

**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE
AFFECTED BY DIAMER BASHA DAM**



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FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS

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Shafiq-UR-Rahman

Abstract

The current research has analyzed the resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected by the Diamer Basha Dam. The project was proposed in the year 1980 and after 40 years, Pakistan has signed a deal with the Chinese owned firm to construct a Dam worth PKR-442 billion which is equal to \$ 3.7 billion, and the height of the Dam is 272-metre. The total cost of the Dam is plagued at around PKR-1.497 trillion which is equal to \$12.15 billion. The total population of the district Diamer is around 12039 households where among these total populations, almost 4228 households have been affected directly and indirectly. These people have dispersed into 20 different villages where they faced cultural issues, traditions, faced caste system issues, etc. For resettlement and rehabilitation purposes, an amount of Rs. 27 billion is required for land acquisition and resettlement of the displaced people who are affected in the wake of the construction of Dam. Under this project almost Rs. 10.76 billion for spending to purchase the barren and agricultural land, trees, and nurseries and Rs. 1.638 billion of the amounts was spent for the properties and infrastructure development and Rs. 8.8 billion amounts were spent on the establishment of nine model villages for the displaced people. Moreover, Rs. 62,119 million of the amounts has been paid for pays and allowances for the administrative arrangements and Rs. 17.7 million of the amounts have been allocated for contingent administrative expenses. Furthermore, this project also included an escalation cost of Rs. 2.334 billion amounts at the rate of 6% for five years and the interest rate of this amount would be Rs. 4.309 billion sums during the implementation stages with the rate of 9% respectively. The qualitative research approach has been selected, and designed interview guide to collect the data through face-to-face in-depth interviews. Major themes have been designed and wrote the interviews under the respective themes. The head of the household was interviewed. The findings of the research showed that the government has just given half of the compensation amount. Although, the government has arranged some of the villages for their resettlement purpose. Similarly, rehabilitation is also going on in the respective villages. Many non-governmental organizations along with the government to rehabilitate people especially children and females through education and skill development programs. Further, the government and non-governmental organizations need to invest in the social capital of the displaced people of the region.

Keywords: Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Gilgit-Baltistan, Diamer, NGOs, Government, WAPDA, Dam, Qualitative.

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Chapter No.1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research Study

The word Diemer and Basha are the places located in the northern areas of Pakistan. Diemer is one of the ten districts of Gilgit-Baltistan and Basha is a place located between Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Whereas the word Diemer Basha Dam is a mega project of Pakistan to construct a Dam on the Indus water which covers both the Diemer and Basha regions of Pakistan, so that is why the Dam is named as Diemer Basha Dam. The project was proposed in the year 1980 since to the present the project is not become the reality. After 40 years, Pakistan has now linked with the Chinese state-run firm to build a Dam, however, it faces several issues and challenges. The big issue is the resettlement, rehabilitation, and compensation of the land and other ownerships (Hussain et al. 2019).

Figure 1. Map of Diemer Basha Dam: Government of Gilgit-Baltistan (www.GoGB.com)



The Diamer Basha Dam is located on the Indus River in Gilgit-Baltistan, which is between the Kohistan district of KPK and Diamer district of Gilgit-Baltistan. The gross storage capacity is 8.1-million acre-feet, and the power generation capacity is 4500 MW. The height of this Dam is almost 272 meters, and it will be the tallest roller compact concrete Dam in the world. Moreover, this project with a total cost of about 1406.5 billion Pakistani rupees will be completed at the end of the year 2028.

1.2. Present Context of the Diamer Basha Dam

Diamer Bhasha Dam scheme has numerous influences on the region and the local people creating conflicts in several different aspects among various stakeholders regarding their social and economic rights. The effects of the project involve a socioeconomic disruption in the form of displacement of people from their native regions, resettlement issues, employment status, and the overall livelihood of affected people in the local region. Further, due to this venture activity, the collaboration between the actors at the local and national level has become unavoidable on numerous project activities like land acquisition process, the compensations system, etc., which generated social and cultural difficulties at the local level and disruption in local values, norms, and the traditions of the local population. These issues debated above have been the cause of conflicts among local people in the form of culture, compensations, and regional rights and also between local people and administration organizations in the form of compensations of lands and also the property rights of the local inhabitants who have interest in this project (Sabir and André 2017).

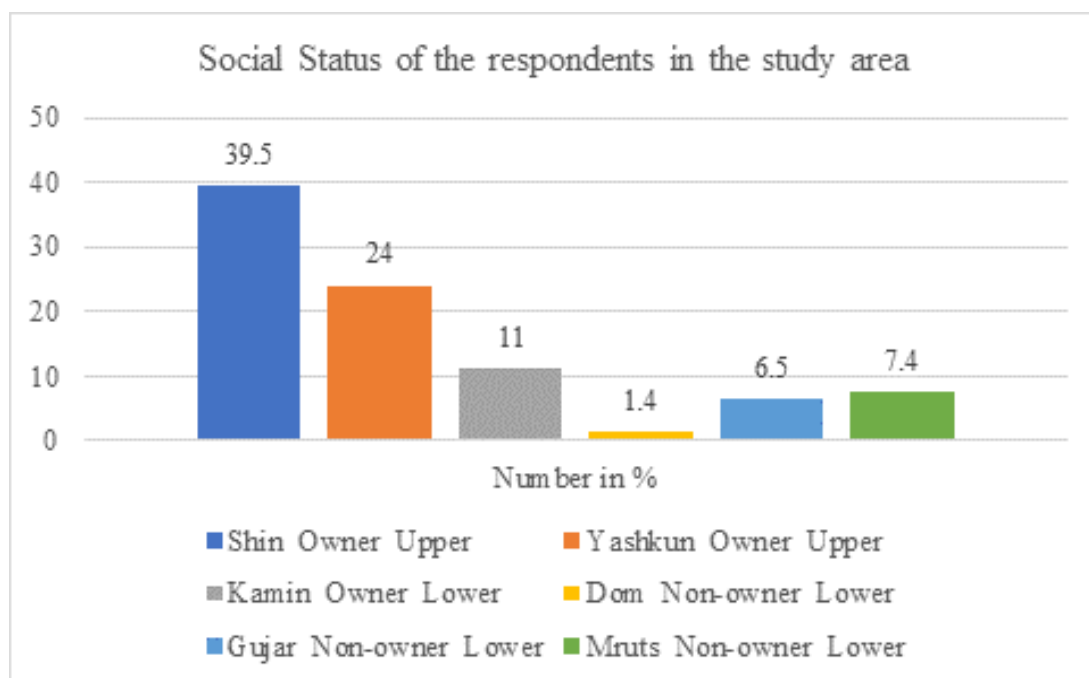
On May 13th, 2020, Pakistan has signed a deal with the Chinese owned firm to construct a Dam worth PKR-442 billion which is equal to \$ 3.7 billion, and the height of the Dam is 272-metre. The total cost of the Dam is plagued at around PKR-1.497 trillion which is equal to \$12.15 billion. The Diamer Basha Dam will be constructed on the river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Under the terms deal, China power will hold 70% of the total share while the remaining of the total 30% will be going to the Frontier Work Organization (FWO) a commercial arm of the

Pakistan Armed Forces. This project covers the diversion system, main Dam, an access bridge, and 21 megawatts Tangir Hydropower Project. This very project will be completed in the year 2028 (Ranjan 2020).

Source: Government of Gilgit-Baltistan., Planning and Development Department (PNDD).

Ethnic Group	Social Status	Caste	Number in %
Shin	Owner	Upper	39.5
Yashkun	Owner	Upper	24
Kamin	Owner	Lower	11
Dom	Non-owner	Lower	1.4
Gujar	Non-owner	Lower	6.5
Mruts	Non-owner	Lower	7.4

Figure 2. The Social Status of People of Diamer (DHAS)



The above table and graph showed the social status of the people of Diamer Basha Dam. The distribution is done based on the family system. Shin belongs upper class, Yashkun belongs to the lower class, Dom belongs to the lower status, Gujar belongs to the lower, and finally, the Maruts belongs to the lower class.

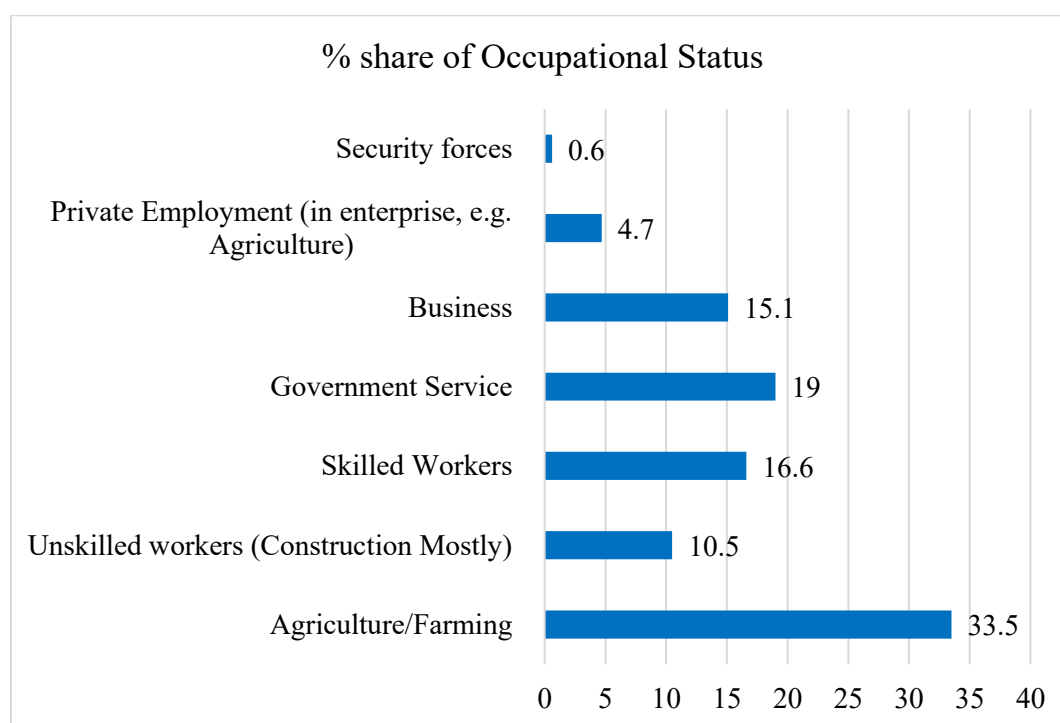
1.3. Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Displaced People

The Diamer Basha Dam has long-lasting impacts on the overall wellbeing of the people of Diamer and Basha. The Dam project is being faced with numerous issues and challenges in terms of distributions of resources, acquisition of land, improper displacement of population, lack of research and development, unfair compensation system, resettlement issues, and rehabilitation problems beings faced by the people of Diamer and Basha collectively. Many times, the local people have blocked the Karakoram Highway (KKH) for their royalty rights (Sayira 2015).

The majority of the Dam project and related activities are located in the Diamer region which is one of the major districts of Gilgit-Baltistan. Due to improper and unplanned land acquisition, the majority of the affected people dispersed in different mountainous regions of Gilgit-Baltistan. These people affect socially and also economically. The compensation of land is also not given to the people of the region. The total population of the district Diamer is around 12039 households where the majority of the families are living in the joint and extended family system. Among these total populations, almost 4228 households have been affected directly and indirectly. These people have dispersed into 20 different villages where they faced cultural issues, traditions, faced caste system issues, etc. Moreover, these villages are located in tough mountainous regions and areas, where survival is more difficult. During the summers or in the monsoon majority of these villages are being targeted by floods, landslides and face extreme difficulty to reach these villages by road. However, people of these regions are connected through unpaved rough roads and paths. Further, in winter, due to high cold weather, people from upper regions migrate to the lower regions, like Chilas, etc., (Sabir 2018).

These people both displayed or permanent residence have numerous socio-economic activities, like agriculture, farming, labour both skill and unskilled, businesses, private employment, and security forces. The below figure No. 1 showed the percentage of the status of the occupational status of the people of the region. The result showed that the majority of 33.5% of the total inhabitant are engaged with agricultural activities, and only 0.6% of the people are in security forces and almost 10.5% of the total population is unskilled labour and almost most of the 19% of the population is doing Government jobs. Further, 15.1% of the inhabitants are doing business and only 4.7% of the inhabitants are doing private jobs. The results recommended that the majority of the inhabitants are engaged with agricultural activities (Kasimis and Apostolos 2005).

Figure 3. Source: WAPDA Survey, 2007-200



For resettlement and rehabilitation purposes, the Government of Pakistan with the close cooperation of their stakeholders have done many different projects ranging from the establishment of a smart village system, etc. For resettlement and

rehabilitation purposes, an amount of Rs. 27 billion is required for land acquisition and resettlement of the displaced people who are affected in the wake of the construction of Dam. Under this project almost Rs. 10.76 billion for spending to purchase the barren and agricultural land, trees, and nurseries and Rs. 1.638 billion of the amounts was spent for the properties and infrastructure development and Rs. 8.8 billion amounts were spent on the establishment of nine model villages for the displaced people (Muhammad 2013).

Moreover, Rs. 62,119 million of the amounts has been paid for pays and allowances for the administrative arrangements and Rs. 17.7 million of the amounts have been allocated for contingent administrative expenses. Furthermore, this project also included an escalation cost of Rs. 2.334 billion amounts at the rate of 6% for five years and the interest rate of this amount would be Rs. 4.309 billion sums during the implementation stages with the rate of 9% respectively (Sabir and André 2017).

