

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Nepal is a country with a diverse population and rich cultural heritage. Understanding the anthropological background of Nepal is crucial for any development project aimed at improving the lives of its people.

Any development project in Nepal must take into account the country's unique cultural and social dynamics. Understanding the caste system, religion, and gender roles is crucial to implementing effective and sustainable development initiatives. Development projects must respect the beliefs, practices, and traditions of the Nepalese people and work towards promoting social and economic equality for all.

Gautam Buddha International Airport Project (GBIA) is located in Bhairahawa, Rupandehi district in the Western Development Region of Nepal at an altitude of 105 meters above mean sea level. Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha, which has a tremendous potential for religious tourism is about 19 kilometers away from GBA.

Lumbini region is a world heritage site, which is in the process of development in expectation of growth in tourism. Lumbini, the birthplace of Siddhartha Gautam Buddha and Tilaurakot, where he had spent his childhood and youth days are close to Gautam Buddha International Airport Project. Other important Buddhist pilgrim destinations near the project site are Kundan (Kapilbastu) where Buddha educated his son, Rahul Ramgram (Nawalparasi) where a portion of Buddha's holy remains (Astu) is being preserved, and the Devdaha birthplace of Mayadevi (Mother of Buddha) these historical destination along with Bodh Gaya, where Buddha got enlightenment and Kusinagar, he died, make a complete Buddhist circuit. Further, tourist destinations like Pokhara, Palpa, Gorkha, Ridi, Resunga, Triveni, Devghat, Dhorpatan, Chitwan, mid & far western region tourist places etc. are also accessible from GBIA Project via road or airway connectivity which will be added attraction for Lumbini bound tourists. In this context, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (SATIDP) on 16 November 2009.

According to this project aims to support inclusive growth through tourism development in Bangladesh, northeastern states of India and Nepal. It was designed to develop the high priority tourism circuits of the sub-region, covering Paharpur area of Bangladesh, Sikkim of India and Lumbini of Nepal. SATIDP includes

1. Upgrading of airports and last mile road connectivity.
2. Improving infrastructures and services of destinations.
3. Enhancing capacities of sector agencies for sustainable protection and management of natural and cultural heritage sites and tourism related infrastructures and assets.
4. Strengthening linkages between tourism and local people.
5. Enhancing the capacities of local communities to derive greater benefits from tourism. (Monthly Report 2019)

Gautam Buddha Airport Upgrading Components (GAUC) Project is a part of the South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (SATIDP) funded by ADB. The funding includes grant and loan assistance from ADB and co-financing by OPEC Fund for International Development.

Resettlement is a voluntary or involuntary movement of large number of people from one place (which is usually the original settlement) to another (which is a new settlement), and this movement is not without consequence (Akpanudoedehe, 2010). It is the spontaneous or planned movement of people from their original settlement sites to resettle in a new one where they have to adapt to the biophysical, social and administrative system of the new environment. During relocation or adaptation process, APs may face physical and mental stress (Woube, 2005). Resettlement can be either forced or voluntary (Jubril, 1990).

This thesis focus on the effects of identifies lost assets from land acquisition due to involuntary resettlement and find out other related anthropological issues in the local community. However, this thesis built on the current situation of socio-economic status of the local community and positive impact of economic condition of the people, migrated to another community through livelihood Restoration Enhancement Project. (Monthly Report 2019)

1.2 Statement of the problem

The Gautam Buddha International Airport (GBIA) project in Bhairahawa, Nepal, has been underway for several years, and it involves land acquisition from the local population. This land acquisition has raised concerns about its effects on the livelihoods of the affected population.

The problem statement of the thesis is to explore the effects of land acquisition on the livelihoods of the people affected by the Gautam Buddha International Airport project in Bhairahawa. The thesis aims to investigate how land acquisition has affected the economic, social, and cultural aspects of the affected population's livelihoods.

Infrastructure development and other development project is on significant rise in Nepal in the recent years. Thus, there is a clear need for a uniform approach in determining compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation of the people who are affected due to land acquisition for the projects. The people of the project area are pushed to the brink of displacement when such projects are executed.

This research has mainly focused on the following research questions.

1. What are the effects of GBIAP on local people?
2. Who are the most affected groups?
3. How do local people view GBIA project?
4. How livelihood restoration activities are being implemented?

1.3. Objectives of the study

General objectives:

-) To study the effects of land acquisition and its effects on livelihood.

Specific objectives:

-) To analyze impact the of land acquisition on livelihood of the people.
-) To describe perception of affected people towards project.

1.4 Significance of the study

The study on the effects of land acquisition on the livelihoods of the population affected by the Gautam Buddha International Airport project in Bhairahawa, Nepal, holds significant importance for various reasons.

Firstly, the study will contribute to the existing knowledge on the impacts of land acquisition on livelihoods, particularly in developing countries. The research will provide valuable insights into the experiences of the affected population in Bhairahawa and offer suggestions for future development projects. This knowledge can be used to develop appropriate strategies and policies to address the negative effects of land acquisition on livelihoods.

Secondly, the study findings will be relevant to policymakers, providing them with information on the effectiveness of current policies and measures in mitigating the negative effects of land acquisition on livelihoods. The policymakers can use this information to develop more effective policies and measures for future development projects that involve land acquisition. This will enable them to address the concerns of the affected population and promote sustainable development.

