no is came in to practical.

According to the report of Janavikas in Gujarat 4, 5000 families are still living in 81 relief colonies build by Muslim charitable organizations and Nongovernmental organizations.

According to the 2011 census 23 homeless in India.6000 people die every day as a result of poor shelter in the world. Women and children in homes where smoke from cooking fires damage their health. The causes of homelessness are reported that lack of affordable housing, Poverty, Unemployment, and mental illness.

[DNA 5/2/2015].

The Sachar committee in 2005 found that Muslims are the most deprived society and they suggested that developmental programs for minority. In 2014 Professor Amithab Gundu committee says that there are no changes in the poor conditions of Muslims.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The 2002 communal riots not only drove Muslims into new ghettos all over the state, they also reduced them to the status of second-class citizens who do not seem to exist for the government. This is the finding of a city-based NGO, Janvikas, which conducted a survey on the status of the minority community in the state after the riots.

The survey has revealed that Muslims are the new outcasts who, more often than not, are denied basic facilities which are available to people of other communities. Not only that. It appears that this neglect of the community is officially sanctioned for the riot victims find no mention in government records as people who need help.

The neglect of the minority community is evident even in efforts to resettle them as little has been done to provide them access to government schemes, health facilities and loans.

About 16,000 Muslims displaced by the riots are still living in relief colonies that are denied even the most basic amenities.

The riots displaced more than 2 lakh people across the state.

These people remained displaced for almost two years after 2002. However, NGOs and Muslim relief organizations settled a total of 16087 people in 83 different relief colonies. "These are the people who cannot or dare not return to their original place of residence and have been living in shelters for the last 10 years," said Vijay Parmar, CEO of Janvikas.

The 83 relief colonies that were built after the riots are almost all located in Muslim majority areas. Fifteen of them are situated in Ahmadabad and the support they receive from the state government is negligible.

The houses in which the displaced people have been living since 2002 have not been formally transferred to their names.

There has also been a sharp decline in the earnings of almost every displaced individual. The survey has revealed that the average annual income of displaced Muslims in Ahmadabad has come down by 31% as compared to their income before the riots.

A serious problem facing internally displaced persons in Gujarat is the lack of access to humanitarian assistance. Problems have included unacceptable delays in government assistance reaching relief camps, inadequate provisions of medical, food, and sanitation supplies, and a lack of protection for relief workers seeking to assist victims of violence. Under Principle 18 of the Guiding Principles, internally displaced persons are guaranteed the right to an adequate standard of living. Principle 18 states that "competent authorities" should provide internally displaced persons with essential food and potable water, basic shelter and housing, appropriate clothing and essential medical services and sanitation "regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination." The state government of Gujarat has so far failed to comply with these standards.

Government aid, mainly food rations, did not reach the camps until at least a week after the onset of attacks. The amounts received have been inadequate to fulfill the camps' daily food requirements. Aid workers continue to report an acute shortage of food, cooking oil, sugar, medical supplies, clothes, and blankets in Ahmadabad. A report in the *Hindustan Times* added that camps housing thousands of people had only six toilets each and people were receiving only sixty grams of wheat a day.

In the week following the initial attacks police and members of the city administration obstructed the work of NGOs and other organizations attempting to deliver relief supplies to relief camps and to the walled area of Ahmadabad. A number of local and international NGOs were either refused access or denied the protection they needed to be able to provide assistance. In violation of Principle 26 of the Guiding Principles that calls on states to protect persons engaged in humanitarian assistance, as well as their transport and supplies, from attacks or other acts of violence.

A Jesuit priest in Ahmadabad told reporters that government officials refused to lend a single truck to deliver food to the camps. He added: "They won't give us police protection. The other day, armed Hindu men stopped us as we were coming out of a Muslim neighborhood and held spears to our throats." An organizer of the Chartoda Kabristan camp told Human Rights Watch that while the government had provided some food supplies, the amounts given were not enough to fulfill the camp's daily requirements. Moreover, in what was described as a "government boycott," the government refused to transport the rations to

them and told them to get their own trucks and pick them up themselves. Without security or transportation, this was often a difficult demand to fulfill. On the road leading to the Chartoda Kabristan camp, Human Rights Watch saw numerous trucks owned by Muslims that had been completely destroyed by fire during the attacks.

Muslim organizations have also been providing the camp with much needed supplies. The organizer for the Chartoda Kabristan camp stated:

The government has given wheat, rice, milk and other things, but more has come from organizations and what the government gives is not nearly enough to complete the daily food requirements. Running the camp itself, or at least supplying food, costs Rs. 115,000 a day. The government also hasn't given any wood for the fires or for cooking or given any dishes. Rs. 5 (about U.S. \$ 0.10) per day per person was also allocated. This declaration was made on March 6 but the money has not been received. All the Islamic movements are helping.

On April 4 Prime Minister Vajpayee announced a federal relief package for the "riot victims" that included two months free rations for those families living below the poverty line in areas affected by violence. The package also included a free set of textbooks and a school uniform for children living in relief camps. When announcing the package, the Prime Minister warned that relief provisions should be distributed without discrimination based on communal lines (see below).

According to Principle 19 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, "all wounded and sick internally displaced persons shall receive to the fullest extent possible 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 19 (2) adds that, "special attention should be paid to the health needs of women, including access to female health care providers and services... as well as appropriate counseling for victims of sexual and other abuses." It continues in Principle 19 (3): "special attention should also be given to the prevention of contagious diseases."

Residents of relief camps in Gujarat are in desperate need of medical attention and trauma counseling. In some camps, babies have been delivered without any medical support Seven days after arriving at the Dariyakhan Ghummat camp in Ahmadabad, the residents were finally provided with sanitation facilities such as toilets, that too from a local nongovernmental organization. During the first weeks there was an outbreak of gastroenteritis in the camp and camp residents

suffered from diarrhea and vomiting. Private Doctors finally reached the camp a few weeks after it was set up to stem the outbreak.

By mid-April measles had broken out in the relief camps in Ahmadabad, raising fears of an epidemic. The overcrowded and unhygienic conditions in the camps-which include a shortage of toilets-have made it impossible to quarantine victims. According to a senior health ministry official in Delhi: "People are being forced to defecate in the open," a breeding ground for mosquitoes and fleas. "In the absence of enough tents," he added, "people are sleeping outside, exposing themselves to the virus." The Gujarat government and the union health ministry have started working with voluntary organizations to launch vaccination drives in the camps. With temperature soaring above 40 degrees Celsius (105 degrees Fahrenheit), the threat of summer diseases also loom large. The spread of cholera, gastroenteritis, jaundice, as well as respiratory infections and dehydration is also feared the federal government announced in mid-April that it would sanction medicine worth Rs. 82.6 million for use in the camps, as requested by the Gujarat government. Although government agencies have also begun setting up medical camps, the infrastructure is reportedly inadequate. The Indian Red Cross Society has also been providing medical relief in violence-affected areas.