S. No	Category	Number (Quantity)
1	Main Dam: Maximum Height	272 meters. ...
2	Diversion System	Tunnels: 2.
3	Main Spillway: Gates:	9. ...
4	Reservoir Level:	1160 m.
5	Min Operation Level Elevation	1060 m.
6	Gross Capacity:	9 cubic kilometers (7,300,000 acre·ft)
7	Live Capacity	7.9 cubic kilometers (6,400,000 acre·ft)
8	Outlets:	Intermediate Level:8.
Source: http://www.wapda.gov.pk/index.php/projects/water-sector/under-construction/diamer-basha-dam		

1.4. Present Research Context

The present research examines the resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam. The majority of the areas of a Dam project in Diamer Gilgit-Baltistan and some areas are also included in Khaybar Pakhtunkhwa. The region of Basha is included in KPK. The project has been started 40 years, but due to administrative and some technical issues, such as land acquisition problems, financial constrain, administrative red tape, lack of interest of people, etc., are the major issues. However, in the recent era, the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has signed a deal with Chines owned firm for the construction of a Dam. No academic research has been done, but few studies have been conducted in the context of geographic and environmental contexts.

The present study is the first sociological analysis of Diamer Basha Dam which examines the resettlement process of the displaced people from both of the regions of Diamer and Basha. Moreover, the study is also dealing with the rehabilitation process of the displaced people. The study also focused on the analysis of the land acquisition process, new villages settlement process, etc. The Government of Pakistan has distributed billions of rupees for compensation of land, still many people of the region have issues regarding the land acquisition process.

Very little research has been conducted on the construction of the Diamer Basha Dam. All the studies are in the domain of geographic conditions and weather conditions etc. This study is the first research study that will deal with the overall rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced people of the region of Diamer and Basha. Due to the mega project many social and political factors are involved in the rehabilitation and resettlement process of displaced people. Many internal and external factors are influencing the resettlement and rehabilitation process, like, Indian intervention, external terrorism, relationship of the local inhabitants with the government etc. This research will shed light on the multiple factors, such as resettlement issues and

problems, rehabilitation factors, overall political and social factors which are creating hurdles in the resettlement and rehabilitation process.

1.5. Statement of the Problem

Many studies have been conducted on the construction of Dam and issues of the displaced people of the regions. Similarly, the Government of Pakistan gave initial compensation for land and other related properties. Still, due to some socio-political issues, the problems have not been settled between the local people and the government of Pakistan. In the process of construction of Dam, almost 20 villages people have been suffered and they have migrated to 28 different villages where they are facing a range of issues like bad climate effects, flood and landslides, lack of money, employment, cultural issues, and problems and psychological depression, etc. On the other side, the Government of Pakistan has constructed model villages for these displaced people to resettle in different places. What is the process through which to settle and rehabilitate these displaced people in different regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and other places?

1.6. Objectives of the Research Study

The study examines the resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced people of Diamer Bash Dam. The study has the following objectives.

- 1) To analyze the resettlement process of the displaced people of the Diamer Bash Dam.
- 2) To study the rehabilitation process of the internally displaced people of Diamer Bash Dam.
- 3) To examine the challenges and problems faced by the affected or displaced people of Diamer Bash Dam.

1.7. Significance of the Study

The current research study has both theoretical and practical significances. This research is the first sociological analysis of the resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced people who have been affected by the project of Diamer Bash Dam. Although, few research and studies have been conducted on the geographical context and environmental aspects. But the present study examines the social, economic, and psychological aspects of the project.

Theoretically, this study adds to the existing body of literature. On the other side, in the practical aspects, the study covers the people's perception regarding their view about the governmental policies and programs regarding the resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced people of the Diamer and Bash region.

Finally, this research would help me out to get my degree from the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan which is among the top universities in Pakistan. Apart from this, the current research will get help to do the job in the related fields.

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Chapter No. 2

REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

The purpose of a literature review is to know what has been done and what will be needed to do on the topic. Literature review consisted of research papers, policy documents and policy reports of international agencies. Very little research has been conducted on the construction of the Diamer Bash Dam. All the studies are in the domain of geographic conditions and weather conditions etc. This study is the first research study that will deal with the overall rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced people of the region of Diamer and Bash. Due to the mega project many social and political factors are involved in the rehabilitation and resettlement process of displaced people. Many internal and external factors are influencing the resettlement and rehabilitation process, like, Indian intervention, external terrorism, relationship of the local inhabitants with the government etc. This research will shed light on the multiple factors, such as resettlement issues and problems, rehabilitation factors, overall political and social factors which are creating hurdles in the resettlement and rehabilitation process.

2.1. Background of the Current Study

The word Diamer and Basha are the places located in the northern areas of Pakistan. Diamer is one of the ten districts of Gilgit-Baltistan and Basha is a place located between Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Whereas the word Diamer Basha Dam is a mega project of Pakistan to construct a Dam on the Indus water which covers both the Diamer and Basha regions of Pakistan, so that is why the Dam is named as Diamer Bash Dam. The project was proposed in the year 1980 since to the present the project is not become the reality. After 40 years, Pakistan has now linked with the Chinese state-run firm to build a Dam, however, it faces several issues and challenges. The big issue is the resettlement, rehabilitation, and compensation of the land and other ownerships (Hussain, Mujahid and Muhammad 2019).

Figure 4. Government of Gilgit-Baltistan (PWD)-2018




Source: WAPDA; Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority.
<http://www.wapda.gov.pk/index.php/projects/water-sector/under-construction/Diamer-basha-dam>

Location: Diamer Basha Dam: On Indus River near Chilas (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Gilgit-Baltistan), 315 km u/s from Tarbela Dam and about 40 km downstream of Chilas Town. View Videos of Diamer Basha Dam

Salient Features

Dam Type	Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC)	
Height of Dam	272Ters	
Spillways	14. Nos Gate (11.5m x 16.24m)	

Gross Storage	8.10 MAF (10 BCM)		
Live Storage	6.40 MAF (7.9 BCM)		
Installed Capacity	4,500 MW		
	12, each turbine of 375 MW		
Annual Energy	18,097 GWh		
Execution by	WAPDA		
Consultant	M/s DBCG (for Consultancy Services for Construction Design, Construction Supervision & Contract Administration)		
Contractor	M/s Power China-FWO JV (MW-1 Dam Part)		
Commencement Date	August 2020		
Completion Date	February 2029		
Financial Status (Rs. Million)	Local	Foreign	Total
PC-I (Dam Part) 14.11.2018	325,686.000	154,000.000	479,686.000
PSDP Allocation 2021-22	15,000.000	500.000	15,500.000
2 nd Revised PC-I (LA&R) *	175,000.000	175,000-000	
PSDP Allocation 2021-22	7,000.000	-	7,000.000

Diamer Bash Dam is located on the Indus River in Gilgit-Baltistan, which is between the Kohistan district of KPK and the Diamer district of Gilgit-Baltistan. The gross

storage capacity is 8.1-million acre-feet, and the power generation capacity is 4500 MW. The height of this Dam is almost 272 meters, and it will be the tallest roller compact concrete Dam in the world. Moreover, this project with a total cost of about 1406.5 billion Pakistani rupees will be completed at the end of the year 2028 (Hussain, Mujahid and Muhammad 2019).

The present research examines the resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam. The majority of the areas of a Dam project in Diamer Gilgit-Baltistan and some areas are also included in Khaybar Pakhtunkhwa. The region of Basha is included in KPK. The project has been started 40 years, but due to administrative and some technical issues, such as land acquisition problems, financial constrain, administrative red tape, lack of interest of people, etc., are the major issues. However, in the recent era, the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has signed a deal with Chinese owned firm for the construction of a Dam. No academic research has been done, but few studies have been conducted in the context of geographic and environmental contexts (Sabir and Torre 2017).

The present study is the first sociological analysis of Diamer Basha Dam which examines the resettlement process of the displaced people from both of the regions of Diamer and Basha. Moreover, the study is also dealing with the rehabilitation process of the displaced people. The study also focused on the analysis of the land acquisition process, new villages settlement process, etc. The Government of Pakistan has distributed billions of rupees for compensation of land, still many people of the region have issues regarding the land acquisition process (Hussain 2018).

Many studies have been conducted on the construction of Dam and issues of the displaced people of the regions. Similarly, the Government of Pakistan gave initial compensation for land and other related properties. Still, due to some socio-political issues, the problems have not been settled between the local people and the government of Pakistan. In the process of construction of Dam, almost 20 villages people have been suffered and they have migrated to 28 different villages where they

are facing a range of issues like bad climate effects, flood and landslides, lack of money, employment, cultural issues and problems, and psychological depression, etc. On the other side, the Government of Pakistan has constructed model villages for these displaced people to resettle in different places. What is the process through which to settle and rehabilitate these displaced people in different regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and other places?

To analyze the resettlement process of the displaced people of the Diamer Bash Dam. To study the rehabilitation process of the internally displaced people of Diamer Bash Dam. To examine the challenges and problems faced by the affected or displaced people of Diamer Bash Dam.

The current research study has both theoretical and practical significances. This research is the first sociological analysis of the resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced people who have been affected by the project of Diamer Bash Dam. Although, few research and studies have been conducted on the geographical context and environmental aspects. But the present study examines the social, economic, and psychological aspects of the project. Theoretically, this study adds to the existing body of literature. On the other side, in the practical aspects, the study covers the people's perception regarding their view about the governmental policies and programs regarding the resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced people of the Diamer and Bash region (Muazzam 2018).

Similarly, the Diamer Basha Dam Project (DBDP) is projected to be situated on the Indus River 315 km which becomes 195 miles upriver of the Tarbela Dam site, about 180 km which is 113 miles below the municipality of Gilgit-Baltistan and about 40 km which becomes almost 24 miles downstream of Chilas, the district headquarters of Diamer in Gilgit-Baltistan. This project is a concreted filled solemnity Dam, in the initial stages of building or construction process, on the River the Indus between the Kohistan district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Diamer district in Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan controlled Kashmir (Sabir and André 2020).

The foundation stone of the Diamer Basha Dam was laid by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan in the year 1998. The Dam location is located near a place called "Bhasha", hence the first name which is 40Km downriver of the Chilas town and 315Km from the Tarbela Dam. The eight-million-acre feet (MAF) reservoir with 272-meter height will be the largest roller compact material (RCC) Dam in the world. Upon accomplishment, the Diamer-Bhasha Dam would produce almost 4800 megawatts of power through hydro-power generation, store capacity of an extra 10.5 cubic kilometres which becomes 8,500,000acre-ft of water for Pakistan that would be utilized for irrigation purposes and also for drinking. The expanded life of Tarbela Dam was situated downriver by 35 years (Sabir and André 2020).

The overall control flood destruction by the River Indus downstream through high floods. infrastructures like Dams are crucial most of the time to surmount the energy and water deficiency problems in the region. Such schemes bring in also, work openings and put the country on the path of improvement to attain the level of development. But they also bring some heavy costs for directly involved local people in the form of socio-economic disorder and low living standards, tensions, and disagreements among various actors. These struggles could take numerous representations in the form of legal actions, bringing the matter to the notice of the government authorities, mediatization it means to bring about the problem to the interest of the media), attack or verbal altercation, setting up signs, and even in some terrible cases death of people (Kiani 2020).

2.2. The Current Developments of Diamer Basha Dam

On May 13th, 2020, Pakistan has signed a deal with the Chines owned firm to construct a Dam worth PKR-442 billion which is equal to \$ 3.7 billion, and the height of the Dam is 272-metre. The total cost of the Dam is plagued at around PKR-1.497 trillion which is equal to \$12.15 billion. The Diamer Basha Dam will be constructed on the river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Under the terms deal, China power will hold 70% of the total share while the remaining of the total 30%

will be going to the Frontier Work Organization (FWO) a commercial arm of the Pakistan Armed Forces. This project covers the diversion system, main Dam, an access bridge, and 21 megawatts Tangir Hydropower Project. This very project will be completed in the year 2028 (Sabir and André 2020).

Similarly, on 13 May year 2020, the Pakistani administration initiated an Rs. 442 billion agreements with a joint venture with the China Power and Frontier Works Organization (FWO) for the building of the Dam. The eight-million-acre feet (MAF) reservoir with 272-meter height will be the tallest roller efficient concrete (RCC) Dam in the world. In January 2006, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) beneath the headship of President Pervez Musharraf revealed the determination to construct five multi-purpose storage area Dams in the country during the next 10–12 years. Further, according to the actual plan, the Diamer-Bhasha Dam development was planned to be built in the first phase.

As of August year 2012, the project confronted many obstacles due to the major benefactors backing out from funding the project, as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank both declined to finance the project as giving to them its site is in challenging territory and requested Pakistan to get a NOC from neighbouring of India. On 20 August 2013, the Ex-Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr Ishaq Dar alleged to have encouraged the World Bank and the Aga Khan Development Network to finance the Diamer Bhasha Project with not the obligation of the NOC from India. He also said that the Asian Development Bank, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, and Aga Khan Foundation had agreed to become take the lead finance manager for the project. In addition, on July 4, 2018- the Supreme Court of Pakistan instructed the government to commence assembly on the Dam, as well as the Mohmand Dam, to solve a water shortage (World Bank 2021).

The Chief Justice Saqib Nisar of the court offered a donation of Rs. 1 million Pakistani rupees for the building of the two dams. And set up an endowment for the construction of the Dam. On July 6, the government of Pakistan set up an endowment

for the building of the Diamer Bhasha Dam. Fundraising through bank accounts and cellular enterprises was introduced for involvement. On 9 September 2018, a Water and Power Development Authority representative disclosed that at least 12 billion dollars are necessary to build the Diamer-Bhasha Dam. Further, 5 billion dollars are needed to build infrastructure while another 7 billion dollars are needed for power generation.