Thirdly, the study will empower the affected population by giving them a voice to express their concerns and experiences regarding the impact of land acquisition on their livelihoods. Through the study, the population will be able to raise awareness of their rights and entitlements regarding land acquisition. This will enable them to negotiate more effectively with policymakers and other stakeholders.

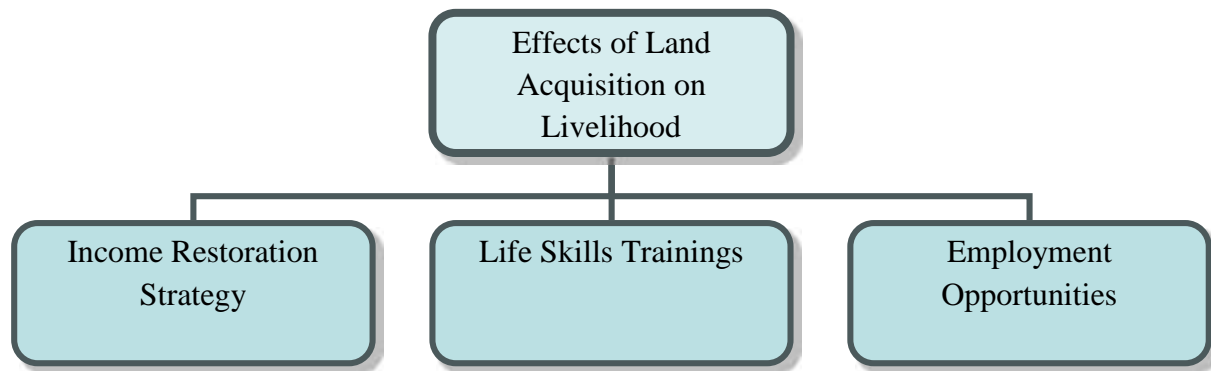
Fourthly, the study will provide insights into how to balance the economic benefits of development projects with the protection of the rights of the affected population and the preservation of their livelihoods. This balance is crucial for sustainable development. By exploring the impacts of land acquisition on the economic, social, and cultural aspects of the

livelihoods of the affected population, the study will provide insights into how to mitigate the negative effects of land acquisition on livelihoods.

The study has to contribute to the global understanding of the impacts of land acquisition on livelihoods and provide insights into how to mitigate the negative effects of land acquisition in other developing countries. Land acquisition on the livelihoods of the population affected by the Gautam Buddha International Airport project in Bhairahawa, Nepal, holds significant importance for contributing to knowledge, policy relevance, community empowerment, sustainable development, and global relevance.

1.5 Conceptual framework of the study:

Affected Persons were getting employment opportunities of their personal skills and academic qualifications at construction site. Engineer, Administration, Accountant, Driver, Messenger, Security Guard, Cleaner and so on. They have get life skills Agricultural training and will receive firefighting and rescue training of Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal training academy. Moreover, about 300 affected Persons will receive training in airport operation and housekeeping, of which 25% will be from affected households. Another 25% of affected will receive life-skill training and main priority will be given to vulnerable households and certifies the life-skill training from Nepal Skill Testing Board.



1.6 Limitation of the study

The study area of affected person is limited to Siddharthanagar Municipality -4 Bangai and Lumbini road of . In this regards it confines itself on the mostly loss of their land physical structure and they are getting the opportunity of the newly constructed Airport project Rupandehi

Bhairahawa. The Researcher does not offer a comprehensive analysis of impact. Rather analytical impact of affected persons of Siddharthanagar Municipality -4 Bangai and Lumbini road is to be primarily focus of this study. The study only includes the affected persons who are gets the life skills training and employment opportunities to enhance of their socio economic status has been changed than previous pattern.

Therefore, the study focuses on only upgrade of their previous life patterns after getting compensation amount as well as life skills training as well as main priority to employment opportunity of the affected persons. Simple random sampling method is used. This study is reliable and useful for those who are interested to do any kinds of study related to Land acquisition; however, it cannot be sufficient in detail study due to the limitation and constraint of timeframe.

1.7 Organization of the study

This study is organized into seven chapters, the first chapter “introduction” deals with statement of problem, objectives of the study, significance and limitation of the study. Theory and socio economic and cultural impact of affected people has been reviewed in the second chapter, which is presented in the “review of literature”. The third chapter is “research methodology” of the study and “introduction of the study area”. The four chapter deals with study area profile of project and data. Fifth and six chapter deals with analyze and impact of the project and their perception. This chapter includes overview of socio economic and cultural impact and change of their livelihood pattern of the affected person and the seven chapters is summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER II

Review of Literature

The present research aims to analyze the Effects of Land Acquisition on Livelihood of Affected People: A Case Study of Gautam Buddha International Airport Project Rupandehi, Bhairahawa. For this purpose, a review of related literature in this concerned area is must, which help to get clear ideas, opinions and other concepts. This chapter emphasize about the literatures, which were concerned in this connections. Therefore, in this chapter conceptual framework given by different authors and intellectuals of this area, book journals, research work and previous thesis related to Effects of Land Acquisition on Livelihood of Affected People are reviewed. Moreover, Different scholars both national and foreign have carried out some of the study on the inclusion and exclusion about socio economic impact, socio cultural impact, of Ecology and so on. However, no one had been carried out these topics "Land Acquisition Affected Inhabitants of Livelihood Restoration Enhancement of National Pride Project" of research. Therefore, I assure that such kind of issues is the untouched issues of Thesis Research.