The psychological impact on victims of the communal violence is immense. Aid workers have cited an urgent need for counseling to help the victims cope with their trauma. Sociologist Susan Vishwanathan told *Channelnewsasia*, "The psychological degradation that comes from watching people closest to you being killed, raped, mutilated, and ravaged. These [are] far greater than that of loss of material possessions." Rape victims are also in desperate need of psychological support.

The Indian government has not as yet made a public request to the U.N. or international humanitarian organizations to provide assistance and protection to those displaced by the communal violence. Without such a request, it is difficult for U.N. and international humanitarian organizations to provide relief assistance to the internally displaced in Gujarat.

As of April 16 the Indian government had not made any requests to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a leading U.N. agency in India, or to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) to provide assistance to the relief camps. Officials from these agencies told Human Rights Watch that they were unaware of any efforts by the U.N. to address the humanitarian needs of those affected by the violence in Gujarat.

Nongovernmental organizations have accused the state government of discriminating against Muslim victims of violence who are being looked after almost exclusively by Muslim organizations and local NGOs. Although the vast majority of the victims of the violence belong to the Muslim community, reports indicate that the few camps in Ahmadabad which are hosting Hindus are visited more frequently by government authorities and receive more regular rations. While larger camps housing Muslims have virtually no official support, the Kankaria camp for Hindu victims, for example, is run by a deputy collector (local government official). Authorities have also reportedly stopped relief trucks sent by Muslim charities to the camps, citing alleged reports that the trucks might be smuggling arms.

There is also evidence of discrimination in the distribution of compensation. Soon after the Godhra attack, the Gujarat state government announced that the families of Godhra victims would receive Rs. 200,000 (U.S. \$4,094) as compensation. Their decision to then issue only Rs. 100,000 to Muslims whose family members were killed in revenge attacks came under sharp criticism from numerous NGOs and Indian officials outside the Gujarat state government, including two former prime ministers. The amount of compensation for the families of Godhra victims was later reduced to parity with the compensation for revenge attack victims, but only after VHP activists stated they would be satisfied if families of Hindu victims received the lower amount.

The federal relief package announced by Prime Minister Vajpayee during his visit to Gujarat on April 4 included the following provisions. Each family that lost a member would receive Rs. 150,000. Rs. 100,000 would come from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund while Rs. 50,000 would come from the state. In addition those who suffered permanent disability would be given Rs. 50,000. As a result of the Prime Minister Relief announcement, the Gujarat government decided to reduce its compensation amount for families of deceased victims from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 50,000. The National Minorities Commission has strongly urged the state government to compensate victims at the amount the government originally stated it would.

Vajpayee also announced that those whose homes were completely damaged in rural areas would receive Rs. 50,000 while those whose homes had suffered partial damage would receive Rs. 15,000. In urban areas rehabilitation measures would be worked out after a comprehensive survey. Vajpayee added that victims would not be resettled along communal lines. The federal government will also

bear all the expenditure for the reconstruction of damaged homes. Those who lost shops and commercial establishments would also be compensated.

Press reports indicate that a majority of the family members of those killed have yet to receive their compensation disbursements. A coordinator for the Shah-e-Alam camp in Ahmadabad told the *Times of India* that only seven out of the 131 families in the camp who lost family members had received compensation. An organizer for the Dariyakhan Ghummat camp added that Rs. 40,000 of the Rs. 150,000 to be allotted each family had reached 40 percent of the victims in his camp.

The disparate provision of relief and rehabilitation for Muslim and Hindu victims of violence was similar to the Gujarat government's treatment of victims along communal and caste lines following the January 26, 2001 earthquake in the state. Within days of the country's worst natural disaster in recent history at least 30,000 were declared dead and over one million were left homeless. In the months after the earthquake, residents of the state of Gujarat were besieged by man-made problems: caste and communal discrimination in the distribution of relief and rehabilitation, corruption in the handling of aid, and political squabbling that did little to help the earthquake's neediest victims.

Six weeks after the earthquake, Human Rights Watch visited the towns of Bhuj, Bhijouri, Khawda, Anjar, and Bhachau in Kutch, the state's most devastated district. In all areas visited by Human Rights Watch, Dalits and Muslims were segregated in camps from upper-caste Hindus. Several residents and survivors told us, "We are surviving the way we lived, that's why we are in separate camps." While the government had allocated equal amounts of monetary compensation and food supplies to members of all communities following the earthquake, Dalit and Muslim populations did not have the same access to adequate shelter, electricity, running water, and other supplies available to others. This was apparent in several cities near Bhuj, including Anjar and Bhachau, where the government had provided far superior shelter and basic amenities to upper-caste populations.

A nineteen-year-old male resident of Dariyakhan Ghummat camp, fearing that international aid would not reach the Muslims, alluded to corruption and communal bias in the distribution of aid following the January 2001 earthquake:

How will we get our hard earned savings back? Here there's been crores [tens of millions] worth of looting and damage. Even now they're looting our homes.... It looks like a ghost town, a graveyard, where we used to live. Our Hindu neighbors took us in then told the attackers to loot us. Foreign countries should help but the help should come straight to us. The help usually goes through everyone and

nothing comes through to us. Even during the earthquake imported things went to Hindus. The Saudis sent these amazing tents where you wouldn't even feel hot, but those also went to the Hindus. We're the ones who used to give when people are in trouble.

Principle 28 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement state that it is the responsibility of the authorities to establish the condition and provide the means to allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily and in safety and dignity to their homes, and to permit the full participation of the internally displaced to plan and manage their return or resettlement. Principle 29 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement also states that it is the responsibility of the authorities to assist returned or resettled internally displaced persons to recover, or obtain compensation or reparations for their property and possessions that they lost or dispossessed of during displacement.

While the Indian government has announced plans for the reconstruction of homes and places of business (see above), extensive government surveys of the extent of the damage have yet to take place.

An organizer of the Dariyakhan Ghummat camp told Human Rights Watch in March that no work had begun on the construction of new homes:

The government has done nothing for new homes. We're asking them not to send people back to sensitive areas. They should be sent to safe areas. They should give those homes and land. There are NTC [National Textile Corporation] lands here that are lying empty. Lots of people have also lost loved ones. We have a two-year-old orphan in this camp.