On the 2nd of April 2020, it was discovered by the WAPDA that Rs115.9 billion had been allocated and distributed for the land acquisition process of the project till February the end of the year 2020, respectively. The majority of the different experts have contended against these views, as there was no appropriate level of material and related information has been dissemination among the local people and also public involvement particularly based on equal involvement of all actors such as proprietors; non-owners etc. in the major project activities i.e. the land measurement process by the government authorities, land classification choices and also the ownership of lands at the regional level and also on the foundation of the different racial groups, etc., (Hussain 2018.).

Similarly, several other conflicts and disagreements have been aroused based on these project-related activities, among the concerned individuals and also between disturbed people and the Government. The government discussed the land rate reparations with local people after deadly conflicts in the year 2010, in which three people have died and numerous were wounded in a clash with forces (GB Tribune 2010; Mir 2012). Although these discussions and talks seem effective and no further conflict has been seen over land rates after the year 2010, according to some stakeholders the representative committee of local citizens was forced to acknowledge the land rates with the worry of further destinies of local people if another conflict with the state forces becomes unavoidable.

In conclusion, after some talks and negotiations processes with the local people three land classifications have been chosen, which consist of cultivated land, cultivatable

land, and barren land. The overall compensations for the private lands and ordinary lands are being offered based on these land types. People, in some areas, are asserting that their cultivatable lands have been shown as barren lands to reduce the reimbursement rate.

2.3. Re-Settlement and Re-Habilitation of Displaced Population

The Diamer Bash Dam has long-lasting impacts on the overall wellbeing of the people of Diamer and Basha. The Dam project is being faced with numerous issues and challenges in terms of distributions of resources, acquisition of land, improper displacement of population, lack of research and development, unfair compensation system, resettlement issues, and rehabilitation problems beings faced by the people of Diamer and Basha collectively. Many times, the local people have blocked the Karakoram Highway (KKH) for their royalty rights.

The majority of the Dam project and related activities are located in the Diamer region which is one of the major districts of Gilgit-Baltistan. Due to improper and unplanned land acquisition, the majority of the affected people dispersed in different mountainous regions of Gilgit-Baltistan. These people affect socially and also economically. The compensation of land is also not given to the people of the region. The total population of the district Diamer is around 12039 households where the majority of the families are living in the joint and extended family system. Among these total populations, almost 4228 households have been affected directly and indirectly. These people have dispersed into 20 different villages where they faced cultural issues, traditions, faced caste system issues, etc. Moreover, these villages are located in tough mountainous regions and areas, where survival is more difficult. During the summers or in the monsoon majority of these villages are being targeted by floods, landslides and face extreme difficulty to reach these villages by road. However, people of these regions are connected through unpaved rough roads and paths. Further, in winter, due to high cold weather, people from upper regions migrate to the lower regions, like Chilas, etc., (Farinotti et al., 2020).

These people both displaced or permanent residence have numerous socio-economic activities, like agriculture, farming, labour both skill and unskilled, businesses, private employment, and security forces. The result showed that the majority of 33.5% of the total inhabitant are engaged with agricultural activities, and only 0.6% of the people are in security forces and almost 10.5% of the total population is unskilled labour and almost most of the 19% of the population is doing Government jobs. Further, 15.1% of the inhabitants are doing business and only 4.7% of the inhabitants are doing private jobs. The results recommended that the majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural activities (Farinotti et al., 2020).

For resettlement and rehabilitation purpose, the Government of Pakistan with the close cooperation of their stakeholders have done many different projects ranging from the establishment of a smart village system, etc. For resettlement and rehabilitation purposes, an amount of Rs. 27 billion is required for land acquisition and resettlement of the displaced people who are affected by the wake of the construction of Dam. Under this project almost Rs. 10.76 billion for spending to purchase the barren and agricultural land, trees, and nurseries and Rs. 1.638 billion of the amounts was spent for the properties and infrastructure development and Rs. 8.8 billion amounts were spent on the establishment of nine model villages for the displaced people. Moreover, Rs. 62,119 million of the amounts has been paid for pays and allowances for the administrative arrangements and Rs. 17.7 million of the amounts have been allocated for contingent administrative expenses. Furthermore, this project also included an escalation cost of Rs. 2.334 billion amounts at the rate of 6% for five years and the interest rate of this amount would be Rs. 4.309 billion sums during the implementation stages with the rate of 9% respectively (Government of Pakistan 2010).

Furthermore, the Water and Power Development Authority (Wapda), in the discussion with other stakeholders, is finalizing a policy for resettlement and rehabilitation process of the involved or affected people of the region for their future

projects with a focus on the Diamer Basha Dam. The Chairman Mr Shakil Durrani said this at the opening conference of a two-day with stakeholders' seminar on the process of resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected people of Diamer Basha Dam Project at Wapda Administrative Staff College. The chairman combined the rehabilitation and resettlement element was as crucial in a project as the engineering factor is with the Wapda was discussing all stakeholders to make an action plan for the objective of resettlement of the displaced people again in new villages (Kaiani 2018).

A land measuring 14,325 acres which also become 114,601 canals of the total areas 18357 acres of private land has been shifted ultimately to the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (Wapda), a concrete way for the agencies to move forward for the execution of the 4,500MW Diamer Basha Dam project. similarly, the affecters of Khan Bari, Thor, Hudar, and Chilas consist of almost 2,937 households that would like to be relocated to the village of Harpan Das that is outside the facility of this village with 1,350 housing plots only. As an alternative, it has recommended linking the resettlement of Harpan Das with the accomplishment of the other two model villages, i.e., Thak Das and the Sagachal Das (The Nation 2011).

The government has previously partitioned the multi-purpose project into two key elements, the Rs 650bn worth of Dam up a project to be built with the public sector endowments and Rs750bn worth of power project most perhaps to be developed in independent power producer (IPP) mode at a later stage. At a current meeting, the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) told the federal government 20pc resettlement had been complete while 80% was however exceptional. About 7% of work on the replacement of the Karakoram Highway (KKH) had so far been completed against an outstanding work of 93% (Government of Pakistan 2020).

The meeting was also notified that around 31,695 acres of land had been acquired after the payment of Rs 58.27 bn while another land 5,724 acres would be acquired in due course at Rs 6.6bn from the local people. The overall cost of the land

acquisition and resettlement has been operated out at Rs125bn. The Essential Project Development would require about Rs 268.5bn and would begin on the overall completion of technical obligations which are including the overall tendering for the reservoir and the hydraulic structure, the Dam and accessory structures, spillway, the flushing outlets, diversion systems, and right and left bank canals. The informed informants said even though foreign financing for the Rs 650bn major Dam was not accessible, the project presented a very desirable domestic economic return (IERR) of 15.7% even at a 12% discount rate. The government is projected to apportion about Rs37bn for the scheme during the next fiscal year resulted in equivalent financing over the next two years i.e., until 2020-21 respectively (Kaiani 2018).

Furthermore, this project is anticipated to be finalized by June 2027. The agencies said the accomplishment of the Dam would boost the country's storage capacity from 30 to 48 days and make power generation resources a desirable future investing by the private sector to add 4,500 megawatts of supplementary electricity to the national grid. The federal government has approved to hand over bigger payments to people evacuated and displaced by the building of the Diamer-Bhasha Dam. Payment has been boosted by 25% for those forced out of their homes and properties, and the government will soon distribute Rs25 billion among the affected people.

In this regard the head of administration has stated that an amount of Rs10 billion for the compensation is previously lying with the Gilgit-Baltistan government and the federal government was also prepared to pay the extra amount, but the Dam's prospective victims were not prepared to accept them at the earlier agreed rate. The government will distribute Rs15 billion in additional resources for the payment of compensation in supplement to the already distributed amount of Rs10 billion. Agree with the rising water and electricity needs of the country. Operate as the major storage Dam of the country, besides Mangla and Tarbela Dams. Help relieve acute irrigation deficiency in the Indus basin irrigation system. To reduce the intensity, quantum, and

extent of floods and decrease the enormity and incidence of floods in the River Indus downriver (Muhammad 2013).

The issues of compensation and distribution of resources and also land acquisition issues are the major contributory factors of conflict among the local people. Conflicts occurred between local people from Gilgit Baltistan and Government over less land measurement, as local people were not convinced for land/area calculated by Government agents. Their documents have limited accessibility and reliability suggesting room for dishonesty and unofficial change in land records. In the literature, land rights change, informal land rights, political favoritism, and mishandling by local land managers have been referred to as the main sources of inconsistencies and conflicts for rights.

The territory conflict of much greater magnitude has also been experiential in this project. The territorial conflict (boundary issues) between Gilgit Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is over about a 7 Km long region on the left bank of the Indus River. Approximately, all the professionals and stakeholders described vicious conflict over this issue, 7 to 8 people have died and numerous were injured. The majority of the authorities and stakeholders recounted this issue primarily because of the payment, compensation, and land acquisition issues. But if this territory falls under Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there will be a divide in royalty from electricity production after building of the Dam, otherwise, the region of Gilgit Baltistan will get the whole royalty of the Diamer Basha Dam (Hunzai 2013).

2.4. Major Challenges in Resettlement and Re-Habilitation Process

An important basis of conflict due to infrastructural developments like the Dam is the behavioural discrepancy and the differing prospects among various stakeholders, which are often unified at various governance levels. Land purchase and related actions of the project could be much more challenging due to the local values and traditions of the people. The social and intellectual disagreements among different

stakeholders raise numerous issues, tension among diverse actors, and eventually conflicts. One of the crucial elements of disputes is overcompensations in the form of financial compensation, hire alternatives, social security assurance, etc., which are either due to precisely geographical differences or to the difference in values and attitude and lack of knowledge among performers over land use.

Studies like, Hui et al. (2013), stressed that even single land compensation has been increased, people still endure ambiguities like participating in labour markets and changing a new life. The project has several small- and large-scale effects on the area and the disturbed people. These influences of the development are establishing conflicts among various actors in different proportions i.e., between various groups of affected people at the local and regional level and between Government and concerned people. When the venture started passing on through its various phases, a variety of actors were involved in a range of conflicts. Issues among local people and the Government began occurring based on cultural discrepancies when Government negotiators/outsideers came to this area for project events.

In the context of Diamer Basha Dam, the first is a dispute over the total cost of construction of the Dam. Before granting the contract, Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) had constantly asserted the total cost of the Dam to be 14 billion rupees. After the ratification ceremony for the contract, the WAPDA argued it would be only Rs 1,406 billion which is equal to A\$12 billion. Even accounting for variation in the value of the Pakistani rupee, this 37% reduction in total cost is not feasible. The only obvious justification, therefore, is that the WAPDA is trimming the cost of the development so that they can show the public they have the necessary monies to achieve it, which does not appear to be the case. In the financial plan for the fiscal year 2020–21 respectively, Pakistan has only earmarked Rs 61 billion equals to A\$523 million, which barely makes up 2.6% of the initial projected cost of the Dam, indicating Pakistan is still quick of financial funds to build the Dam, despite a loan agreed by China (WAPDA 2020).

Another factor is diplomatic disapproval and opposition by India. As one Indian market analyst explains it, the project is the logical conclusion of China's intent to broaden strengthen its financial collaboration with Pakistan, and an effort by China to take benefit of the geopolitical opportunities engendered by the pandemic. It is for this purpose that instantly after the acquisition of the building contract, India's Ministry of External Affairs issued a strongly worded statement against the project. Although Pakistan and China both deny and rejected India's stance and have agreed to move on with building the Dams. The diplomatic adversary from India will not go away anytime soon, however, and New Delhi will be expected to use every potential political choice to disrupt the project (Ali 2013).

The third factor which could hinder the progress of the Dam is disapproval by the aboriginal people of Gilgit Baltistan, where the Dam site is located. The Diamer-Bhasha Dam Affecters Action Committee, a consortium representing the people compulsorily evacuated by the Dam-building of a Dam, is demanding Rs 15 billion which becomes A\$130 million in payment, which the government has declined to pay.

There is also a disagreement between the Harban tribe of Kohistan and the Thor tribe of Diamer over part of the property which will be used for the Dam. To further confuse matters, people are also complaining about the devastation of historic Buddhist sculptures, engravings, and petroglyphs in 50 villages, which will be flooded once the Dam is in use. While the government has declared endowment funds of Rs78 billion which is A\$670 million. For the welfare purpose of the people of Diamer-Bhasha, local groups will find it difficult to consider such a contention, given the financial predicament of the country, and such demonstrations are likely to persist. The very notion of this mega structure which will take the gargantuan Indus has dispersed fear among communities, particularly those in the Indus delta who have even now endured from loss of countryside due to successive Dam construction ambitious. Tens of thousands have under duress agreed to witness their homes going

underwater. In Diamer, where building workers have begun to gather, several families are yet pending compensation payment of their royalty (Ebrahim 2018).

At a similar time, a small area where power stations will be connected and installed, where Gandlo Nala, is at the centre of a disagreement between two communities and two provinces. At least 50,000 individuals from 31 villages in Diamer will be disturbed by the Dam reservoir covering over 100 km. The apathetic approach of the government will one day make us insurgents. We are not permitted to even talk about our rights. On the matter of compensation for neighbourhoods, the chairman said that while 85% of the 37,419 acres needed for the Dam has been developed, he acknowledged that the resettlement plan of those involved was not well-thought-out. In Pakistan, preparing about water-associated matters was not always endorsed by all political parties (Kiani 2020).

As a question of facts, the water accessibility for irrigation and other reasons are constantly deteriorating, and the Country lacks resources related to irrigation and other purposes, which Dams make available (GOP 2012-13). Pakistan is now one of the world's most water-stressed nations and this situation is developing more and more frightening due to growing population growth. In addition to that, it is also confronting an electricity and gas shortage.