2.1 Theoretical overview:

Investment in infrastructure development and other development project is on significant rise in Nepal in the recent years. Thus, there is a clear need for a uniform approach in determining compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation of the people who are affected due to land acquisition for the projects. The people of the project area are pushed to the brink of displacement when such projects are executed.

Development works such as hydropower projects, roads and highways, irrigation canals; urban development infrastructure, airports and parks contribute to overall national development. There is no doubt about it. However, while implementing development initiatives, many people lose their land. A number of affected people lose the only source of their livelihood, and some are even pushed to the state of having to migrate elsewhere. Such adversities come in the way while executing development projects. Besides, the land in and around the project area may lose its productivity, a person may lose his or her productive properties and all source of income and thus have to face many troubles. This could weaken the community organizations and social harmony subsisting among the people and could seriously affect their cultural identity, customary rights, and traditional roots and jeopardize their mutual co-existence system. Various studies as of today have shown that economically, socially and professionally backward people often become the victims of

these adversities. The trend till date shows that the poor and deprived class of the society has to bear the brunt most of the time. Akpanudoedehe, J. J. (2010)

Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development Project, 2014 has been formulated with the objective of providing services like compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation to the affected people depending on the nature of effects, so as to help them keep their social and economic situations before the project or help them reach the higher socio-economic ladder. The Policy also aims to adopt a uniform approach in carrying out these measures and reducing adverse risks of project implementation thus ensuring smooth operation of project. This Policy shall provide a guideline in implementing the project and establishing coordination among various ministries on land acquisition issues.

1. Past initiatives

Up until the beginning of the 20th century, there used to be few and limited physical infrastructure development works under operation in Nepal. Even these few initiatives were individual and community driven rather than launched by the government. The rich and influential members of the community such as traders, landlords and even kings and nobles would build temples, rest houses (dharmasala), bridges, water taps, wells, ponds, schools and crematoriums under their own initiatives. Ancient memorials, parks, sanctuaries were built on public or government land or land under private ownerships. Up until 1950 and few years after, the government would issue a decree to make available lands for building schools, health centers, hydro power stations, irrigation canals and industries. Historical records show that the process of state acquiring land for development projects legally started from 1911, when a 500 kilowatt hydro power station was built. About 324 ropanis of land had been acquired for the purpose. Eleven years later, in 1979 BS, 38 ropanis of land had been acquired for building

Sundarijal hydro power station. Thus the then rulers would implement development plans and establish development projects by acquiring lands and houses through royal decree. In this context, the Immovable Property Acquisition Act of 2013 BS could be regarded as the first legal document that started legitimate way of acquiring land and property for development purpose. This Act was first applied only in Kathmandu Valley and was later extended across the country by issuing notification through Nepal Gazette in 2016 BS. Following this, Land Acquisition Act

2018 BS, Compensation Act 2018 BS, and Immovable Property Acquisition Rules 2016 BS, and Land Acquisition Regulations 2026 BS came into effect. Land Acquisition Act 2034 BS is Nepal's latest legal document relating to land acquisition process.

However, efforts are being made in the recent times to update legal provisions regarding land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation initiatives to make them more effective and transparent, especially in the context of growing rate of development projects, including infrastructure development works. Though Land Acquisition Act of 2034 has been able to address land related problems to a considerable extent, the provisions of this Act have proved to be inadequate in the changed context. A common practice has been hearing the complaints of the affected people living in and around development project sites and providing those resettlement and rehabilitation packages. But lack of a policy to address these concerns in holistic and systematic manner has given rise to several complications in executing development plans and projects.

2. Existing situation

Acquiring land and property for development related projects is pretty sensitive issue on humanitarian ground and pretty complicated one on the legal ground. This is why even development projects of national importance have been facing hurdles and they are unlikely to be completed within the stipulated time. While there is a clear need for the state mechanisms to be more accountable and transparent there is also a growing level of public awareness regarding development needs and aspiration to be part of such development initiatives. Energy, transportation and urban development have remained major periodic development projects and they receive major attention for big investment. It is likely that there will be greater investments in the projects that are prone to higher risks in terms of land acquisition and displacement of people living in and around the project areas. To carry out these development projects smoothly there will be the need of state investment and regional and international aids. Thus, there is a clear need to remain prepared to address this situation to attract foreign investment in the development sectors. Formulation of an integrated policy in line with international practices on land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation can help us move toward that direction.

However, Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS has been amended to make land acquisition process relatively easy, there is a greater need to include resettlement and rehabilitation issues and update

the Act according to the changing needs. Resettlement work has become even more complicated due to shrinking size of agricultural and residential land. At the same time acquiring land without providing an alternative source of livelihood will push the affected people to immense hardships. Living for the affected people will be even more difficult. Due to lack of Compatible legal provisions, there exist different provisions of resettlement and rehabilitation in different project areas. Thus, there is a need to end this practice and devise common and uniform policy that can be applied in the development works of all places while also taking into consideration social security needs.