Activists in the state have also pointed to problems related to damage assessments of Muslim properties and homes. Speaking on conditions of anonymity, an attorney told Human Rights Watch: "The police *panchnama* [statement of witnesses] is being done in the victim's absence. Let's say I had two lakhs [Rs. 200,000] worth of damage in my home, the police will only write that there is Rs. 25,000 worth of damage."

The process of rehabilitation has been further complicated by the destruction or loss of personal documents during the violence. Many relief camp residents told Human Rights Watch that their identification, education, and even medical certificates had been destroyed during the burning and looting of their homes. At the time of Human Rights Watch's visit, no system was in place to systematically document the numbers and identities of those residing in relief camps.

The insecurity and ongoing violence in the state has made it impossible for most displaced persons to return to their homes. Human Rights Watch was told

numerous times that residents did not feel safe in their neighborhoods. Some stated that their attackers were still roaming the streets. Residents also feared being arbitrarily detained by the police in their neighborhoods (see above). Press reports also document instances in which Muslim families were threatened by Hindu mobs, armed with swords and other weapons, as they attempted to return to their homes.

Until the government of Gujarat ends the environment of impunity, addresses those responsible for the attacks, including police and state government officials, provides adequate protection for all those affected by the ongoing violence, and ensures that those displaced can either recover, or be fully compensated for their property and possessions lost during the violence, internally displaced persons will be unable to return to their homes.

In reply to a Starred Question (No.148) raised by Shri R Raaamachandrayya, MP, the Minister of State in the ministry of Home Affairs said in the Rajya Saba on 24 July 2002 that the Prime Minister had announced in the Lok Sabha on 30.4.2002 a package for economic rehabilitation of the Gujarat riot victims. The package, interalia, comprised an assistance of Rs. 150 crores to the Government of Gujarat for rehabilitation of all those who lost their homes, belongings and means of livelihood and for immediate revival of normal economic activities in all riot affected areas. The package was meant to cover:

✧ Reconstruction of houses in urban areas under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

✧ Assistance under the Indira Awas Yojana for the construction of houses in rural areas

✧ Scheme for provision of earning assets under the Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojana

✧ Provision of earning assets:

(a) Grant of 20% subject to a ceiling @ Rs. 10000/- per Beneficiary. (b) Grant of 20% subject to a maximum of Rs. 50000/- for Rehabilitation of larger business establishments.

✧ Provision of household kits @ Rs. 2500/- per beneficiary from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for 30000 beneficiaries

∧ Special scheme for rehabilitation of widows/orphans:

- (a) Women livelihood restoration
- (b) Establishment of widow homes
- (c) Anganwadi relief and Trauma Counseling Centers

It was also stated that the Government have instructed banks and financial institutions to provide immediate assistance in implementing schemes for recommencing business, commercial and industrial activities. The insurance companies have also been advised to ensure speedy relief to the victims.

But, the National Minorities Commission which visited 17 of the 46 camps in 2006 where thousands of Muslim families displaced by the 2002 riots in Gujarat were still living found that they were living under "sub-human conditions" without the most basic facilities. A mere 7% of the compensation amount has been disbursed to riot victims. NCM members found that inmates at the camps lived without the most rudimentary civic amenities like potable water, sanitation, streetlights, schools, primary health centers and approach roads. Besides, "an overwhelming" number of families did not own ration cards. Requests for below the poverty line (BPL) cards had been repeatedly turned down. Most of the camps were located on land bought by CSOs or donated by wealthy Muslims. Many inmates were key witnesses in major legal cases connected with the riots and didn't want to return home as the people against whom they had to depose were out on bail.

The state government refused to have anything to do with those living in these camps, and believes that these people should go back like the 45,000 riot-hit who have now gone back home. The state government says these people are staying away from home voluntarily.

It is almost eight years since the communal violence; four years since the government of India announced relief package and three years since the National Minorities Commission fulfilled its "obligation" of visiting the relief camps. Has anything changed?

FIELD VISIT

The field visit is aim to study the present situation of the displaced persons who lived in the rehabilitation colony. For this purpose selected respondents from 3

colonies in Ahmadabad District and 1 colony of Anand district. Focused group discussion, question air and case study approach is used for the study.

EKTHANAGAR

Ekthanagar is the rehabilitation colony containing 140 houses. Islamic relief committee is build houses for the displaced persons here majority people is coming from Narodapatiya. The municipality is Ahmadabad. 10 people are selected for study.

Family members of the respondent

Table 1.1 showing the number of family members of the respondent

Members	Frequency	Percentage
2 members	3	30
3 to 6	6	60
7 to 10	1	10
Total	10	100

Number of the family members

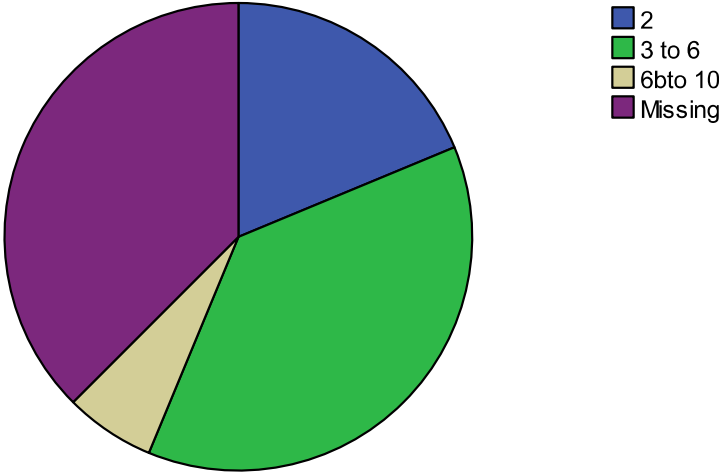


Table 1.1 and figure 1.1 shows that respondent have 3 to 6 family members forming the majority.