Formerly, numerous developmental projects like Tarbela and Mangla Dams and Chotiari water reservoir had triggered the displacement of a lot of people even though their value for the global financial system cannot be disregarded. Despite all the demands of the Government to give advantages and raise residing standard of local disturbed people, many of these projects affected poverty and low living standard (Dawn 2008). These problems consist of social insecurity and the government's dubious allegations about human help from progressive projects.

Major Assumptions

Based on the literature review and analysis of related theories and context, the following assumptions have been drawn.

1. Mega projects displace a larger population due to more acquisition of land and area. Projects like the construction of Dam need more displacement of people and land. These mega projects need more economic resources and time talking projects.
2. Projects like the Diamer Basha Dam is constructed between the regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and Khaybar Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The majority of the areas or region is located in Gilgit-Baltistan.
3. The affected people of Diamer Bash Dam have received some sort of compensation, but still, the government of Pakistan needed to payment of the rest of the amount.
4. People from the Diamer and Basha have been settled into the other 35 villages of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Chapter No 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with the theoretical framework, where the modernization Approach to Women's Autonomy has been applied. The section consisted of explaining the theory from a different context and applying the theory to the specific context.

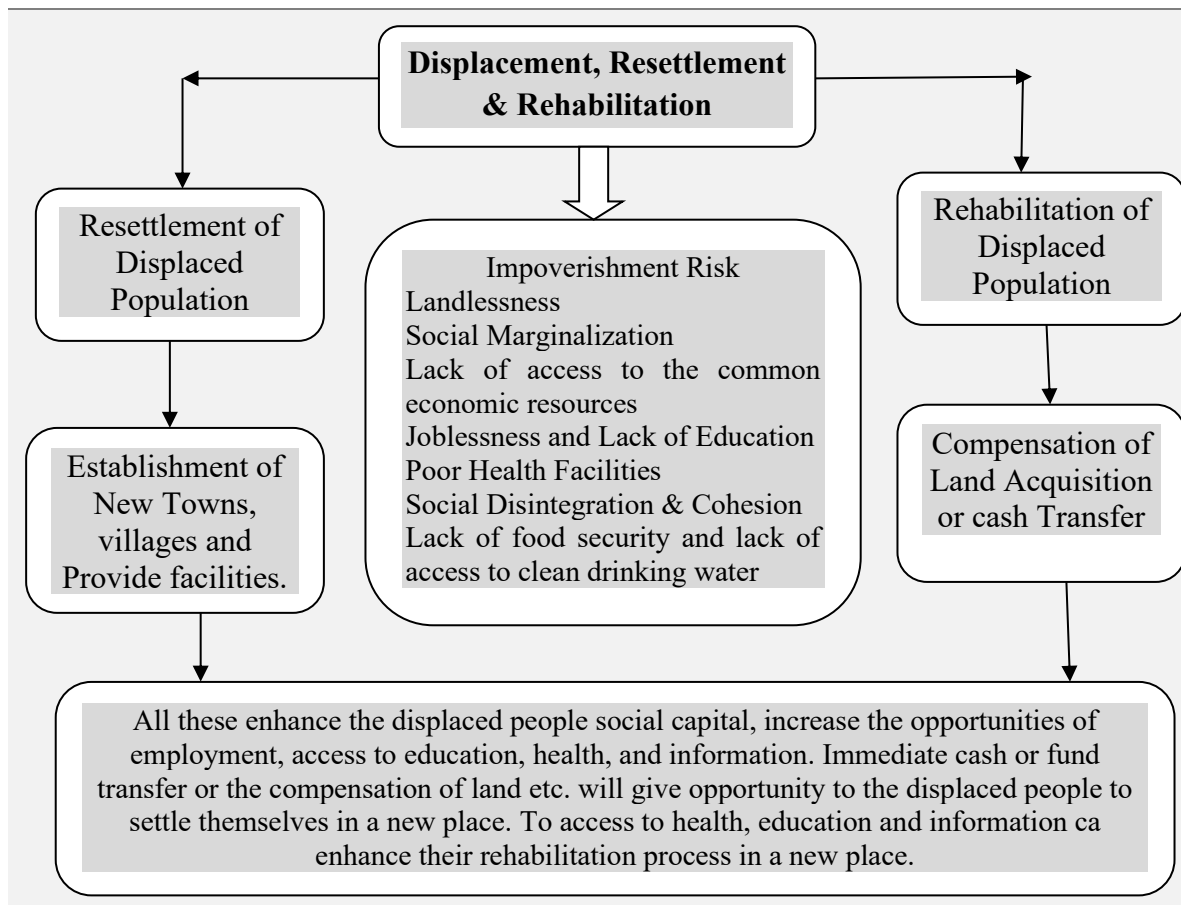
3.1. Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement' (DIDR)

The theoretical framework of Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement is presented by Bogumil Terminski in 1980 to study the forced migration, displacement, internal conflict, resettlement, and rehabilitation of affected populations from any particular region. Today this theory DIDR is one of the most leading concepts which presented the notion regarding the causes of internal spatial mobility of population from one region to another region due to many factors. Every year around 15-16 million people across the world faced forced to abandon their hometowns to make some space for economic development and infrastructure enhancement purpose (Terminski 2013).

For this purpose, the construction of megaprojects, such as Dams, irrigation projects, expansion of communication networks, re-urbanization process, minerals transportation, forced evictions in the urban areas and population redistribution projects or plans caused internal displacement. The internal displacement affected some segments of the population badly to force them to migrate to any other place and the process is called the resettlement process. Similarly, the resettlement needs the rehabilitation of the displaced population in the new place and location to adjust themselves to the local norms, values, and culture. So, the concept of Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR) notion focused on the overall settlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced people in a new location and spend their life according to the norms, value, and culture of the new place or region where they have migrated (Terminski 2013:45).

In the present concept, Terminski has presented the problem and issues of the overall developmental process caused by the displacement or forced migration as highly diverse and a global social issues occurring in all the regions of the world, including Pakistan. Many displaced people from their native places have not resettled and have not been properly rehabilitated due to a lack of governmental interest. As a human rights issue, it presents a strong challenge to the public international laws and other state-owned institutions to provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced or affected people from their local areas.

Figure 5. Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement' (DIDR)



Source: (Research own source based on the theory)

Figure No. 3.1.1. showed the theoretical model of Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement' (DIDR). The model examines the resettlement and

rehabilitation process of the displaced population from any region and resettled in a new place.

3.2. Application Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR)

The theoretical framework presented by Terminski found that problems and issues of the developmental process caused by displacement or forced migration as highly diverse and global concerns. Many displaced people from their native places have not resettled and have not been properly rehabilitated due to a lack of governmental interest. As a human rights issue, it presents a strong challenge to the public international laws and other state-owned institutions to provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced or affected people from their local areas. In the context of the present research study almost 14000-acre land has been transferred to the government and almost 25 villages have been affected. The government of Pakistan has transferred firsthand money as a land acquisition and established model towns for these displaced or affected people. The affected people have been settled in 35 different villages across Gilgit-Baltistan.

The process of resettlement and rehabilitation of affected people of Diamer Bash Dam need both materials and non-materials supports, such as funds, or money, access to employment opportunities in the Dam project, access to modern education, health care facilities, access to the updated level of information. Moreover, the affected people need to integrate into a new society through cultural integration and adaptation of new culture. The model explains that displaced people faced both levels of difficulties in the native region and migrated region. These problems included landlessness, social marginalization, lack of access to the common economic resources, joblessness, and lack of education opportunities, poor health facilities, social disintegration & cohesion, lack of food security, and lack of access to clean drinking water at new places.

However, the resettlement and rehabilitation process need the establishment of new towns, villages and provide facilities in these new places. Moreover, these affected

people need compensation for their land acquisition or cash transfer. The impact of all these has a positive influence on the population. In consequence, all these enhance the displaced people's social capital, increase the opportunities of employment, access to education, health, and information. Immediate cash or fund transfer or the compensation of land etc. will allow the displaced people to settle themselves in a new place. Access to health, education and information can enhance their rehabilitation process in a new place.

3.3. Propositions

Based on the theoretical framework, the following propositions have been drawn:

The concept of Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR) is that migrated or forced migration needs to resettle and rehabilitate displaced people with certain programs which can integrate them socially.

Migration or displacement happened due to the instalment of mega projects like construction of Dams, power supply, construction of communication channels, irrigation facilities to a new place.

Displaced people for resettlement and rehabilitation purpose need two types of schemes, such as the provision of cash or money for land acquisition and second is to the provision of new towns, health care facilities, access to education and information.

Through the provision of all facilities gives them opportunities to resettle and integrate into a new place and spend their life according to the norms, values, and culture of that particular region.

Chapter No 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1. Conceptualization

Conceptualization is a process where the concepts and variables are in the context of literature. In the present research, there are major three variables, such as resettlement, rehabilitation, and Diemer Basha Dam. Thus, resettlement means the method of resolving again in a new area. Rehabilitation involves rebuilding the former state.

4.1.1. Re-Settlement of Displaced People of Diemer Bash

Resettlement is the process or the act of assisting someone to move to another place to live, or the action of relocating to another place to live. Resettlement is a means to give international or national protection, safety and meet some particular demands of refugees or displaced people in a particular region. It is a long-lasting solution for evacuees as well as a protest of international cohesion and accountability and responsibility-sharing with the other people around. Furthermore, resettlement entails the choice and allocation of refugees from a State or country or ant location in which they have requested protection to a third State that has decided to admit them as refugees or migrants with long-lasting or permanent dwelling status in that particular region (Maldonado et al., 2013).

The status offered ensures safeguard against refoulement and gives a relocated refugee, migrants, and his/her family or dependents access to rights like those appreciated by citizens. Resettlement also brings with it the prospect to ultimately become an adopted citizen of the resettlement country. In addition to that, the resettlement has been based on three-level of functions. The first is that resettlement is a significant defence and protection tool to meet the explicit requirements of refugees whose important human rights are at risk in the country where they required asylum. The second function is the process of resettlement presents refugees with a long-term resolution by halting their dislocation (Iqbal 2014). The final function included the resettlement is a global obligation sharing method because it indicates assistance for countries holding large refugee inhabitants (Gibney 2004).

4.1.2. Re-Habilitation of Displaced People of Diamer Bash

Rehabilitation is an exercise to enhance a person's language, language, and interaction after brain Damage. Revising an older person's home natural environment to improve their safety and autonomy at home and to lessen their risk of falls. rehabilitation is an indispensable part of universal health exposure along with the promotion of good health, prevention of disease, treatment, and palliative care. Treatment helps a child, adult, or adult person to be as impartial as potential in everyday activities and enables involvement in education, work, recreation, and significant life roles such as taking care of extended family. Globally, an estimated 2.4 billion people are now living with a health disorder that benefits from rehabilitation (Sabir, André and Habibullah 2017).

Rehabilitation is characterized as “a set of interferences designed to enhance the operation and reduce incapacity in people with health conditions in communication with their new environment”. Moreover, a process of rehabilitation is a treatment that can help a person to get back, keep, or enhance abilities that person needs for daily life (Ward and Shadd 2007). These aptitudes may be natural, mental, and/or intellectual (thinking and learning). You might have lost them because of an illness or injury, or as a side effect from medical treatment. In addition, the process of rehabilitation can enhance your daily life and operation. Further, rehabilitation: the method of assisting a person who has endured an illness or injury rebuild lost skills and so regain maximum self-sufficiency. For example, rehabilitation work after a stroke may improve the patient walk and speak again.

4.1.3. Diamer Basha Dam: Demographic Profile

The Diamer Bash Dam is situated on the Indus River in Gilgit-Baltistan, which is amongst the Kohistan district of KPK and Diamer district of Gilgit-Baltistan. The total storage capacity is around 8.1-million acre-feet, and the power generation capacity is 4500 MW. The height of this Dam is nearly 272 meters, and it will be the largest roller compact solid Dam in the world. Moreover, this project with a total cost

of about 1406.5 billion Pakistani rupees will be completed at the end of the year 2028 (Sabir, André and Habibullah 2017).

The word Diamer and Basha are the areas located in the northern areas of Pakistan. Diamer is one of the ten districts of Gilgit-Baltistan and Basha is a position located between Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Whereas the word Diamer Basha Dam is a mega project of Pakistan to construct a Dam on the Indus water which covers both the Diamer and Basha areas of Pakistan, so that is why the Dam is named as Diamer Bash Dam. The development was proposed in the year 1980 since to the present the projects does not become the reality. After 40 years, Pakistan has now linked with the Chinese state-run firm to build a Dam, however, it faces numerous problems and challenges (Iqbal 2014).

4.2. Operationalization

Operationalization is a way, where the ideas and variables are in the context of the present research. The researcher has operationalized major three variables, resettlement, rehabilitation, and Diamer Basha Dam, respectively.

4.2.1. Re-Settlement of Displaced People of Diamer Bash

The word resettlement is a concept that means to reallocate or settle a particular population in a new place or the old place after distraction or displacement from the original region due to construction of any project, flood, and war, etc. In the context of the current research study, resettlement means to resettle or relocate the displaced or affected people from the Diamer and Basha in a new place permanently. People from almost 25 villages both in Diamer and Basha have been affected due to the construction of Dam. The government of Pakistan gave them compensation in return for the land acquisition process. For the resettlement purpose of these affected people, the government of Pakistan has established a new model town in different regions of Gilgit-Baltistan.

The Government of Pakistan has settled these displaced or affected people in 35 different villages and taken care of them to settle in a new place. Although still the resettlement process has not been yet completed due to lack of Governmental interest, conflict among the local people in terms of royalty and compensation etc.