2.2 Effects of resettlement and social change

The relationship between anthropology and development has long been one fraught with difficulty, ever since Bronislaw Malinowski advocated a role for anthropologists as policy advisers to African colonial administrators and Evans-Pritchard urged them instead to do precisely the opposite, distanced themselves from the tainted worlds of policy, and ‘applied’ involvement (Grillo 2002).

This chapter briefly introduces the concept of development and summarizes the history of the relationship between development and anthropologists. Along the way, it considers three main positions, which anthropologists have taken and may still take in relation to development. The first that of antagonistic observer is one characterized by critical distance and a basic hostility towards both the ideas of development and the motives of those who seek to promote it. The second is one of reluctant participation where institutional financial pressures and livelihood opportunities have led some anthropologists, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, to offer their professional services to policy makers and development organizations. The third is the long-standing tradition in which anthropologists have attempted to combine their community or agency-level interactions with people at the level of research with involvement with or on behalf of marginalized or poor people in the developing world. Since the emergence of the term in its current usage after the Second World War, the concept of development went on to become one of the dominant ideas of the twentieth century, embodying a set of aspirations and techniques aimed at bringing about positive change or progress in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other areas of the world.

Development brings with it a set of confusing, shifting terminologies and has been prone to rapidly changing fashions. The popular demarcation of ‘First World’ (Western capitalist), ‘Second World’ (Soviet, Eastern Bloc and other socialist areas) and ‘Third World’ (the rest) became common during the Cold War. More recently, the still common distinction between a wealthy developed ‘North’ and a poor, less developed ‘South’ has its origins in the UN sponsored Brandt Commission report of 1980. The policy language of ‘basic needs’ in the 1970s has shifted to new paradigms of ‘sustainable development’ in the 1990s, alongside more recent attention to ‘building civil society’ and ‘good governance’. The language of development, as well as its practices, has changed over time as the global context has also shifted, indicating a growing sophistication in its understanding of problems of poverty as well as perhaps a lack of confidence in some of the basic assumptions of the ‘developers’. Whatever the terminology that is in vogue (the field is characterized by an ever-shifting landscape of labels, concepts and fashions), the ‘development industry’ remains a powerful and complex constellation of public and private agencies channeling large amounts of international development assistance, including inter-governmental organizations of the United Nations, multilateral and bilateral donors such as the World Bank or the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and a vast array of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranging from small specialized, grassroots concerns to large transnational organizations such as Oxfam or the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC). Relations between anthropologists and the world of development ideas and practices date from the early days of the discipline during the colonial period and have continued, in various forms, up to the present. Such relationships have encompassed the spheres of research and action, from positions of sympathetic involvement as well as the stances of disengaged critique or even outright hostility. Whatever point of view anthropologists may take about development, the concept of development, itself a diverse and highly contested term, remains one of the central organizing and defining systems of our age and will therefore continue to demand anthropological attention.

‘Development’ in its modern sense first came to official prominence when it was used by United States President Truman in 1949 as part of the rationale for post-War reconstruction in ‘underdeveloped’ areas of the world, based on provision of international financial assistance

and modern technology transfer. Development has subsequently been strongly associated primarily with economic growth. However, there has also been a growing recognition that while the well-being of an economy may form a precondition for development it is not a sufficient one, and that attention too has to be paid to issues such as income and asset redistribution to reduce inequality, support for human rights and social welfare, and the sustainable stewardship of environmental resources. The Human Development Index developed by the United Nations Development Programme at the start of the 1990s has attempted to address such concerns, at least in part, by combining gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, life expectancy and a measure of educational attainment (see Blim *infra*).¹ The overall scale of international development aid is difficult to quantify. Recent figures quoted by Little (2003) indicate that the World Bank provided over \$6.8 billion in 2000 to poor countries for economic development, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) gave \$54 billion in development aid. NGOs in 1998 distributed around \$10 billion, half of which consisted of official funds from the donors above.

However, few words offer as many definitional difficulties as ‘development’, and it remains a highly contested term. While dictionary definitions focus on the idea of ‘a stage of growth or advancement’, development remains a complex and ambiguous term which carries with it several layers of meaning. As a verb, ‘development’ refers to activities required to bring about change or progress, and is often linked strongly to economic growth. As an adjective, ‘development’ implies a standard against which different rates of progress may be compared, and it therefore takes on a subjective, judgmental element in which societies or communities are sometimes compared and then positioned at different ‘stages’ of an evolutionary development schema. Indeed, development is often understood in Darwinian terms as a biological metaphor for organic growth and evolution, while in a Durkheimian sense it can be associated with ideas about the increasing social, economic and political complexity in transitions from ‘traditional’ to ‘modern’ societies. At the same time, ‘development’ has also come to be associated with ‘planned social change’ and the idea of an external intervention by one group in the affairs of another. Often this is in the form of a project, as part of conscious efforts by outsiders to intervene in a less developed community or country in order to produce positive change. Finally, within radical critiques, the West views development in terms of an organized system of power

and practice which has formed part of the colonial and neo-colonial domination of poorer countries. The belief in the promotion of progress arose during the period of the Enlightenment, in the eighteenth century in Northern Europe. During this period, the rise of competitive capitalism undermined prevailing relations of feudalism and ushered in a period in Western thought which emphasized rational knowledge, the rise of technology and science and the dichotomies of 'backward' and 'advanced' societies. By the colonial era, it was common for the colonizers to construct themselves as rational agents of progress, while local people were portrayed as child-like or backward. The introduction of European-style religion, education and administrative systems went hand in hand with the quest for economic gain. By the early twentieth century, the relationship between colonial administration and ideas of planned change had become more explicit, and responsibility for economic development came to be complemented by the incorporation of welfare objectives and responsibility for minimum levels of health, education and nutrition for colonial subjects.