Occupation of the respondents

Table 1.2 shows the occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Rickshaw driver	6	60
Painting	1	10
coolly	2	20
shop	1	10
Total	10	100

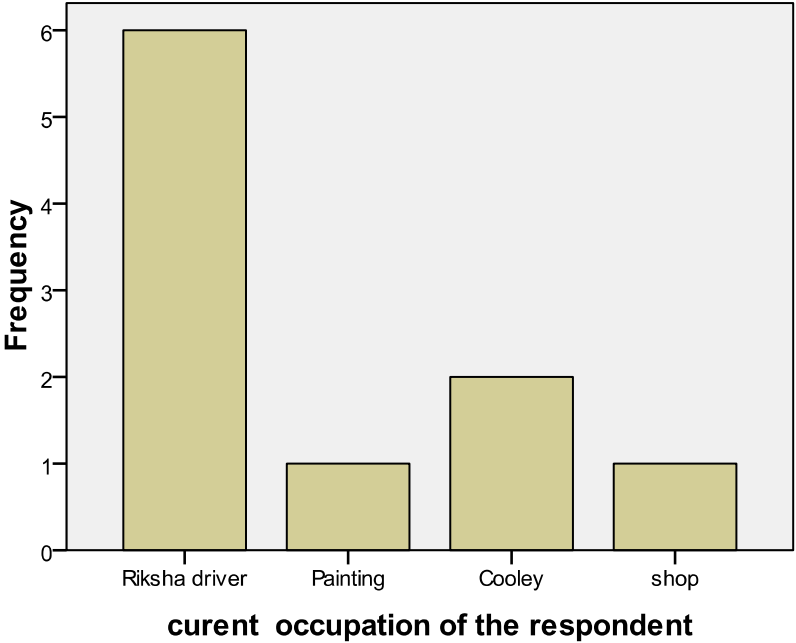


Table 1.2 and figure 1.2 shows the majority of the respondent is rickshaw drivers.

Respondent who witness of case

Table 1.3 shows that the respondent who witness of case

Witness	Frequency	Percentage
yes	3	30
no	7	70
Total	10	100

Table 1.3 and figure 1.3 shows that 70% of the respondent is not the witness of case is forming the majority.

Respondent who got compensation for injured

Table 1.4 shows that the respondent who got compensation for injury during the riot

compensation	Frequency	Percentage
yes	4	40
no	0	0
No injured	6	60
Total	10	100

Table 1.4 and figure 1.4 shows that 60% of the respondents are non injured forming the majority.40% of the respondent got compensation for injury.

Who give house for respondent?

Table 1.5 shows those who give house for respondent

house	frequency	percentage
own		
N.G.O	10	100
Total	10	100

100% of the respondent says that there house is build by N.G.Os.

Respondent ownership of the house

Table 1.6 shows that the respondent ownership of the house

ownership	frequency	percentage
own		
n.g.o	10	100
Total	10	100

Table 1.6 shows that 100% of the respondent says that their house is in the address of n.g.o.

Maintain livelihood

Table 1.7 shows that respondent who maintain livelihood and income

Livelihood	frequency	percentage
yes		
no	10	100
Total	10	100

Table 1.6 shows that 100% of the respondent says that they cannot maintain their income and livelihood.

Protection from police

Table 1.7 shows that the witness who have police protection

protectio n	frequency	percentage
yes	2	20
no	2	20
No witness	6	60
Total	10	100

20% of the witnesses have protection and 20% of the respondents have not police protection.

Compensation for house building

Table 1.8 shows that respondents who got compensation for house building

compensatio n	frequency	percentage
yes	3	30
no	7	70
Total	10	100

Table 1.8 and figure 1.8 shows that 70% of the respondent not got compensation for house building.

Availability of doctor in P.H.C

Table 1.9 show that the availability of doctor in P.H.C.

p.h.c	frequency	percentage
rarely	6	60
sometimes	4	40
always		
Total	10	100

Table 1.9 and figure 1.9 shows that 60% of the respondent says that doctor of p.h.c are rarely available.

Compensation for self employment

Table 1.10 shows that respondent who got compensation for self employment

compensatio n	frequency	percentage
yes		
no	10	100
total	10	100

100% of the respondent says that they not got compensation for self employment.

Vocational training from government

Table 1.11 show the respondents who got vocational training

training	Frequency	Percentage
yes		
no	10	100
total	10	100

Shows that 100% of the respondent says that they not get vocational training from government.

Respondent who face fear

Table 1.12 show that respondent who fear another communities, police, political parties etc

Fear	Frequency	Percentage
yes	3	30
no	7	70
Total	10	100

70% of the respondent says that they have no fear and 30% of the respondent says that they have fear.

Expectation of govt

Table 1.13 show the respondents who have expectation towards the govt

expectation	frequency	percentage
yes		
no	10	100
total	10	100

100% of the respondent are not expected anything from govt.

Respondent who face discrimination

Table 1.14 shows that respondent who face discrimination from government

discrimination	frequency	percentage
yes	6	60
no	4	40
total	10	100

Table 1.14 and figure 1.14 Shows that the 60% of the respondent face discrimination.

Conclusion

- 60% of the respondent's families have 3 to 6 members.
- 60% of the respondents are rickshaw drivers.
- 20% of the respondents are eye witness and they have no police protection...
- 100% of the respondents say that there is no transportation facility; it is affecting school going children's and occupation of the respondents.
- Water is coming from Ahmadabad municipality. But not regular and also each colony members pay money for that.
- Primary hospital is far away from the colony and there is doctor is rarely available.
- I.C.D.S scheme is here, according to the respondents Anganvadi teachers and helper is good but they applied for pension to the widows but only few t person get pension.

- Government school is far away from the colony, so the parents send them by auto, it is expensive and they complained some English media school regret the admission of Muslim children.
- 100% of the respondents say that they did not get compensation for self employment and they did not get vocational training.
- 100% of the respondents say that they cannot maintain the livelihood and income they are strived to live.
- They also complained that government is not taking any effort for build houses.100% of the respondent house is build by nongovernmental organization.
- 100% of the respondents address is the name of n.g.o.
- Riot victims majority are rickshaw drivers they also complained that based on religion some customers not ready to travel there autos.
- 100% of relatives of died person get compensation but it is the result of efforts of social activist.
- There environment is not hygienic I see lot of waste from other cities.
- 40% are injured during the riot and they got compensation for that.
- 70% of the respondent not got compensation for house building.
- 100% of the respondent not got vocational training classes and loan for self employment.
- 70% of the respondent have no fear about another religion, politicians etc.
- 100% of the respondent is not expectation towards govt departments.
- 60% of the respondent facing discrimination from another community.
- 100% of the respondents have B.P.L cards
- Street light is given by municipality.

Faizal nagar

Then I visited Faizal nagar. Islamic relief committee is building houses for the riot victims. I speak with 10 families in this colony. The 10 respondents are coming from Narodapatiya.