Resettlement Process of Effected People of Diامر Bash Dam
Q. 10. What is your overall attitude and perception about the project of Diامر Bash Dam?
Q. 11. Are you satisfied with the land acquisition system and the compensation amount which your household has received?
Q.12. Is there any land conflict with the Government? If yes, then what types and nature of the land conflict with the government?
Q. 13. What type of facilities are provided by the Government as well as the non-governmental organizations during the resettlement process?
Q.14. What type of hurdles did you face during the resettlement stage and list some hurdles?
Q. 15. How has your family overcome the hurdles of the resettlement process?
Q.16. Are you the owner of the household where you and your family are living?
Q.17. What is your opinion about the employment opportunities in the Dam project for the affected people?

4.2.2. Re-Habilitation of Displaced People of Diامر Bash

Resettlement and rehabilitation both words are interrelated and interconnected to each other. Rehabilitation means after settlement of a particular population in a specific location or place and starts new and normal life through interaction with other people around them. In the context of current research, the rehabilitation concept is used for those affected or displaced people from the region of Diامر and Basha who were affected due to the construction of the Diامر Basha Dam on the river Indus. The government of Pakistan has resettled affected people in different

villages of Gilgit-Baltistan. For rehabilitation purposes, the government and other related authorities have designed a model town for the displaced people to resettle and rehabilitate them according to their own culture and norms, and values system.

Rehabilitation Process of Effected People of Diamer Bash Dam
<p>Q. 18. What are the major household expenditure and how to fulfil these expenditures?</p> <p>Q. 19. What are the major sources of household Income and also mention the total number of dependents?</p> <p>Q. 20. What type of expectations of your household from Government and non-governmental organizations in the rehabilitation process?</p> <p>Q. 21. What type of assistance do you/your family members need in a new settlement?</p> <p>Q.22. Are the Government and other organizations have provided with the necessities of your household?</p> <p>Q.23. What type of basic facilities the Government and other organizations have provided you in a new settlement?</p> <p>Q. 24. What are the cultural barriers (Social interaction, participating in community developmental work etc) faced by you and your household in a new settlement/place?</p> <p>Q.25. How did your household overcome the cultural barriers in a new place?</p> <p>Q.26. Do you have maintained a relationship with your clan or community members who are settled in other places?</p> <p>Q.27. Explain your opinion about the overall governmental attitude towards your community/family?</p> <p>Q. 28. Do you have complete information regarding the Daimer Basha Dam?</p>

4.1.3. Diamer Basha Dam: Geographic Profile

As stated, the Diamer Basha Dam is a large project power project built on the river Indus between the region of Gilgit-Baltistan and Khaybar Pakhtunkhwa. The purpose of construction of this Dam is to store the water resources, generation of electricity and stop the flood in summers. This Dam covers both regions of Kohistan and Dimmer. However, the majority of the region is located in the Gilgit-Baltistan region. The capacity of this Dam is the generation of 4500 MW electricity. On the other side, this Dam stores water in summers and fulfils the shortage of water in winters in Punjab and Sindh region. In conclusion, the Diamer Basha Dam is the construction of a Dam on the river Indus to fulfil the power shortage and water storage purposes.

1. Area Profile and the Economic activities of people in Diamer and Basha.
2. Occupational Status of the resident of the Diamer and Basha and currents their occupations.
3. Social Status of respondents/participants of the areas study.

Chapter 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is a planned and organized way to conduct any research study systematically.

5.1. Research Design

For the present research, the qualitative research approach has been selected to conduct a study in a complete length. The qualitative study analyzed the phenomenon in a systematic manner. It consisted of fieldwork, in-depth understanding of the participants regarding the resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced people in different villages.

5.2. Universe of the Study

The universe of the study was the Diamer and Bash region where the Diamer is a district of Gilgit-Baltistan and Bash is the part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Those regions/villages were selected where the displaced people are settled.

5.3. Target Population

The target population of the current study were the displaced people where the data were collected from the head of the household of the displaced family.

5.4. Sampling Techniques

For the current research, first, identify the respondents/participants through social referral bases and then apply the purposive sampling technique.

5.5. Sample Size

The sample size was limited to twelve (12) households from different villages. The reason behind the selected/limiting of 12 participants is due to the point of saturation of the responses. The sample size of 12 was enough to get the acquired results of the study. The reason behind the selection of 12 respondents or participants is due to the same responses and reaching the interviews at the point of saturation. After

interviewing 12 respondents, no new information has been extracted. So that is the reason to limit the sample size to 12 participants.

5.6. Data Collection Tools

For the current research, the interview schedule was designed based on major themes. The interview schedule was divided into three parts. The first part was included the socio-demographic profile of respondents. The second part included the resettlement process of the displaced households and the final part consisted of the rehabilitation process of households.

5.7. Data Collection Techniques

The in-depth selected interviews have been conducted with respondents at the living places after getting permission.

5.8. Data Analysis Techniques

For the present research, major themes have been designed based on the variables. The related interviews were transcribed under the respective theme.

5.9. The Limitations and Opportunities of Study

Every research study has some boundaries and opportunities, wherein in this present study, there were a few limitations and some opportunities. The sample size was limited to 12 participants due to the saturation point of the responses. Secondly, there was time bondage and less access to visits to different villages and meet people due to the restriction of COVID-19. On the other side, due to traditional conservative social stricture, only males' heads of households have been interviewed.

This investigation makes able for the researcher to conduct a study in a prearranged way, to keep in mind the set tools and methods. Moreover, this research helps the scholar in leading interviews and fieldwork. The study provides practical knowledge to the researcher.

5.10. Ethical Concerns

The current research study was directed while keeping in mind some ethical concerns. There are numerous ethical concerns while conducting research. The first ethical concern was the confidentiality of the data and the identification of the participants. The researcher has assured respondents that this research will not hurt anyone, and this research is entirely on an academic basis. The data will be hand-me-down for only academic purposes only.

Secondly, the respondents were given an appropriate time and suitable environment, so that they will not undergo any type of pressure.

Chapter No 6

RESULTS

Chapter No. 6 is about data analysis. The section is divided into three major themes/sections. The first section consisted of the socio-demographic profile of participants/Respondents. The second section included the resettlement process of the affected people of Diamer Bash Dam and the third section included the rehabilitation process of the affected people of Diamer Bash Dam.

6.1. Socio-Demographic Profile of Participants

S. No	Categories	Responses/Results
1	Name: (Optional)	Few participants have mentioned their names. However, their names were not mentioned in the research/results section.
2	Gender of Participant	All the respondents/participants were males' heads of the households. The social structure or society of Diamer is more conservative and traditional by nature, where an unknown person is not allowed to even talk to women. Moreover, the researcher was male so that is why selected all the male respondents for the research study.
3	Age of Participant	All the respondents were married, and the average age of the participants was between thirty (30) to sixty (60) years old. All these participants were heads of household and belong to the Diamer and Bash region and settled in a new village along with their family members.

4	Qualification	The literacy rate is less among the overall population in Diamer. few respondents were educated and none of them were master's degree holders. Among the participants, five were completely illiterate.
5	Occupation	Very few participants were doing government jobs at small levels like Naib Qasid etc. However, one respondent was the teacher. The majority of the participants were engaged with agriculture and livestock's management. After settlement in a new place, most of the participants have started small scale businesses with the help of their land compensation. The majority of the villages where these displaced families are settled were covered with agricultural land and forest. These people are also receiving a royalty on the forest from the government of Gilgit-Baltistan.
8	Language	There are almost twenty to thirty languages are spoken across Gilgit-Baltistan. Whereas, in Diamer the most spoken language is Shina, Kohistani, Khalochoo, and Pashto as well.

6.2. Resettlement Process of Affected People of Diamer Basha Dam

Diamer Basha Dam is a mega project of the government of Pakistan to generate electricity and to save water for the entire region and as well as for other regions of Pakistan. The displaced people and locals of diameter Basha Dam have their attitudes and perceptions about the diameter Basha Dam project. Some displace and local people have positive attitudes and some of them have negative attitudes as well. A local has given his opinion regarding their attitude and perception about Diamer Basha Dam.

The Diamer Basha Dam has long-lasting impacts on the overall wellbeing of the people of Diamer and Basha. The Dam project is being faced with numerous issues and challenges in terms of distributions of resources, acquisition of land, improper displacement of population, lack of research and development, unfair compensation system, resettlement issues, and rehabilitation problems beings faced by the people of Diamer and Basha collectively. Many times, the local people have blocked the Karakoram Highway (KKH) for their royalty rights (Sayira 2015).

The majority of the Dam project and related activities are located in the Diamer region which is one of the major districts of Gilgit-Baltistan. Due to improper and unplanned land acquisition, the majority of the affected people dispersed in different mountainous regions of Gilgit-Baltistan. These people affect socially and also economically. The compensation of land is also not given to the people of the region.

The total population of the district Diamer is around 12039 households where the majority of the families are living in the joint and extended family system. Among these total populations, almost 4228 households have been affected directly and indirectly. These people have dispersed into 20 different villages where they faced cultural issues, traditions, faced caste system issues, etc. Moreover, these villages are located in tough mountainous regions and areas, where survival is more difficult. During the summers or in the monsoon majority of these villages are being targeted

by floods, landslides and face extreme difficulty to reach these villages by road. However, people of these regions are connected through unpaved rough roads and paths. Further, in winter, due to high cold weather, people from upper regions migrate to the lower regions, like Chilas, etc (Mustafa 2021).

A respondent stated that:

“We have a positive attitude towards the Diamer Basha Dam because this is a mega project to generate electricity and to save the wastage of water which overflow in the summer so if we can save water through Diamer Basha Dam we would be able to provide water in winters to Punjab and other rejoin”.

Similarly, other respondents have found that:

“Apart from that through this Dam, we have received some sort of amount so which we have invested in the different projects as some of our Baran lands were utilized for this Dam, so the government has given us some portion of compensation in the form of direct cash, so which we are now utilizing on the education of our children and as well as different kind of businesses, so the majority of the people have a positive attitude towards Diamer Basha am, however, we have some sort of reservations as well”.

Similarly, another displaced person from a Tribble area has a different attitude toward diamer Basha Dam. A refugee from Diamer Basha Dam has stated that:

“This is a huge and mega project of Pakistan. This type of project must be initiated in Pakistan. In our country, we are facing problems regarding electricity and water. So, the Diamer Basha Dam project will help to overcome water and electricity problems in the country. Approximately five lac acre land in Punjab will be Irrigate with the help

of the Diamer Basha Dam. Apart from that, this project also helps in the development of agriculture, shortage of water and electricity in far-flung areas of Gilgit Baltistan as well as other areas of Pakistan”.

However, many people from the same region are not satisfied with the overall construction of the Dam. The reason is the lack of governmental concentration on the local people regarding the jobs and other economic incentives. Furthermore, many people argued that the land acquisition process was not done properly, and the compensation is also not given on time.

The Government of Pakistan gave initial compensation for land and other related properties. Still, due to some socio-political issues, the problems have not been settled between the local people and the government of Pakistan. In the process of construction of Dam, almost 20 villages people have been suffered and they have migrated to 28 different villages where they are facing a range of issues like bad climate effects, flood and landslides, lack of money, employment, cultural issues, and problems and psychological depression, etc. On the other side, the Government of Pakistan has constructed model villages for these displaced people to resettle in different places.

In this context, a respondent stated that:

“However, majority of the locals and displace people of Diamer Basha Dam are not satisfied with WAPDA, the government of Gilgit and government of Pakistan because we think that Diamer Basha Dam is only constructed in Diamer, but this project is directly linked to KPK which create problems and confusions in the mind of locals of Diamer and displace people. But overall, this type of project is important for the development of the country”.

Similarly, a displaced person from Diamer Basha Dam has stated that:

“Diamer Basha Dam is the first hydro project which is constructed in Gilgit Baltistan (Diamer). This project will change socio-economical life of people and highly fruitful for country’s economy”.

Both locals and displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam are not happy about land acquisition and the compensation amount given by the government. where some of the displaced people, get half of the compensation amount and they invest this amount in their children’s education. Lack of interaction with the government and displaced people is the major hurdles in this mega project.

Moreover, Rs. 62,119 million of the amounts has been paid for pays and allowances for the administrative arrangements and Rs. 17.7 million of the amounts have been allocated for contingent administrative expenses. Furthermore, this project also included an escalation cost of Rs. 2.334 billion amounts at the rate of 6% for five years and the interest rate of this amount would be Rs. 4.309 billion sums during the implementation stages with the rate of 9% respectively (Sabir and André 2017).

A local has stated that:

“We are not satisfied with the land acquisition system, because the government in hurry way, they have not even properly evaluated our trees, fruits and other those land where we were growing some vegetables are being used for the agriculture purposes, in many ways where’s the government has estimated the same rate as like a barren land”.

Similarly, other respondents have found that,

“Somehow, we are not satisfied with the acquisition system, apart from that the compensation which we received is insufficient that we have almost received the below the 50 per cent of compensation but the current government has promised us to give the other instalment of the

amount as well. Although we are less satisfied with the compensation system the government is committed to providing us compensation very soon. Apart from that, we are less satisfied with the land acquisition system process”.

Similarly, another tribal person stated that:

“We are not satisfied with the compensation amount given by the government to displace people, because the compensation amount is not evaluating the exact amount of our land like commercial area, they given us Thirteen lac and agriculture land and land for construction for houses they have just given us Elven lac Fifty thousand”. Similarly, other respondents have found that “Other cities of Pakistan we couldn’t find commercial and agriculture land on the same amount. Although we are not satisfied with the land acquisition system process. Apart from that, they evaluate less amount on our land, especially for commercial land. In addition, for Abandoned land, we receive less amount like two lacs etc.”.

On the other hand, many locals were not satisfied with the land acquisition and compensation amount given by the government. A local from Diamer has stated that:

“Local population has reservations on the land acquisition process. I am one of the eyewitnesses that a huge number of real effect ties has been deprived of the fruits of land compensation and houses”.