After 1945, in Europe and North America, development was increasingly presented in terms of economic growth and modernity. The benefits of economic growth would 'trickle down' to the poor, while the transfer of new technology would bring material benefits. Modernization theory, under which these ideas came to be loosely grouped, was exemplified by the approach of US economist W. W. Rostow. He argued that there were a series of stages of development through which traditional, low-income societies moved, ultimately reaching a point of 'take off', based on financial investment, improved governance and modern technologies, which would eventually set them on a course of self-sustaining growth. Part of this tradition continues today (though without the central position previously envisaged for the state) in the priorities of international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which favor 'structural adjustment' policies to 'free' markets and reduce the role of government, and the World Trade Organization (WTO), which locates development within the reform of international trade regulations and the freer movement of capital between North and South. Although state-led technology transfer has become a less favored development strategy since the 1980s, the technological paradigm of development remains stronger than ever in the bio-technology movement, which still promises technological solutions to development problems in agriculture, such as the nutritionally-enhanced 'golden rice' currently being developed by international

agribusiness. A stronger emphasis on historical and political factors was found in the 'dependency' school of development theorists, which brought together radical scholars many from the United Nations Economic Commission of Latin America (ECLA) (see Eades, 'Anthropology, political economy and world-system theory' *infra*). The dependency theorists rejected the modernization paradigm and focused instead on the unequal relationship between North and South in relation to terms of trade, arguing that an active process of 'underdevelopment' had taken place as peripheral economies were integrated into the capitalist system on unequal terms, primarily as providers of cheap raw materials for export to rich industrialized countries. The dependency approach was popularized by the work of A. G. Frank during the 1970s, but became less influential during the 1980s as it came under attack from a number of different directions. It was criticized for oversimplifying Marx's ideas about the simultaneously destructive and progressive force of capitalism in relation to feudalism, for downplaying the range of strategies deployed by peripheral individuals and groups in resisting and renegotiating their structural position within the global system, and for remaining silent on solutions to problems of poverty and underdevelopment short of outright revolution. Nevertheless, the legacy of dependency theory remains, and elements of its central ideas continue within current critiques of international trade rules, subsidy regimes and supply chains, which are increasingly being taken up by mainstream movements and radical activists alike. Frustration with the scale of global poverty, exploitation and inequality led some academics and activists to usher in an era of 'post-development' thinking in the 1990s, which advocated a radical rethinking of the assumptions and the goals of development, characterized in this critique as a Western cultural mind-set which imposed homogenizing materialist values, idealized rational-scientific power and created unprecedented levels of environmental destruction. Much of this critique was not entirely new, but instead continued Marxist and dependency theorists' concerns with new forms of colonial domination and the damage to diversity caused by cruder versions of modernization.

Resettlement inevitably causes social change. The provision of modern houses in 21 resettlements site at Jebba is one of the positive consequence of force relocation. Olawepo (2008) observed that 1374 modern housing units were provided at Kalema, Bukah, Gbajibo, Leaba, Salkawa among other resettlement sites. Despite the positive structural change in Jebba

resettlement site in terms of housing, most families suffered occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy. Farmers were rooted out of their farmlands while fishermen and hunters were taken to places where their occupations were impeded (Olawepo, 2008).

Although the negative impact of involuntary resettlement on APs are obvious, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is using resettlement as a vital tool for protecting and providing durable solutions for war refugees. Resettlement is also use by UNHCR as a global responsibility sharing mechanism to reduce the burdens of international agencies responsible for refugees and warring communities. The strategy involves comprehensive efforts of stakeholders and a multifaceted resettlement programs. It includes the provision of resettlement opportunities to war APs in the countries of first asylum and those volunteering to accept refugees (UNHCR, 2004).

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms entitlements and eligibility of affected persons (APs). Here APs entails all persons who lose or stand to lose physical and non-physical assets as a result of involuntary resettlement. It includes all persons residing in the affected area irrespective of their legal or ownership of titles. It involves squatters and encroachers whose structures, crops and other physical and non-physical assets are destroyed as a result of involuntary resettlement. It include vulnerable groups who are particularly disadvantaged as a result of resettlement; that is the very poor without legal titles to assets; it involves ethnic minorities, pastoralists, indigenous people and households headed by women (ABD, 2010).

Resettlement plans should also take into consideration short-term and long-term income strategies for APs. The short-term income strategies (STIS) should include compensation for land, payment of subsistence allowances, house construction grants, and payment of transportation allowance or cost of removal to new settlement, tax waivers, special assistance to vulnerable group such as widows, the aged, disabled and orphans. The Long-term income strategies (LTIS) include physical and non-physical economic activities that could provide and cater for sustained source of livelihood over a long period of time for all APs. It includes the provision of employment, training for income generating small and medium enterprises (SMEs). It entails the provision of low or no interest loans to APs (ADB, 2010).