Number of family members

Table 2.1 show the number of family members of the respondents

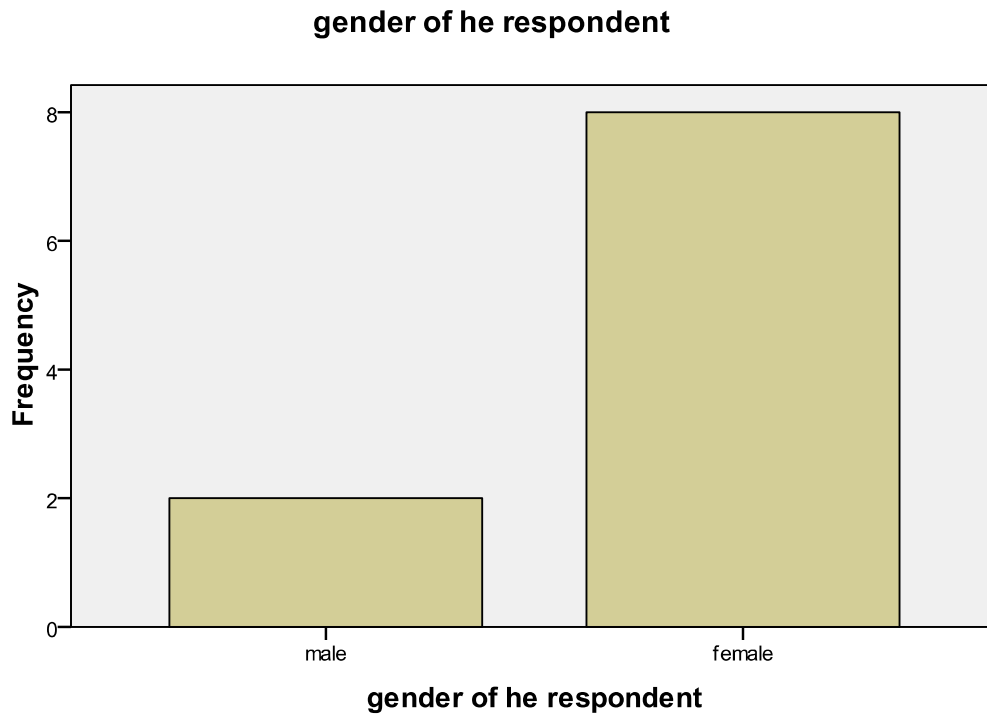
number	frequency	percentage
2 members	2	20
3 to 6 members	8	80
7 to 10 members		
Total	10	100

Table 2.1 and figure 2.1 Shows that 80% of the respondent's number of family members is 3 to 6 members forming the majority.

Gender of the respondent

Table 2.2 show the gender of the respondent

Gender	frequency	percentage
male	2	20
female	8	80
Total	10	100



Show that 80% of the respondents are females forming the majority and 20% of the respondents are males.

Occupation of the respondent

Table 2.3 show that occupation of the respondent

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Tailoring	6	60
No job	1	10
Stationary shop	1	10
House wife	2	20

Total	10	100

Shows that 60% of the respondents are tailors forming the majority, 20% of the respondents are house wife, 10% of the respondents are no job and 10% of the respondents are stationary shoppers.

Type of ownership of the house

Table 2.4 show that the respondent who have ownership of house

ownership	frequency	percentage
own		
n.g.o.	10	100
total	10	100

100% of the respondents house address is in the n.g.o The 100% of the respondent's house is built by n.g.o.

Compensation for injury

Table 2.5 show the respondent who injured he got compensation

compensation	frequency	percentage
yes	4	40
no		
No injured	6	60

total	10	100
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Shows that 60% of the respondent not injured forming the majority, and 40% of the respondent injured they got compensation for that.

Police protection for witness

Table 2.6 shows that respondent who got protection

protectio n	frequency	percentage
yes	2	20
No witness	8	80
total	10	100

80% of the respondents are no witness forming the majority and 20% of the respondents are witness of Narodapatiya massacre they have police protection.

Water supply

Table 2.7 shows that water supply from

water	frequency	percentage
municipalit y	9	90
Private pipe	1	10
Total	10	100

90% of the respondent depends from water from municipality and 10 % of the respondents depend on private pipe.

Regular supply of water

Table 2.8 shows that water supply is regular

Water	frequency	percentage
yes		
no	10	100
total	10	100

100% of the respondent says that water supply from municipality is not regular.

Distance from colony to bus

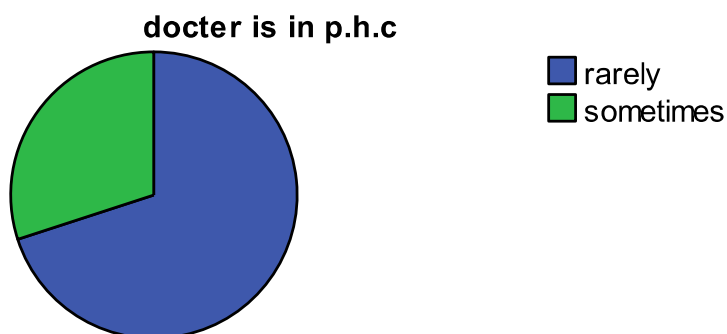
Table 2.9 shows that distance from colony to bus stop

Distance	frequency	percentage
3 km		
Above 5 km	10	100
total	10	100

100% of the respondents say that bus stop is above 5 km from colony.

Availability of Doctor in P.H.C

DOCTER	Frequency	percentage
rarely	7	70
sometime s	3	30
always		
total	10	100



70% of the respondent says the doctor is rarely available in p.h.c and 30% of the respondent says that sometimes the doctor is available in p.h.c.

Compensation for house building

Table 2.10 shows the respondent who got compensation for house building

Compensation	Frequency	percentage
Yes	7	70
No	3	30
Total	10	100

Shows that 70% of the respondent who got compensation for house building and 30% of the respondent not get compensation for house building.

Respondent who have fear

Table 2.11 show that respondent who have fear

Fear	frequency	percentage
Yes	5	50
No	5	50
Total	10	100

Shows that 50% of the respondents have fear and 50% of the respondent has no fear.

Support from police

Table 1.12 shows that respondent who got support from police

support	Frequency	Percentage
Yes		
No	10	100
Total	100	100

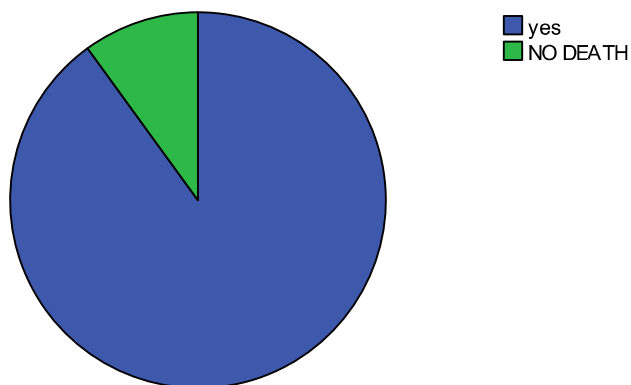
Shows that 100% of the respondent no got compensation from police.