There are multiple conflicts between displaced people and the government based on land acquisition and compensation amount. Somehow government give half of the compensation amount to their forest and their religious places, A Tribble person from Diamer stated that:

“We have some sort of land conflicts with the government because in many places we have cemetery places are suffering. Apart from that, the

government has not properly evaluated our forest and other places which are being the source of royalty, so we have some conflicts with the government on forest and on other areas of land which are owned by the KKH. So, we are some sort of the conflicts with the government”.

People from Diamer have some common issues and conflicts on land acquisition and compensation amount with the government. For resettlement and rehabilitation purposes, the Government of Pakistan with the close cooperation of their stakeholders have done many different projects ranging from the establishment of a smart village system, etc. For resettlement and rehabilitation purposes, an amount of Rs. 27 billion is required for land acquisition and resettlement of the displaced people who are affected in the wake of the construction of Dam. Under this project almost Rs. 10.76 billion for spending to purchase the barren and agricultural land, trees, and nurseries and Rs. 1.638 billion of the amounts was spent for the properties and infrastructure development and Rs. 8.8 billion amounts were spent on the establishment of nine model villages for the displaced people.

A displaced person from Diamer has stated that:

“There is no direct conflict with the government for land but indirectly government involve in conflicts between different tribes of Chilas city, we have different tribes like Bulkhail tribe, thak tribe and sunwal tribe as also. Similarly, other respondents have found that government indirectly make clashes between them. So, this is the request from locals of diameter Basha Dam government must accept the decisions which make by a court about resettlement. For this project sun wall tribe land is used for a Dam, so we request the government to provide them alternate facilities like a colony, or still them into another city of Gilgit Baltistan. In addition, in our knowledge that WAPDA directly occupied land in different places without any compensations”.

Moreover, it is difficult to shift somewhere permanently from our place where we were living for a long period. This is the duty of the government and non-government organizations of any nation to give basic needs, facilities to refugees if sacrifice their lands and houses for the development of the country. A local person from Diامر Basha Dam stated that:

“The government has provided some sort of the facilities right they are establishing some smart walleyes in different villages so the displace people of Diامر Basha Dam are now settled in the almost 26 villages of different areas of Gilgit Baltistan”.

In the same way, other respondents have found that:

“The government of Gilgit Baltistan has now started a project of smart villages for the displaced people of the Diامر Basha Dam. Where they have established some schools even for girls and health care centres as well. So, these are the facilities which are providing the government. So, apart from that, government organizations, the World Bank and the United Nations are also taking part in the rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced people of Diامر Basha Dam. Particularly NGOs and social welfare organizations are jointly providing some skill development program for women in the displaced regions so that the women would be able to earn some sort of the livelihood and ability to stand on their feet”.

Equally, other respondents have found that:

“These are some facilities that government and non-government organizations are providing facilities us in the resettlement and rehabilitation process. Apart from that government is also providing discounts rate on cement on the construction of a house. Then the government is also construction schools’ roads and other facilities for the displaced people of Diامر Basha Dam”.

Similarly, on 13 May year 2020, the Pakistani administration initiated an Rs. 442 billion agreements with a joint venture with the China Power and Frontier Works Organization (FWO) for the building of the Dam. The eight-million-acre feet (MAF) reservoir with 272-meter height will be the tallest roller efficient concrete (RCC) Dam in the world. In January 2006, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) beneath the headship of President Pervez Musharraf revealed the determination to construct five multi-purpose storage area Dams in the country during the next 10–12 years. Further, according to the actual plan, the Diamer-Bhasha Dam development was planned to be built in the first phase. Similarly, another local share their opinions about facilities provided by the government and non-government organizations to displace people, he stated that:

“Ex-president Musharraf he announced the package name as “resettlement package” of the land for displacing people of Diamer Basha Dam, that 47 lac Lum sum amount will be given to displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam if someone wants to buy the plot, they will offer 39 lac amounts for buying 10 Marla plot, or 12lac on 18 Marla plot. Apart from that Diamer Basha Dam is under process, displace people did not shift yet. So, the government didn’t give them proper compensation to households”.

Also, other respondents have found that

“Public demand from the government to pay more compensations. In addition, in 2007 there was an agreement between the government and Diamer Basha Dam committee that there would be one canal land for every person and four canal lands for agriculture purposes, but the government did not do the same. So, the government they didn’t fulfil what they had an agreement with the committee”.

Displace people from Diamer Basha Dam face different types of hurdles during the resettlement stage. A displaced person from Diamer stated that:

“We have faced many hurdles like at the beginning the identification of land was the major issue where we would be able to settle, so this was the issue. Likewise, other respondents have found that another issue was that we leave the fore fatherland that we were economically, socially, and politically attached with our land, so no one is willing to leave their land for money, so somehow, we left the money, so we have some commitments with the government and non-government, and this is for the better purpose and interest for the people of Diamer Basha Dam. so, these are some hurdles”.

Also, other respondents have found that:

“When we were talking about the education of our children was suffering. In many places where even schools are not present the government use this land for resettlement purpose. Another major hurdle was the construction of houses, sanitation issue, and some people who only rely or depend on agriculture, their lands were used for settlement purposes. So, these are some hurdles which are faced initial from the first day of settlement of Diamer Basha Dam”.

Similarly, another local share their opinions on what types of hurdles they face during the resettlement process, he stated that:

“For the rehabilitation purpose there was a survey conducted in 2007, they mentioned 4200 displace houses, while in 2012 survey was again conducted and they mentioned the same figure for displacing houses, and another survey was conducted in 2016 and they mentioned again the same figures. But, after marriages, there would be larger family members and they separated from each other, and the number of households is greater than before when there was a survey conducted in 2007”.

In addition, another displaced person stated that:

“The government they didn’t pay the settlement amount to every house, they just pay based on a very first-time survey conducted for the numbers of houses. so, after all these conflicts, when prime minister Imran Khan was vested to Diamer Basha Dam the locals especially displace people they demand and request individual payment for the resettlement amount. So, we didn’t trust on government that they will fulfil our demands as per our needs”.

Moreover, it is difficult to resettle in a new place with new people, there might be numerous hurdles as well. For the people of the Diamer Basha Dam, their families play a vital role to overcome the hurdles during the resettlement process of Diamer Basha Dam. As of August year 2012, the project confronted many obstacles due to the major benefactors backing out from funding the project, as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank both declined to finance the project as giving to them its site is in challenging territory and requested Pakistan to get a NOC from neighbouring of India.

On 20 August 2013, the Ex-Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr Ishaq Dar alleged to have encouraged the World Bank and the Aga Khan Development Network to finance the Diamer Bhasha Project with not the obligation of the NOC from India. He also said that the Asian Development Bank, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, and Aga Khan Foundation had agreed to become take the lead finance manager for the project. In addition, on July 4, 2018- the Supreme Court of Pakistan instructed the government to commence assembly on the Dam, as well as the Mohmand Dam, to solve a water shortage (World Bank 2021).

A displaced person from Diamer he stated that:

“Our family with the help of current government have to try to overcome the hurdle in the process of settlement, like with the help of non-government organization they establish some small level schools, establish

rehabilitation centres in our local villages, apart from that government has also established some small health care centres, the government also construct some roads, and provided 50% of compensation if we have acquired some land in the city of Gilgit or other develop region”.

Correspondingly, other respondents have found that:

“The government is also given us an option in the smart villages where we have also purchased some loan to purchase land throughout own investment, there is almost half of the investment has been done by the government of Gilgit Baltistan”.

Likewise, other respondents have found that:

“The project has been executed by the WAPDA from the federal so that they provided some other facilities like skill development programs included teaching, garments, parlour and other things. Now they are also providing free education as well”.

Similarly, another respondent shares their views about resettlement hurdles as:

“Diامر Basha Dam is still under process, so when this project will be complete there are several problems and hurdles for the public especially for the locals of Diامر. Apart from that the people of Diامر mostly kept animals for the sake of income and livelihood so, when the locals will start shifting to other places, they even don't have a single land to shift their animals with them for that purpose the locals they are protesting against the government and other responsible organizations”.

Similarly, other respondents have found that:

“The displaced people they did protest nearby WAPDA office, and many people were injured and some of them were killed during a protest. In addition, we request to the government decide to overcome these conflicts.

We have many issues and problems for that purpose people form committees to resolve issues and conflicts. So, some displaced people and poor locals are strongly condemn the project of Basha Dam if the government didn't fulfil their demands”.

Additionally, the Government as well as the non-governmental organizations provided facilities to the people of the Diamer Basha Dam and their families to overcome the hurdles during the resettlement process of Diamer Basha Dam. The issues of compensation and distribution of resources and also land acquisition issues are the major contributory factors of conflict among the local people. Conflicts occurred between local people from Gilgit Baltistan and Government over less land measurement, as local people were not convinced for land/area calculated by Government agents. Their documents have limited accessibility and reliability suggesting room for dishonesty and unofficial change in land records. In the literature, land rights change, informal land rights, political favouritism, and mishandling by local land managers have been referred to as the main sources of inconsistencies and conflicts for rights (Anaafo 2015; Zhu and Simarmata 2015).

A displaced person from Diamer he stated that:

“In my opinion, the government is not providing employment opportunities fairly, that the majority of the jobs that they are hiring employees from Punjab to the other region of Pakistan. Even they have neglected people from Gilgit Baltistan. In Diamer people are now motivated towards education, now we have more than thousands of graduates who are jobless across Gilgit Baltistan. So, the government is neglecting these people, so somehow through the graduates' alliances of Diamer we have protested against the government against the federal government, against the Gilgit Baltistan government, to give the propriety to the youth of the Diamer Basha Dam project in the employment opportunity”.

Furthermore, another respondent shares their opinions about resettlement accommodations provided by the government and non-government organizations as:

“This is our priority and our demand to the government to employ the local youth, local social capital to utilized in the project of them. Although yet the government has neglected the demands and wants of local people. So, employments purpose top-level position has been assigned by the people than Gilgit Baltistan and Diamer people”.

Moreover, another respondent shares their views about resettlement hurdles as:

“Particularly the high-level posts are given to non-local people of Gilgit Baltistan. So, we are now demanding that the high-level post, as well as small posts, would be given to local people of Gilgit Baltistan people or local people of Diamer Basha Dam so they would sustain their livelihood in their respective regions”.

Moreover, another respondent shares their views about resettlement facilities as:

“Apart from that the culture of Diamer Basha Dam is very conservative, so people have less acceptance than the people from rest of Pakistan and to settle over there. So that suffer their culture and other facilities. Again, and again the money, the employment, and the salaries that would be utilized locally so this is the best opportunity that the government would prefer the local people for the employment. However, the government is neglecting the needs, wants and demands of local people of Diamer Basha Dam”.

Some of the displaced people they run their family as an owner, bare their family day-wise expenses, they have their own experience how they deal with the situations, the tribe person from Diamer he expresses their view as an owner of their household that:

“I am the honour of my household family, and we are displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam. For the sake of diameter Basha Dam we sacrifice our most respectful places like mosques, our historical places, our houses where we were lived about an aged were destroyed, the cemetery where our parents, grandparents were buried, the land is occupied for a Dam. But the government did not give compensation as compared to our sacrifices”.

Another respondent also stated that:

The government give opportunities for the people of Mirpur, they shifted the displaced people to London where they formed a valley named as Mini-Mirpur, they give scholarships for their children’s as well. So, we request the government to give opportunities to Diamer Basha Dam displace people also instead of creating conflicts between locals”.

In addition, there are numerous employment opportunities for the people of Diamer and especially for the displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam, Government, as well as the non-governmental organizations, provided employment opportunities mostly for the people out of the area. In the context of Diamer Basha Dam, the first is a dispute over the total cost of construction of the Dam.

Before granting the contract, Pakistan’s Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) had constantly asserted the total cost of the Dam to be 14 billion rupees. After the ratification ceremony for the contract, the WAPDA argued it would be only Rs 1,406 billion which is equal to A\$12 billion. Even accounting for variation in the value of the Pakistani rupee, this 37% reduction in total cost is not feasible. The only obvious justification, therefore, is that the WAPDA is trimming the cost of the development so that they can show the public they have the necessary monies to achieve it, which does not appear to be the case. In the financial plan for the fiscal

year 2020–21 respectively, Pakistan has only earmarked Rs 61 billion equals to A\$523 million, which barely makes up 2.6% of the initial projected cost of the Dam, indicating Pakistan is still quick of financial funds to build the Dam, despite a loan agreed by China (Mohazzam 2017).

A displaced person from Diamer he stated that:

“There are many employment opportunities but the government they neglect the locals and especially displace people of Diamer Basha Dam, most of the employees are hired from another region of Pakistan like Punjab etc. so, the government think that displace people are not skilful and technical but, this is the responsibility of the government of Gilgit and government of Pakistan to make us technical through different skill development pieces of training and workshops”.

Similarly, the displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam have the number of expenditures after the Diamer project because their agricultural land is occupied by the government for Dam and displace people hey fulfil their expenses from agriculture, forest, and other means of income. A displaced person from Diamer he stated that,

“There are serval household expenditures of the locals of the Diamer Basha Dam, that is the children’s education, their health care expenditures, expenditures of constructing new houses and the expenditures of transports, so many people are settled into far-flung Ares where they need transport facility to reach the facilities from the city Gilgit”.

6.3. Rehabilitation Process of Affected People of Diamer Bash Dam

Another respondent from the tribe shares their views about expenditures during the rehabilitation process:

“However, many people are migrated from Diamer to Gilgit city and other regions where they need extra money to purchase there and fulfil their needs and wants, to build houses and other facilities like water, electricity and all legal and economic liabilities and legal procedures to take to acquire the loan and other processes. So, these are some extra expenditures to settle”.