Monitoring and evaluation are vital tools in resettlement planning and implementation. Monitoring here entails a continuous process of collecting, analyzing and reporting the progress of resettlement activities for the purpose of providing information for adjustment and proper implementation of the resettlement plan. Evaluation is a process of judging outcomes with set goals or objectives as entrenched in the master plan of the resettlement programme or scheme. Monitoring and evaluation ensures that entitlements (both physical and non-physical) are delivered to APs (UNHCR, 2004; ADB, 2010).

The planning and implementation of resettlements could also be successful if provision is made for adequate funds and personnel's. Effective participation of APs in the planning and implementation process of resettlement schemes is necessary. APs should be involved in every sphere of the programme. They should be involved in evaluating whether the resettlement programme is going as planned. (Jubril, 2006; ADB, 2010).

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms, the distinct ethnic, cultural and political attributes of the APs, this requires professional or experts. The social organization of the APs should be catered for in the plan. It involves not only returning the people to their former lives, but enhancing their living standards, welfare and provision of means of sustaining the improved order (Cernea, 2000).

Arthuro Escobar argues that as a set of ideas and practices 'development' has historically functioned over the twentieth century as a mechanism for the colonial and neo-colonial domination of the south by the North. Its emergence was contingent upon particular historical conjunctions. Some of the most important of these are shifting global relations after the Second World War, the decline of colonialism, the Cold War, the need of capitalism to find new markets, and the Northern nations 'faith in science and technology (Escobar,1995:2639). Those using the term and working with development institutions are therefore helping to reproduce neoclassical power relations even while many believe themselves to be engaged in processes of empowerment or the redistribution of the world's riches. To appreciate this more fully, let us examine the roots of the term.

In virtually all its usages, development implies positive change or progress. It also evokes natural metaphors of organic growth and evolution. The Oxford Dictionary of current English defines it as 'stage of growth or advancement' (1988:200). As a verb it refers to activities required to bring

these changes about, while as an adjective it is inherently judgmental, for it involves a standard against which things are compared. While 'they' in the South are undeveloped, or in the process of being developed we in the North (it is implied) have already reached that coveted state. When President Truman first officially used the term in 1949, vast areas of the world were therefore suddenly labeled 'underdeveloped' (Esteva, 1993:7). A new problem was created, and with it the solutions; all of which depended upon the rational –scientific knowledge of the so-called developed powers (Hobart, 1993:2).

Development anthropology and the anthropology of development show each other their own flaws and limitations; it could be said that they mock each other. For development anthropologists, the post-structuralists critiques are morally wrong, because they are seen as leading to non-engagement in a world that desperately needs anthropological input (Horowitz 1994). The focus on discourse is seen as over-looking issues of power, since poverty, underdevelopment, and oppression are not issues of language, but historical, political and economic issues. This interpretation of the anthropology of development clearly originates in a lack of understanding of the post post-structuralist approach, which-as its practitioners emphasize-is about material conditions, power history, culture and identity. In a similar vein, development anthropologists argue that the post-structuralist critique is an intellectual conceit of privileged Northern intellectuals which in no way responds to intellectual or political issues in the Third World (Little and Painter, 1995); the fact that Third World activists and intellectual have been at the forefront of this critique, and that an increasing number of social movements finds it empowering for their own struggles, is conveniently overlooked. For the critics, conversely overlooked. For the critics, conversely, the development anthropology is profoundly problematic because of its adherence to a framework - development – that has made possible a cultural politics of domination over the third world. In so doing, they contribute to extending to Asia, Africa and Latin America a project of cultural transformation shaped, broadly speaking, by the experience of capitalist modernity. Working for institutions like the World Bank, and for process of 'induced development' in general, is for the critique part of the problem, not part of solution (Escobar, 1991). The anthropology of development makes visible the silence violence embodied in the development discourse; development anthropologists, in the eyes of these critics, are not absolved from this violence.

These differences are very significant. While development anthropologists focus on the project cycle, the use of knowledge to tailor projects to the beneficiaries' cultures and situation and the possibility of contributing to the needs of the poor, the anthropologist of development centers their analysis on the institutional apparatus, the link to power established by expert knowledge, the ethnographic analysis and critique of modernist constructs, and the possibility of contributing to the political projects of the subaltern. Perhaps the weakest point of development anthropology is its lack of a theory of intervention, beyond rhetorical statement of the need to work on behalf of the poor. Similarly, development anthropology suggests that the weakest point of the anthropology of development is not that different: how to make practical political sense of its critique. The politics of the anthropology of development relies on its ability to suggest alternatives, on its connection with struggle for the right to the different, on its ability to examine communities of resistance capable of recreating cultural identities, and on its intent in making visible a source of power previously hidden; but none of this amounts to a fully worked out programme for 'alternative development'. The stakes at play in the two trends, finally, are similarly different; for development anthropologists they range from high consultant fees and salaries to their desire to contribute to a better world; for the anthropologist of development, the stakes include academic positions and prestige as well as the political goal of contributing to transforming the world, hopefully in conjunction with social movements.