Compensation for relatives of death person

Table 1.3 shows that respondent who got compensation for relative of death person

compensation	frequency	percentage
yes	1	10
No death	9	90
total	10	100

compensation for relatives of death peron



Discrimination facing by the respondent

Table 1.14 show that respondent who facing discrimination from another religion, govt etc.

discriminatio n	frequency	percentage
yes	7	70
no	3	30
Total	10	100

70% of the respondent facing discrimination and 30% of the respondent not facing discrimination.

Conclusion

- 80% of the respondent has 3 to 6 members.
- 80% of the respondents are females
- 60% of the respondents are females
- N.G.O build houses for the all the respondents
- The address of the house is in N.G.O.
- The N.G.O is pay the electricity bill of the riot victims
- 40% of the respondent injured and they got compensation.

- 90% of the respondent say that they are depended water from municipality at the same they complained that water is not got regularly they also paid tax for water monthly.
- 100% of the respondent says that bus stop is very far from there colony.
- 100% of the respondent says that Primary health center is far away from their area.
- 100% of the respondents say that Government school is far away from their area
- 30% of the respondent not got compensation for house building.
- 100% of the respondent says that I.C.D.S project is there.
- 70% of the respondents says that the doctor in p.h.c rarely available in hospital.
- 50% of the respondent has fear of outside community, government and political parties.
- 70% of the respondent facing discrimination for job etc.
- 100% of the respondent says there is no police support for filing case.
- 100% of the respondents have no expectation towards govt.

Relief Township

Relief Township is the rehabilitation colony in Anand District. The people coming from Ood, Kalsar Surat, Vadodara, Thambola, Dakor etc. here the

Muslim and Hindu ratio is 50:50.1360 people were live in rehabilitation colony and 220 houses in the colony.

Number of family members

Table 3.1 show the number of family members of the respondents

number	Frequency	Percentage
2	1	10
3 to 6	5	50
7 to 10	4	40
Total	10	100

50% of the respondents have 3 to 6 family members forming the majority.

Respondent who witness of any case

Table 3.2 show that respondent who witness of case

witness	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	50
No	5	50
total	10	100

50% of the respondent is witness of case.

Occupation of the respondent

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Rickshaw driver	3	30
tailoring	2	20
coolly	3	30
Stationery store	2	20
Total	10	100

Show that 30% of the respondents are rickshaw drivers and coolly workers forming the majority. 20% of the respondents are tailors and stationery store keepers.

Respondent who coming from

Table 3.4 shows that respondent who coming from

From	Frequency	Percentage
Ood	6	60
Kalsar	3	30
Sunav	1	10
total	10	100

Shows that 60% of the respondent coming from Ood, and 30% of the respondent from Kalsar and 10% of the respondent from Sunav.

Respondent house build by

Table 3.5 show that who build the house of respondent

House	Frequency	Percentage
n.g.o.	10	100
Own		
total	10	100

Table 3.5 and figure 3.5 Shows that 100% of the respondent house is building by nongovernmental organization.

Compensation for injury

Table 3.5 show respondent who got compensation for injury

Compensation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	10
No injured	9	90
Total	10	100

90% of the respondents are not injured and 10% of the respondent got compensation for injury.

Respondent who have address

Table 3.6 show that respondent who have address

Address	Frequency	Percentage
n.g.o.	10	100
own		
Total	10	100

100% of the respondent's house is in the address of n.g.o.

Water is coming from

Table 3.7 shows that water coming from

water	Percentage	frequency
N.G.O	8	80
Private pipe	2	20
total	10	100

80% of the respondent depend water supply from n.g.o. and 20% of the respondent depends private pipe for water.

Electricity bill is pay by

Table 3.8 show that respondent who pay electricity bill

Bill	Frequency	percentage
own	10	100
N.G.O		
TOTAL	10	100

Table 3.8 show that 100% of the respondent paid the electricity bill by themselves.

Protection from police

Table 3.9 show that respondent who have police protection

Protection	Frequency	Percentage
yes	3	30
No witness	5	50
compromised	2	20

Table 3.9 and figure 3.9 show that 50% of the respondents is not witness of any case, 30% of the respondent are witness of case and they have protection and 20% of the witness compromised with the accused persons.

Availability of doctor in P.H.C

Table 3.10 show the availability of doctor in P.H.C

Doctor	percentage	frequency
sometimes	3	30
rarely	7	70
always		
total	10	100

70% of the respondent says that the doctor is rarely available in P.H.C and 30% of the respondent says that the doctor is sometimes available in the P.H.C.

Compensation for house

Table 3.11 show the respondent who got compensation for house construction

Compensatio n	Frequency	Percentage

Yes	1	10
No	9	90
Total	10	100

90% of the respondent says that they not got compensation for house construction forming the majority and 10% of the respondent got compensation for house construction.

Respondent who face discrimination

Table 3.12 show respondents who facing discrimination from another community govt etc.

discriminatio n	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	90
No	1	10
Total	10	100

90% of the respondent facing discrimination forming the majority and 10% of the respondent not facing the discrimination.

Compensation for business/self employment

Table 3.13 shows the respondent who got compensation for self employment or business.

compensation	Frequency	percentage
Yes		
No	10	100
Total	10	100

Table 3.13 shows the 100% of the respondent got money for self employment and business.

Respondent who have support from police

support	frequency	percentage
yes	1	10
no	9	90
total	10	100

90% of the respondent says that they have no support from police and 10% of respondents have support from police.

Conclusion

- 50% of the respondents have 3 to 6 family members forming the majority.
- 50% of the respondents are witness of case.
- 30% of the respondents are rickshaw drivers and coolly workers.
- 100% of the respondent says that they could not maintain their salary and livelihood.
- 100% of the respondents have B.P.L card.
- 100 of respondent's house build by N.G.O.
- 100% of the respondents house address is in n.g.o.
- 90% of the respondent not injured during the riot and 10% of the respondent injured they got compensation for that.
- 80% of the respondent depend Islamic relief committee for water and they pay 100 rupees per month.
- 100% of the respondent pays electricity bills themselves.
- 100% of the respondents have B.P.L cards.
- 20% of the respondents are witness of case but they compromise their case based on the fear.
- 70% of the respondent says that the doctor is rarely available in the P.H.C.
- 90% of the respondent says that they facing discrimination based on the religion.
- 90% of the respondent not got compensation for house building.
- 10% of the respondent not got compensation for business and subsidy for self employment.
- 90% of the respondent says that they have no support from police.

- They say that the Govt. School is 2 k.m. away from the colony.
- There is no good infrastructure.
- 100% of the respondents have no expectation from Government.