These people both displayed or permanent residence have numerous socio-economic activities, like agriculture, farming, labour both skill and unskilled, businesses, private employment, and security forces. The below figure No. 1 showed the percentage of the status of the occupational status of the people of the region. The result showed that the majority of 33.5% of the total inhabitant are engaged with agricultural activities, and only 0.6% of the people are in security forces and almost 10.5% of the total population is unskilled labour and almost most of the 19% of the population is doing Government jobs. Further, 15.1% of the inhabitants are doing business and only 4.7% of the inhabitants are doing private jobs. The results recommended that the majority of the inhabitants are engaged with agricultural activities (Kasimis and Apostolos 2005).

An additional refugee from the tribe shares their views about expenditure after Diamer Basha Dam,

“Many people have to purchase land to initiate agriculture products from that land are also extra expenditure. So, our family has fulfilled this expenditure through the government of Gilgit Baltistan, and the federal government has provided us with compensation for our land. So, have utilized that amount on purchasing new houses or new land to build houses. So have overcome our expenditures through that amount that government has provided sufficient amount as in the return of compensation”.

Another respondent points out that,

“Currently we are employed in the different government and private sector as well as we have some small type of businesses. In the beginning, we were a trouble that the only source of expenditure is the compensation amount given by the government, or the royalty of the forest were our major source of income”.

Similarly, other respondents have found that:

“I have almost twelve family members and a majority of them are dependent, so I have married two times and I have ten children. so, the expenditures of children’s and their expenses are only borne by me. Now I am currently engaged in a shop Gilgit city where I am fulfilling the household expenditures and income as well”.

Similarly, another respondent shared,

“So, our expenditures are quite less, the locals they eat very simple food, education is not expensive, children are going to government schools, we have a smaller number of private schools in our region, so, the education fees are not so expensive everyone can afford school fee here. In addition, we have a huge number of forests, that is the reason why the locals of Diامر mostly used wood for fuel, they did not use gas or other means of fuel her”.

Similarly, another participant stated that:

“Most of the people in Diامر have their small type of businesses, as some of them, run small shops, while others are selling vegetables and fruits through readers. We hope this mega project will create the number of employment opportunities for the displaced people of Diامر Basha Dam”.

Moreover, the household and displace people of the Diamer Basha Dam have different expectations from the government of Gilgit, the government of Pakistan and non-governmental organizations in the process of the rehabilitation process.

“A tribe share their opinions about expectations from the government that, So, we have a lot of expectations from the government as well as non-government organizations. In the context of government, we need to get our complete compensation that the government has not provided yet. Almost more than 50 % of compensation is still not provided by the government of Gilgit Baltistan or the government of Pakistan. Our first expectations are to pay our full compensation that is the compensation of our land”.

In the rehabilitation process many non-governmental organizations, especially the UN and other developmental organizations have played and played a major role in enhancing the overall livelihood of displaced people of the region. These people both displayed or permanent residence have numerous socio-economic activities, like agriculture, farming, labour both skill and unskilled, businesses, private employment, and security forces.

The result showed that the majority of 33.5% of the total inhabitant are engaged with agricultural activities, and only 0.6% of the people are in security forces and almost 10.5% of the total population is unskilled labour and almost most of the 19% of the population is doing Government jobs. Further, 15.1% of the inhabitants are doing business and only 4.7% of the inhabitants are doing private jobs. The results recommended that the majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural activities (Farinotti et al. 2020).

“The non-government organizations they also main stack holders like the world bank and UN, we expect government and non-government organizations to establish schools, health care centres, and for women

establish some skill development programs like stitching, dry fruit processing, handicraft making, parlour, and other local-based businesses where women would be able to generate income and able to fulfil their expenditures as well. So, this is very important. Then we are also expecting the non-government organization to arrange some rehabilitation sessions, some seminars that would help us regarding how to adapt to the new culture. So, these are some of our major expectations”.

Likewise, another local expert shares his view about expectations from the government that:

“The full payment of our land compensation, secondly member assistant needs financial needs, other help like to establish the schools for children’s, establish some health care centres, some skilful seminars for women’s, some small businesses, provision of loan, in priority basis for the displaced people of Diامر Basha Dam. So, these are some types of assistants our family members need”.

Moreover, another participant stated that:

“Where our children’s, females and we have different needs and demands. So, we demand from the government to provide us loans and other facilities to start our businesses and also give priority to jobs and employment in the project of Diامر Basha Dam local people. So, these are needs and demands from the resettlement process of Diامر Dam”.

Similarly, another respondent says that:

“We just predict for the expectations from the government towards displacing people because we didn’t see any future planning for displacing people of Diامر Basha Dam. In our area, we have a morally less non-government organization like ATI etc. which are working on a small base project”.

“If there will be other NGOs established after the completion of the Diamer Basha Dam, we are unable to give us predict our expectations towards NGO’s. So, the local people did not expect anything from the government because they did not get any satisfactory income or compensation from the government. So, again we are requesting to government that establish any technical college to make locals skilful and technical so that we can easily get employment opportunity in our region”.

Government and non-government organizations are responsible for the people of Diamer Basha Dam, and they are advised to give important and main necessities to displace people of Diamer Basha Dam, some people share their opinion about government and NGOs as follow:

“No government is less likely serious in the context of providing necessities to our household, for example, they have just given us compensation and they have established some smart villages nothing has been done. In this regard so these are not fulfilling our basic needs. Some schools we have established on our self, although the government has provided some public-private sector schools where the issue was teaching faculty is the major issue in these schools. So, the government has not provided necessities properly”.

Similarly, other displaced people share his views that:

“Most of the displaced people are tribals, they keep animals, they use their milk and use animals as their source of income. So, the government and WAPDA establish the new colonies to displace the people of Diamer Basha Dam, where our lands were consisting of 10, 18, 7 Marla where we cannot keep our animals with us. This is the main problem we are facing. Most of our agricultural land is used in this project so, if the government could not

compensate agricultural lands, then this will be a huge loss for the locals and especially for displaced people.

Another participant in this regard stated that:

There is one big issue that there are many different tribes in our regions and these tribes are living in the same area and they have their own beliefs and relationships, no one can interfere in their matters. So, after when displaced people will be shifted these tribes will be separated from one another, and we also separated from our relatives, our loved ones. We request from the government to please shift us based on our tribes that it would be no more problematic or challenging in future”.

In addition, a respondent has further elaborated the view that:

“Diamer region it is too cold in winters, so when we shifted to other places, we request from the government to don’t ban on wood on us that we can easily use our forest wood for fuel”. Meanwhile, another respondent shares that *“Right now, the government didn’t compensate or provide anything to displace people, yeah government is now establishing Cadet college in Chilas but this is still not functioning”.*

Another respondent while responding on jobs etc availability found that:

“There is no special cotta for locals, there must be cotta for Diamer children’s in Cadet college. We do not have any university or technical college in our region. The government did not pay anything to my family yet and we didn’t expect anything from the government anymore. There is no development in this project, WAPDA didn’t even generate three mega electricity to the region, so how can we expect from this project”.

In the process of resettlement, government give some facilities to displace people of Diamer Basha Dam, people share their feelings that:

“Right now, locals and displace people did not shift to the new place, but the government they establish a colony consist of 5000 canal lands where they design a small market, school and hospital as well. So, we could not predict any expectations from the government before we shift to a new place. These influences of the development are establishing conflicts among various actors in different proportions”.

There is not any direct conflict with the government for land but indirectly government involve in conflicts between different tribes of Chilas city, they have different tribes like Bulkhail tribe, thak tribe and sunwal tribe as also. Similarly, the government indirectly make clashes between them. So, this is the request from locals of Diamer Basha Dam government that must accept the decisions which make by a court about resettlement. For this project subway, tribe land is used for a Dam, so, they request the government to provide them alternate facilities like a colony or shift them into another city of Gilgit Baltistan. In addition, in their knowledge that WAPDA directly occupied land in different places without any compensations. The total population of the district Diamer is around 12039 households where most of the families are living in the joint and extended family system. Among these total populations, almost 4228 households have been affected directly and indirectly.

Before Diamer Basha Dam, local people live together because culture and norms are the same as they are tribe people, believe in the same thoughts and norms after the Diamer Basha Dam project displace people who face different barriers and challenges. In this regard the head of administration has stated that an amount of Rs10 billion for the compensation is previously lying with the Gilgit-Baltistan government and the federal government was also prepared to pay the extra amount, but the Dam’s prospective victims were not prepared to accept them at the earlier agreed rate. The government will distribute Rs15 billion in additional resources for the payment of compensation in supplement to the already distributed amount of Rs10 billion. Agree with the rising water and electricity needs of the country. Operate as the major storage

Dam of the country, besides Mangla and Tarbela Dams. Help relieve acute irrigation deficiency in the Indus basin irrigation system. To reduce the intensity, quantum, and extent of floods and decrease the enormity and incidence of floods in the River Indus downriver (Černý 2013).

The respondent shares his thoughts that:

“So, we were settled in the Gilgit city where our culture is very different from the people of Gilgit city. The village or the area where we are settled are levied by many other different people in the region that they have a different culture. So, most of our females and our children are illiterate. They are dependent. So, when we saw our new society where both males and females are doing a job and their children are going to school. So, we have a different culture where we are not letting women go for work or a job and, we had not allowed them to go for education as well”.

Another respondent’s perception regarding the rehabilitation process of the displaced people in a new village, where women were provided different pieces of training and developmental opportunities:

“Now we are interacting with our surroundings and our neighbours, and we learned that female education is very important, and we are now aware of that the importance of female doing job and children’s education as well. so, this is the culture barrier and our females have not aware of the Urdu language which is also the main communication barrier in our new society where people are using this language frequently in offices, local markets and among them”.

On the other hand, a respondent stated that:

“So, the language barrier was there, the communication barrier was there, the financial barrier was there and also the political barrier was there. We were belonging to another region, and we settled in the Gilgit region where

the political system is different from our area. So, these are some barriers which were faced”.

In addition, another respondent shares that,

“When I and my family will shift to the new place, I feel our culture will be disturbing somehow, right now we all relatives are living in the same place so when we will be the shift to another place no idea with whom we will be leaving. When there will be new people, the new place there would be defiantly culture and social conflicts, I feel after our resettlement we will face religious issues also”.

In addition, other displaced people share that:

“In Diamer we have the same culture, religion, we have the same language spoken in Diamer. There is no diversity in our region because we all have the same beliefs and culture but after the resettlement process, no one knows who will be nearby, what type of people they were, and what kind of believes they have. This thing will be creating issues in future. But we expect good from God”.

After the Dam project, the locals from Diamer displace from their places to another new place, which creates cultural barriers to their families, somewhere, government help to overcome cultural barriers and other hand household tries to overcome. The issues of compensation and distribution of resources and also land acquisition issues are the major contributory factors of conflict among the local people. Conflicts occurred between local people from Gilgit Baltistan and Government over less land measurement, as local people were not convinced for land/area calculated by Government agents. Their documents have limited accessibility and reliability suggesting room for dishonesty and unofficial change in land records. In the literature, land rights change, informal land rights, political favouritism, and

mishandling by local land managers have been referred to as the main sources of inconsistencies and conflicts for rights (Anaifo 2015; Zhu and Simarmata 2015).

So, in this case, a tribe he shares his ideas as follow:

“We have overcome the cultural barriers through the interaction with other people of the society and then through education, we get some sort of awareness regarding the importance of education”.

After resettlement, some families could not be able to meet their relatives, clans, community, and friends, because they place in far-flung areas in Gilgit Baltistan and other regions of Pakistan. The territory conflict of much greater magnitude has also been experiential in this project. The territorial conflict (boundary issues) between Gilgit Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is over about a 7 Km long region on the left bank of the Indus River. Approximately, all the professionals and stakeholders described vicious conflict over this issue, 7 to 8 people have died and numerous were injured. The majority of the authorities and stakeholders recounted this issue primarily because of the payment, compensation, and land acquisition issues. But if this territory falls under Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there will be a divide in royalty from electricity production after building of the Dam, otherwise, the region of Gilgit Baltistan will get the whole royalty of the Diamer Basha Dam.

Some displaced people share their ideas on how they maintain the relationship with their relatives and friends as follow:

“Yes, we have strong socially, economically and politically relationships with the family members and our relatives who settled in the other places. We are visiting them on different occasions like Eid and other events. Our relatives and friends who are coming to Gilgit for some purposes are visiting our home and staying there”.

Also, another participant found that:

“We have a strong relationship, and we must talk on the phone through the internet, now we frequently use Facebook and discuss political, social, and other issues as well. So, this is somehow a good platform for us to communicate with people who are settled in other places”.

The displaced people have also strong integration and relationship with their other relatives and friends after settling in a new place. They are participating in marriages ceremonies and other social events. In this regard, a respondent has stated that:

“Yes, now we are maintaining a strong relationship with the family members and friends who are settled in other places”.

Moreover, another participant has also stated that:

“Defiantly we are a contact of our relatives living in the far-flung area of Diamer, we all are celebrating every event together, we celebrate happiness together and in a sad situation we all were there with them”.

Government and NGOs are the first people who fulfil the necessities and demands of displacing people of Diamer Basha Dam because all the dealing with displaced people is held by the government and NGOs, some displace people have a positive attitude while some of them are not satisfied with them. For the rehabilitation purpose, there was a survey conducted in 2007, they mentioned 4200 displace houses, while in 2012 survey was again conducted and they mentioned the same figure for displacing houses, and another survey was conducted in 2016 and they mentioned again the same figures.

But, after marriages, there would be larger family members and they separated from each other, and the number of households is greater than before when there was a survey conducted in 2007. Studies like Qian (2015) and Hui et al. (2013), stressed that even single land compensation has been increased, people still endure

ambiguities like participating in labour markets and changing a new life. The project has several small- and large-scale effects on the area and the disturbed people.