Despite the fact that there is some overlap between these two contrasting trends necessarily simplified in this brief exposition-convergence between them is not easy. There are, however, several trends that point in this direction, and they will be reviewed in this section of the article as a step towards imagining a new practice. A collection on language of development on which we have already drawn (Crush, ed., 1995), for instance takes on the challenge of analyzing the 'texts and words' of development, while rejecting 'that language is all there is' (Crush, 1995, p.5). Many of the authors in this volume'-writes that editor in his introduction- 'come out of a political economy tradition that argues that politics and economics have a real existence that is not reducible to the text that describe them and represent them' (p 6). He finds, nevertheless, that the textual turn, post-colonial and feminist theories and critiques of the dominance of western knowledge systems provide crucial ways for understanding development, 'new ways of understanding what development is and does, and why it seems so difficult to think beyond

it' (p.4). Most of the geographers and anthropologist who contributed to the volume engage, to a greater or lesser extent, with the discursive analysis, even if most of them also remain within a tradition of academic political economy.

The most hopeful and constructive argument for a convergence of development anthropology and the anthropology has been made recently by two anthropologists with significant experience of development institutions and a complex understanding of the post-structuralist critique (Gardner and Lewis, 1996). Their point of departure is that both anthropology and development are facing a postmodern crisis, and that such a crisis can be the basis for a different relation between them. While accepting the discursive critique as valid and essential to this new relation, they nevertheless insist on the possibility of subverting main stream development both by supporting resistance to development and by working within the discourse to challenge and unpick its assumption (P 49). Theirs is thus an effort to build bridge between the discursive critique and concrete planning and policy practices, particularly in two arenas they find hopeful: poverty and gender. The deconstruction of the assumptions and power relations of development is seen as essential to this task for applied practitioners. While recognizing that anthropological involvement in development is 'fraught with difficulty' (P. 77) and 'deeply problematic' (P.161)-given ethical dilemmas the risks of co-option, and the quick and dirty' ethnographies that development anthropologists often have to perform-they nevertheless believe that anthropological insights are important in the planning, execution and assessment of non-oppressive development intervention. Let us recall their concluding remarks:

By now it should be clear that anthropology's relation- ship to development is riven with contradiction. In the post-modern post-structuralist context of the 1990s. however, the two approaches [post-structuralist and applied] appear to be further apart than ever ... this need not necessarily be the case. Indeed, while it is absolutely necessary to unravel and deconstruct 'development', if anthropologists are to make politically meaningful contributions to the worlds in which they work they must continue to make the vital connection between knowledge and action. This means that the use of applied anthropology, both within and outside the development industry, must continue to have a role, but in different ways and using different conceptual paradigms than previously. (Gardner and Lewis, 1996, p. 153)

This is an ambitious but constructive suggestion for moving on beyond the current impasse. What is at stake is a new connection between theory and practice - a new practice of theory and a new theory of practice. Which 'different conceptual paradigms' are to be created to make this proposal viable? Do these new paradigms demand a significant transformation of 'applied anthropology', as it has been known until today, perhaps even a radical reinvention of anthropology outside of the academy - and of the connections between both - resulting in the dissolution of applied anthropology itself? A number of anthropologists working in various fields - from political ecology and transnationalism to gender and ethnicity - have been striving towards such a practice for some time. We will review briefly the work of four such anthropologists in order to derive some further lessons for a reimagined articulation between anthropology and development, and between theory and practice, before concluding with some general thoughts on the anthropology of globalization and its implications for the discipline as a whole. These anthropologists work from different sites and with varying degrees of experience and engagement; however, they all push at the boundaries of our thinking concerning the anthropological theory and practice of development, suggesting different analyses of the articulation of culture and development in today's complex world

With a body of work extending over almost four decades in the Chiapas region of Southern Mexico, June Nash represents the best of the anthropological tradition of long-term engagement with a community and a region in a context that has seen dramatic changes since the time of her first fieldwork experience in the late 1950s. Capitalism and development, as much as cultural resistance, have been constant factors during this period, and have been the anthropologist's concern and growing involvement with the fate of the Chiapas communities. Her analyses have been not only essential to understanding the historical transformation of this region since pre-conquest times to the present, but extremely important in explaining the genesis of the reassertion of indigenous identity during the last two decades, of which the Zapatista uprising of the past few years represents only the most visible and dramatic manifestation. Through her studies Nash unveils a series of tensions central to the understanding of the current situation: between change and the preservation of cultural integrity; between resistance to development and the selective adoption of innovations to maintain a degree of culture and ecological balance; between shared cultural practices and significant heterogeneity and internal

class and gender hierarchies; between local boundaries and the increasing need for regional and national alliances; and between the commercialization of traditional craft production and its impact on cultural reproduction. These, along with a long-standing concern with the changing landscape of gender, ethnic and linguistic relations in Chiapas and Latin America as a whole, are among the most prominent aspects of Nash's work (Nash, 1970, 1993, 1997; Nash, ed., 1993, 1995). Already in her first major work, Nash redefined fieldwork as 'participant observation combined with extensive eliciting' (Nash, 1970, p. xxiii).