Citizen Nagar

Citizen Nagar is a rehabilitation colony in Ahmadabad district. I visited 10 family members. I saw huge amount of waste from another cities. It is like big mountain. The community people say that there is no action from government side to remove this waste from the colony.116 families in the colony and population is 380.the people migrated from Narodapatiya.

Number of family members

Table 4.1 show the number of family members of the respondent

number	Frequency	Percentage
2	1	10
3 to 6	5	50
7 to 10	4	40
total	10	100

Show that 50% of the respondents have 3 to 6 family members, 40% of the respondent has 7 to 10 members and 10 % of the respondent has 2 family members.

Occupation of the respondent

Table 4.2 show the occupation of the respondent

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Anganwadi helper	1	10
Rickshaw driver	3	30
House wife	5	50
Coolly	1	10
Total	10	100

50% of the respondents are house wife forming the majority, 30% of the respondents are rickshaw drivers and 10% of the respondents are coolly workers and Anganwadi helper.

Street light of the colony

Table 4.3 show the street light is available

Street light	Frequency	Percentage
Yes		

No	10	100
Total	10	100

Table 4.3 show that 100% of the respondent says that street light is not available in the colony.

Regular supply of water

Table 4.4 show the supply of water

Water	Frequency	Percentage
Regular		
Not regular	10	100
Total	10	100

100% of the respondent says that the water supply from municipality is not regular here.

P.H.C is near to the colony

Table 4.5 show that P.H.C is near to the colony

Near	Frequency	Percentage
Yes		
No	10	100
Total	10	100

100% of the respondent says that P.H.C is far from colony.

Availability of doctor in p.h.c

Table 4.6 show the availability of doctor in P.H.C

Doctor	Frequency	Percentage
Rarely	5	50
Sometimes	5	50
Always		
Total	10	100

Table 4.6 and figure 4.6 Shows that 50% of the respondent says that the doctor in p.h.c is rarely and sometimes available.

Respondent who witness of case

Table 4.7 show that respondent who witness of case

Witness	Frequency	percentage
Yes	4	40
No	6	60

Total	10	100
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Table 4.7 and figure 4.7 show that 60% of the respondents are not witness of cases and 40% of the respondents are witness of cases.

Support from police

Table 4.8 show that respondent who got support from police

Support	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	10
No	9	90
Total	10	100

Table 4.8 and figure 4.8 show that 90% of the respondent not got support from police and 10% of the respondent say that they got support from police.

Discrimination facing

Table 4.9 show that respondent who face discrimination facing based on the religion.

Discrimination	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	100
No		
Total	10	100

Table 4.9 show that 100% of the respondent facing discrimination on the basis of religion.

Who address the respondent house?

Table 4.10 show respondent who have address

Address	Frequency	Percentage
n.g.o.	3	30
own	7	70
Total	10	100

70% of the respondent have own address and 30% of the respondent house address is in n.g.o.

Compensation for house building

Table 4.11 show that respondent who got compensation for house building

compensation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	100
No		
Total	10	100

_100% of the respondent got compensation for house building

Special package for self employment

Table 4.12 shows that respondent who got subsidy for self employment.

Subsidy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes		
No	10	100
Total	10	100

100% of the respondent says that they not get sub seedy for self employment.

Livelihood and income

Table 4.13 shows that respondent who can maintain livelihood and income

Maintain	Frequency	Percentage
Yes		
No	10	100
Total	10	100

100% of the respondent who cannot maintain the livelihood and income.

Conclusion

- 50% of the respondent have 3 to 6 family members forming the majority
- 50% of the respondents are house wife
- 100% of the respondents say that there is no street light in there rehabilitation colony.
- 100% of the respondent says that P.H.C is far from their area.
- 100% of the respondent say that there is no effort from government to build hoses for displaced person
- 100% of the respondent says that there is no govt. sub seedy for self employment for the victims.
- 50% of the respondent says that the doctor is rarely available in the P.H.C.
- 90% of the respondent says that they not got get support from police.
- 100% of the respondent says that they face discrimination on the based on religion.
- 70% of the respondent have own address.
- 100% of the respondent house is build by N.G.O.
- 100% of the respondent could not maintain their income and livelihood.

CASE STUDY WITH EYE WITNES OF THE GUJARAT RIOT IN 2002

I was tensed during the interview, because I know that eye witness may face lot of questions, pressure, and discrimination from the society, especially from the police, advocate of accused they may irritated them arise unfavorable questions.

Case study-1

Name: x

Age : 48

Sex : Female

Place: Thalteg, Ahmadabad District.

First time I saw her C.J.P office in Shapur. She welcome me with warm smile, I can understand she is the part of C.J.P. the office staff is already say about her. X is not a staff of C.J.P but she were came the office daily and makes everyone

happy. The bollywood movie Parzania is her story. X is the witness of Gulberg society.

On February 27, 2002, she saw news about Godhra train burning massacre, she felt little bit fear. But she never thought the rioters will come to their society. On February 28, she saw a huge number of people come to their society and creating violence around the society. At that time society, people joined together in Ehsan Jafri's house [M.P of parliament]. She said that the M.P contacted police officers, former chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi etc. but no one came there. Finally, M.P realized that the riot is planned to kill him with the support of CM. The mob were burning alive him.

She ran away from through the back door, her daughter is too strong at that time and son was worried more. She saw a lot of dead bodies; include dresless, burned, raped, etc. Many people were crying for help. She could not do anything. A rioter beat her, she was unconscious at time, after some time she realized that her son Azhar, 14 years old not with her. After many crimes, police came there and guided the people to another Hindu area. She asked them "where is my son?" they replied he is safe in police station, but later she came to know that the boy is in police station not the child of her. She and her husband gave complaint to the police and they published a notice about their missing son. She went to the isolation ward there was separate room for Gulberg society she asked every injured person to you are my son. Later she knows that killed those using drugs in hospital.

They went Kerala with the support of Surya T.V based on the information a Gujarati boy is there, unfortunately he was not there son.

Conclusion

If a missed person not found within 7 years he considered as death. But they are not ready to believe that this thing because they didn't get body or any proof for this thing that if A

Azhor is alive. Or -----? I too wish come back Aju.

Case study -2

Name: Z

Age : 63

Sex : Male

He is the eyewitness of Gulberg massacre, His wife is to witness. Their only son, he was studying L.L.B second year during the violence he were killed by the mob. The Gulberg society was the upper class families. Z was the Driver of Municipal Corporation in Ahmadabad.

He said the Director of C.J.P Teesta Setilvad tried lot for increasing Govt. compensation for death person's relatives. After their legal fight the relatives of died person in riot got five lakhs Rs. The first Govt. announcement is 1.8 lakhs for them.