Some share their views as:

“My opinion towards government is not good because government influence in the conflicts between tribes in our region, the government they destroyed the relations between tribes, the government they occupied land of locals without their consent, WAPDA, government and some local organizations they purchased land from locals on blackmailing, they corrupt in the assets of local people. For the employment opportunities government always ignored local people”.

Even though some people from Diamer have basic and authentic information about Diamer Basha Dam, and some of them have less information. Apart from this, there are numerous issues and challenges faced by the people of Diamer and Bash. An important basis of conflict due to infrastructural developments like the Dam is the behaviour discrepancy and the differing prospects among various stakeholders, which are often unified at various governance levels. Land purchase and related actions of the project could be much more challenging due to the local values and traditions of the people.

The social and intellectual disagreements among different stakeholders raise numerous issues, tension among diverse actors, and eventually conflicts. One of the crucial elements of disputes is overcompensations in the form of financial compensation, hire alternatives, social security assurance, etc., which are either due to precisely geographical differences or to the difference in values and attitude and lack of knowledge among performers over land use.

Respondent shares his ideas about Diamer Basha Dam that:

“I am a local person so that’s why I don’t have much information about Diamer Basha Dam. Diamer Basha Dam is 4500 mega wat projects, and

this project will complete in 2028, 16 hundred billion monies will be invested in this mega project, the consultancy was running by Germanies, and workers are from China, But I know the main issues and problems of public and displace people”.

In conclusion, from the above discussion, it was stated that the displaced people have received some portion of their land acquisition amount or compensation from the government. Numerous issues and challenges are being faced by the people in a newly settled area. People are investing their compensation amount in small scale businesses, agriculture, and livestock. Now women in these regions are also engaged in skill developmental programs. The government of Gilgit-Baltistan and non-governmental organizations are helping these affected people of Diamer Bash Dam through different projects.

Studies like Qian (2015) and Hui et al. (2013), stressed that even single land compensation has been increased, people still endure ambiguities like participating in labour markets and changing a new life. The project has several small- and large-scale effects on the area and the disturbed people. These influences of the development are establishing conflicts among various actors in different proportions i.e., between various groups of affected people at the local and regional level and between Government and concerned people. When the venture started passing on through its various phases, a variety of actors were involved in a range of conflicts. Issues among local people and the Government began occurring based on cultural discrepancies when Government negotiators/outsideers came to this area for project events.

The first is a dispute over the total cost of construction of the Dam. Before granting the contract, Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) had constantly asserted the total cost of the Dam to be 14 billion rupees. After the ratification ceremony for the contract, the WAPDA argued it would be only Rs 1,406 billion which is equal to A\$12 billion. Even accounting for variation in the value of

the Pakistani rupee, this 37% reduction in total cost is not feasible. The only obvious justification, therefore, is that the WAPDA is trimming the cost of the development so that they can show the public they have the necessary monies to achieve it, which does not appear to be the case.

In the financial plan for the fiscal year 2020–21 respectively, Pakistan has only earmarked Rs 61 billion equals to A\$523 million, which barely makes up 2.6% of the initial projected cost of the Dam, indicating Pakistan is still quick of financial funds to build the Dam, despite a loan agreed by China (Mohazzam 2017).

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Discussions

In Pakistan, the project was proposed in the year 1980 since to the present the project is not become the reality. After 40 years, Pakistan has now linked with the Chinese state-run firm to build a Dam, however, it faces several issues and challenges. The big issue is the resettlement, rehabilitation, and compensation of the land and other ownerships (Hussain, Mujahid and Muhammad 2019). The height of this Dam is almost 272 meters, and it will be the tallest roller compact concrete Dam in the world. Moreover, this project with a total cost of about 1406.5 billion Pakistani rupees will be completed at the end of the year 2028 (Khan 2015). Similarly, the results show that most respondents have stated that *“Basically, Diamer Basha Dam is 4500 megawatt projects, and this project will complete in 2028, 16 hundred billion will be invested in this mega project”*.

The project was proposed in the year 1980 since to the present the project is not become the reality. After 40 years, Pakistan has now linked with the Chinese state-run firm to build a Dam, however, it faces several issues and challenges. The big issue is the resettlement, rehabilitation, and compensation of the land and other ownerships (Hussain, Mujahid and Muhammad 2019). Similarly, the results show that the most of respondents have shared that. *“Their families with the help of current government have to try to overcome the hurdle in the process of settlement, like with the help of non-government organization they establish some small level schools, establish rehabilitation centres in our local villages, apart from that government has also established some small health care centres, the government also construct some roads, and provided 50% of compensation if we have acquired some land in the city of Gilgit or other develop region”*.

Correspondingly, another respondent has stated that *“The government is also given them an option in the smart villages where they have also purchased some loan to purchase land throughout own investment, there is almost half of the investment has been done by the government of Gilgit Baltistan”*. Likewise, other respondents have

found that *“The project has been executed by the WAPDA from the federal so that they provided some other facilities like skill development programs included teaching, garments, parlour and other things. Now they are also providing free education as well”*. Similarly, another respondent shares their views about resettlement hurdles as: *“when Basha Dam project will complete there is the number of problems and hurdles for public especially for the locals of Diamer. Apart from that the people of Diamer mostly kept animals for the sake of income and livelihood so, when the locals will start shifting to other places, they even don’t have a single land to shift their animals with them for that purpose the locals are protesting against the government and other responsible organizations”*.

The collaboration between the actors at the local and national level has become unavoidable on numerous project activities like land acquisition process, the compensations system, etc., which generated social and cultural difficulties at the local level and disruption in local values, norms, and traditions of the local population. These issues debated above have been the cause of conflicts among local people in the form of culture, compensations, and regional rights and between local people and administration organizations in the form of compensations of lands and the property rights of the local inhabitants who have an interest in this project (Sabir, André and Habibullah 2017).

Similarly, the results show that most respondents have stated that: *“they were settled in the Gilgit city where their culture is very different from the people of Gilgit city. The village or the area where they are settled are levied by many other different people in the region and they have a different culture. So, most of their females and children are illiterate. They are dependent. So, they have a different culture where they are not letting women go for work or a job and, they are not allowed to go for education as well. Now they are interacting with surroundings and neighbours, and they learned that female education is very important and now aware about that the importance of females doing jobs and children’s education as well. so, this is the*

culture barrier and females have not aware of the Urdu language which is also the main communication barrier in a new society where people are using this language frequently in offices, local markets and among them. So, the language barrier was there, the communication barrier was there, a financial barrier was there and also the political barrier was there. They were belonging to other regions, and we settled in the Gilgit region where the political system is different from our area. So, these are some barriers which were faced”.

In addition, another respondent shares that, *“When they will shift to the new place, they feel their culture will be disturbing somehow, right now we all relatives are living in the same place so when they will be the shift to another place no idea with whom they will be leaving. When there will be new people, the new place there would be defiantly culture and social conflicts, addition, another displaced person to share that, in Diامر they have the same culture, religion, they have the same language spoken in Diامر. There is no diversity in their region because they all have the same beliefs and culture but after the resettlement process, no one knows who will be nearby, what type of people they were, and what kind of believes they have. This thing will be creating issues in future. But we expect good from God”.*

The compensation of land is also not given to the people of the region. The total population of the district Diامر is around 12039 households where the majority of the families are living in the joint and extended family system. Among these total populations, almost 4228 households have been affected directly and indirectly. These people have dispersed into 20 different villages where they faced cultural issues, traditions, faced caste system issues, etc.

Similarly, the results show that most respondents have stated that *“For the rehabilitation purpose there was a survey conducted in 2007, they mentioned 4200 displace houses, while in 2012 survey was again conducted and they mentioned the same figure for displacing houses, and another survey was conducted in 2016 and they mentioned again the same figures. But, after marriages, there would be larger*

family members and they separated from each other, and the number of households is greater than before when there was a survey conducted in 2007". Studies like Qian (2015) and Hui et al. (2013), stressed that even single land compensation has been increased, people still endure ambiguities like participating in labour markets and changing a new life. The project has several small- and large-scale effects on the area and the disturbed people.

These influences of the development are establishing conflicts among various actors in different proportions: in addition, the respondent share his views that *"There is not any direct conflict with the government for land but indirectly government involve in conflicts between different tribes of Chilas city, they have different tribes like Bulkhail tribe, thak tribe and sunwal tribe as also. Similarly, other respondents have found that government indirectly make clashes between them. So, this is the request from locals of Diamer Basha Dam government that must accept the decisions which make by a court about resettlement. For this project subway, tribe land is used for a Dam, so, they request the government to provide them alternate facilities like a colony or shift them into another city of Gilgit Baltistan. In addition, in their knowledge that WAPDA directly occupied land in different places without any compensations"*.

The total population of the district Diamer is around 12039 households where most of the families are living in the joint and extended family system. Among these total populations, almost 4228 households have been affected directly and indirectly.

Displace person from Diamer he shares that, *"they have strong socially, economically and politically relationship with the family members and relatives who settled in the other places. They are visiting them on different occasions like Eid and other events. Their relatives and friends who are coming to Gilgit for some purposes are visiting their home and staying there. They have a strong relationship and have talked on the phone through the internet, they are frequently using Facebook and discussing political, social, and other issues as well. So, this is somehow a good platform for them to communicate with people who are settled in other places. Government and*

NGOs are the first people who fulfil the necessities and demands of displacing people of Diamer Basha Dam because all the dealing with displaced people is held by the government and NGOs, some displace people have a positive attitude while some of them are not satisfied with them.

7.2. Conclusion

The present study focused on the resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected by the Diamer Basha Dam in different villages in Gilgit-Baltistan. The displaced people were highly facilitated in different ways, their compensation amounts are paid on time, and they are satisfied with government decisions about the resettlement and rehabilitation process, but they are not. If government establish megaprojects, they must compensate refugees, accordingly, provide facilitation and minimize conflicts and hurdles between them. The government of Gilgit-Baltistan has provided some portion of the compensation amount to the families. Many displaced people in a new region have started small businesses and other investments. Despite the efforts of the government, many other non-governmental organizations such as United Nations, World Bank and other national-level NGOs are also supporting people, especially women of the region. Women are being provided different skill development programs to enhance their social capital. The government need to provide all the remaining amount of compensation and jobs in the mega project of Diamer Bash Dam.

7.3. Recommendations

Rehabilitation and resettlement are very important parts of Diamer Basha Dam project to enhance and adjust the displaced people. Despite rehabilitation and resettlement, displace and local people from Diamer Basha Dam are facing numerous issues. Based on the current research, it was recommended that:

1. Provide compensation amount on time to displace people of Diamer Basha Dam, because they will be able to survive easily.

2. Establish educational institutions, health centres and other important skill development areas for displaced people of Diamer Basha Dam.
3. Give employment opportunities to displace people, because the government and other organizations give employment opportunities to people of other regions except displace people of the Diamer project.

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ANNEXURE

Interview Guide

Resettlement and Rehabilitation of People Affected by Diamer Basha Dam



By

Shafiq-UR-Rahman

I am Shafiq-UR-Rahman department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan. I am conducting my research to partial fulfilment of a master's degree in Sociology. The research title is "Resettlement and Rehabilitation of People Affected by Diamer Bash Dam. I requested you to participate in my research work. All the information which you will provide would be completely confidential. Only these interviews will be used for academic purposes.

May I start the Interview?

S. No	Categories	Responses
Q1	Name: (Optional)	
Q2	Gender of Participant	
Q3	Age of Participant	
Q4	Qualification	
Q5	Occupation	
Q6	Village of Residency	
Q7	Resettlement Village	
Q8	Language of Household	

Q9	No of the affecteded villages	
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Resettlement Process of Affected People of Diamer Bash Dam
<p>Q. 10. What is your overall attitude and perception about the project of Diamer Bash Dam?</p> <p>Ans: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Q. 11. Are you satisfied with the land acquisition system and the compensation amount which your household has received?</p> <p>Ans: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Q.12. Is there any land conflict with the Government? If yes, then what types and nature of the land conflict with the government?</p> <p>Ans: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Q. 13. What type of facilities are provided by the Government as well as the non-governmental organizations during the resettlement process?

Ans: _____

Q.14. What type of hurdles did you face during the resettlement stage and list some hurdles?

Ans: _____

Q. 15. How has your family overcome the hurdles of the resettlement process?

Ans: _____

Q.16. Are you the owner of the household where you and your family are living?

Ans: _____

Q.17. What is your opinion about the employment opportunities in the Dam project for the affected people?

Ans: _____

Rehabilitation Process of Affected People of Diamer Bash Dam

Q. 18. What are the major household expenditure and how to fulfil these expenditures?

Ans: _____

Q. 19. What are the major sources of household Income and also mention the total number of dependents?

Ans: _____

Q. 20. What type of expectations of your household from Government and non-governmental organizations in the rehabilitation process?

Ans: _____

Q. 21. What type of assistance do you/your family members need in a new settlement?

Ans: _____

Q.22. Are the Government and other organizations have provided with the necessities of your household?

Ans: _____

Q.23. What type of basic facilities the Government and other organizations have provided you in a new settlement?

Ans: _____

Q. 24. What are the cultural barriers (Social interaction, participating in community developmental work etc) faced by you and your household in a new settlement/place?

Ans: _____

Q.25. How did your household overcome the cultural barriers in a new place?

Ans: _____

Q.26. Do you have maintained a relationship with your clan or community members who are settled in other places?

Ans: _____

Q.27. Explain your opinion about the overall governmental attitude towards your community/family?

Ans: _____

Q. 28. Do you have complete information regarding the Daimer Basha Dam?

Ans: _____