He is the chairperson of Gulberg museum; he explained that 'Gulberg society is the memory of their relatives, son, daughter, ma, pa, bahan, friends and neighbors. They need to keep their society so with the direction of C.J.P team we tried to make museum there. But Mr. Firozkhan Patel and his supporters file a case against Teesta mam; Javad Anand etc. they commented that C.J.P is use

money of riot victims for their personal aspect. He is also faced lot of UN fair questions from media. They asked him how you get money. Who give money? Etc. he replied to them what money, C.J.P is only help the victims. He added we are ready to face any questions from others because we fight for truth.

Conclusion

Every social activist faced this type of bail, because they are fight for truth.ane also against corruption. In 19, 2, 2015 supreme court told the Gujarat police: The value of freedom cannot even be compares to the stars in the sky”. So many frod N.G.O is in our country but no one interested to investigate about that the politicians and other govt. departments are only interested to harass the good N.G.Os because they arise questions against their criminal activities.

Case study-3

Name: Y

Age : 60

Sex : Male

The Y is staying Narodapatiya. He is the victim of Narodapatiya massacre. As the part of Godhra train burn age in 27 February 2002, they rioters attack the Narodapatiya place [28-february-2002]. He said that there were 95 person died. Maya kodnani [former minister of child and women development, Gujarat], Bajrangdal [leader of R.S.S arrested in August 29, 2012 for this massacre.

He shared his living conditions, his house destructed during the riot. Only they get 13, 000 Rs for house construction. After the violence, he and his family migrate in Shalom camp. They build house for them based on their own effort In Narodapatiya. Right now, Hindus and Muslims is there 1000 houses are there but both fearing each other.

He has no job, their family is joint family his son is an auto driver and full family lived based on his income. He complained that there is no primary school of

govt. There public distribution card is A.P.L. No government action for transfer the ration card in to B.P.L. In present, he faced pressure from government authority on the base of religion.

Conclusion

Gujarat government is fails to protect the right of Indian citizen, they offered special economic package for business and self-employment. The victim is not get B.P.L reservation, His house is build by his families effort there is no effort from govt. . . . Here the govt. promises violated and the Gujarat state govt. cheated the riot victims based on the false promises.

CASE STUDY -4

Name : P

Age : 60

Sex : male

He is the witness of Narodapatiya massacre. Now he is living in Faizal park rehabilitation colony. The rioters kill his 8 family members.

The P said he had good business before the riot. Government offered economic package for business but no one get the benefit. My son and I build a stationery store. He is very proud about his son, because during the riot the rioter's fire him but he escape from them now he studying English medium, he is a college student.

He added 'my house is given by Islamic relief committee. The electricity bill they will pay, water is coming from Municipality, but not regular. If water is not get,

we need to go another community. Govt. is not trying to build houses and rehabilitate the victims there own places.

Today I have no fear police and other government departments and other communities. I am ready to go anywhere for truth. He remembered me “do you see this path, the bus stop is far from here, and also p.h.c, and govt. schools. Every person in rehabilitation colony strived to maintain his or her livelihood and income. In this situation the transportation problem is affect them deeply, because for their children’s education they need to depend rickshaws”.

Conclusion

Here we can see that the municipal corporations irresponsibility. Every person has the right to basic amenities but these are violated here._

A DISCUSSION WITH FATHER CEDRIC PRAKASH LOBO

Father Cedric Prakash lobo is human right activist, he tried to do lot of things for depressive society along with his n.g.o Prasanth and C.J.P.

He says that there are no improvements in the condition of internally displaced persons. The Gujarat Government continuously trying to treat the minority people like waste. They trying to show the INDIA are Hindu. HE also questioned why Social activist Teesta Setilvad and Javand Anand is questioned like social evils so they faced lot of harassment from government authority and Gujarat high court.

He added that the three things are important one is Governmental attitude towards minority people, the government is not mind the problems of minority, tribals and daliths only they working for corporate lobby and they focused the British rule that “Divide and rule”. The second one is Justice; the justice not

reachable to the ordinary people and the third one is people's attitude towards riot victims they will say the riot is off in 2002 then what?

Every citizen has freedom of religion. He show to me the terrorist words of some R.S.S members they say that produce four kids to protest. [Sakshi maharaj]

Mr.Sankacharya warma say that Hindu women should have 10 children.

Father is also say about the Sachar committee report and Gundu committee report he too believe that there is no implications of Sachar committee suggestions for minority people right now the minority people struggle for living.

Every good social worker is facing this type of unfavorable harassment from government but we welcome this harassment because we stand for all human being without caste, creed, sex, and religion etc.

FINDINGS

There is no effective change in the condition of internally displaced person. The housing scheme Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana and Rageev Gandhi A was Yojana housing schema is not come into practical. In 2006 National commission for suggested special economic package for minority people but no respondents got the benefit of the schemes. The guiding principles of the internally displaced person are also suggested healthy food, shelter, environment for the displaced person which is also violated here. The Citizen Nagar in Ahmadabad District is the best Example for the poor environment there we can see mountain waste from cities. The riot victims are faced discrimination based on the religion. Some times in the job the customers avoid to by the products of the minor people. The minority people cannot maintain their livelihood and income. Compare to

past generation the new generation are interested to go schools but Government school are far away from the colonies and they need to pay money for that because there is no transportation facilities and the infrastructure is very bad. There is no health worker coming from P.H.C and P.H.C is very far from their area. There is I.C.D.S scheme but no pension is available for Widow Women and orphans. The water supply from municipality is not regular, if water not supply to the rehabilitation colony they need to go another cities. Some English private school regrets the admission of minority people. The social activist Father Cedric Prakash says “in some school there is no leave in EAD, Muslim calibration day”.

Roopa Mody, witness of Gulberg society said” We cannot see Muslims in the area of Sabarmati river, the Muslim people fear to live with the majority community, and she added she lived in the Thaltag if there is any women coming bear by Burgaw [is a common Muslim dress] the people notice her”.

I chat with small children’s in Rehabilitation colony they are interested to go English medium school but still they are study in Gujarati school it’s also far from there colony. Some parents their children’s to Private English medium schools based on there on effort and them proud to say my son/doctor can speak English. All the parents have wishes to their children’s should breath good, Eat good food, study well etc. But the conditions are too bad.

I concluded that in the case of internally displaced person fundamental Wright is violated. The Gujarat Government and Central Government cheat the victims make Announcements.

SUGETIONS

Our INIDAN government should treat the internally displaced person like human beings with dignity without cast, creed, and sex and they should act for citizens not for corporate lobbies, teroristers. Our Justice should be fast and stand for human right.