This approach grew in complexity as she returned to Chiapas in the early 1990s - after other other fieldwork projects in Bolivia and Massachusetts - in many ways presaging the Zapatista mobilization of 1994. She also played a role as an international witness of the negotiations between the government and the Zapatistas and disseminated information about the movement in specialist publications on indigenous affairs (Nash, ed., 1995). Her reading of the contemporary Chiapas situation suggests an alternative meaning of development in the making as the region's social movements press for a combination of cultural autonomy and democracy, on the one hand, and the construction of material and institutional infrastructure to improve local living conditions, on the other. The emerging 'situational identities' (Nash, 1993) are a way to signal, after 500 years of resistance, the arrival of a hopeful postmodern world of pluri-ethnic and pluri-cultural existence (Nash, 1997). Nash's exemplary work as an engaged anthropologist concerned with development is complemented by her active sponsorship of students in her fieldwork projects, the publication of her works in Spanish, and her attempt at bringing to her home country some of her concerns with class, gender and race in her study of the impact of changing corporate practices on local communities in Massachusetts, including community development efforts in the wake of corporate downsizing (Nash, 1989). Also very important are Nash's contributions to feminist anthropology and studies of class and ethnicity in Latin American anthropology. Nash's concern with the larger contexts in which local communities defend their cultures and rethink development becomes a focal one for Brazilian anthropologist Gustavo Lins Ribeiro. Among his first works was a study on a classical development anthropology subject, namely the effect of a large-scale hydroelectric project on local communities, perhaps the most sophisticated ethnography of its kind to date. Unlike most anthropological resettlement studies, however, Ribeiro's included a substantial ethnography of all concerned interest groups including

- besides the local communities - developers, elites and government agencies and the regional and transnational processes linking them all. Believing that 'in order to understand what the development drama is' one needs to explain the complex structures laid down by the interaction of local and supra local frameworks (Ribeiro, 1994a, p. xviii), Ribeiro moved on to examine the emerging 'condition of trans- nationality' and its impact on social movements and the environmental arena as a whole (Ribeiro, 1994b; Ribeiro and Little, 1996). In his view, new technologies are central to an emerging transnational society that is best visualized in mega media events such as rock concerts and UN world conferences such as the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which for Ribeiro marked the rite of passage to the transnation state. Along the way, Ribeiro shows how neo-liberalism and globalization - while creating a complex political field - do not have uniform effects and outcomes but are negotiated significantly by local actors. Focusing on the Amazon region, he examines in detail the kinds of agency fostered among local groups by the new discourses of environmentalism and globalization (Ribeiro and Little, 1996). Ribeiro's ethnography of the Brazilian environmental sector - from the government and the military to transnational and local NGOs and social movements centres on the power struggles in which local agency and global forces become inextricably tied to each other in ways that defy any simple explanation. Issues of representation of 'the local'; the local understanding of global forces; collective mobilization often aided by new technologies including the Internet (1997); and the power struggles and entirely new realms of interaction at all levels among the actors making up the Amazon environmental arena - these are all endowed, with new theoretical and practical meaning in Ribeiro's pioneering analyses.

Along the way, he goes back to his early concern with showing why prevailing development strategies and economic calculations do not work and, conversely, how Amazonian peoples, and others in Latin America, may emerge as powerful social actors shaping their destiny if they are able to craft and utilize new opportunities in the two- way local global dynamic fostered by the condition of transnationality that is upon them. The role of development discourses and practices in mediating between transnationality and local cultural processes is at the heart of Stacy Pigg's work in Nepal, which uses field- work and ethnography as a basis for a persistent theoretical inquiry on key questions of health, development, modernity, globalization, and identity. What accounts for the continued existence of cultural difference today? What ensemble of histories

and practices explain the continuous re-creation of differences in localities as seemingly remote as villages in Nepal? The explanation of difference, in Pigg's hands, is not at all simple, taking the form of an original account in which processes of development, globalization and modernity are interwoven in complex ways. For instance, contested notions of health - shamanic and Western - are shown to be constitutive of social difference and local identities. 'Beliefs' are not opposed to 'modern knowledge' but both are fragmented and contested as people rework a variety of health notions and resources. Similarly, while notions of development become effective in local culture, Pigg admirably shows how they are subjected to a complex 'nepalization'; as development introduces new markers of identity, villagers reorient themselves in the more complicated landscape linking village to nation and the world; Pigg's ethnography shows how people simultaneously adopt, deploy, modify and question the languages of development and modernity.

A different modernity is created, which also qualifies the meaning of globalization. In her work Pigg also gives importance to the consequences of her analysis for the training of local health practitioners, whose 'local knowledge' usually instrumentalized and devalued in conventional development training programmes can now be taken seriously as a dynamic and real force in shaping local worlds (see Pigg, 1996, 1995a, 1995b, 1992). Political ecology broadly speaking, the study of the interrelations among culture, environment, development and social movements is one of the key arenas in which development is being redefined. The work of Soren Hvalkof with the Ashninka of the Gran Pajonal area of the Peruvian Amazon is exemplary in this regard. Perhaps better known for his critical analysis of the work of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Hvalkof's work in the Amazon spans two decades with very substantive fieldwork and ranges from historical ethnography (Hvalkof and Veber, forthcoming) to local constructions of nature and development (Hvalkof, 1989), to theorizing political ecology as anthropological practice (in press). Equally important, Hvalkof's interventions, in coordination with the Ashninka, have been very important in putting pressure on the World Bank to stop its support of development projects in Gran Pajonal and sponsor instead collective titling of indigenous lands (Hvalkof, 1986), and in securing support from the Danish Agency for International Development for collective titling among neighboring communities in the late 1980s: These titling projects were instrumental in reversing the situation of virtual slavery of indigenous people at the hands of

local elites that had existed for centuries; they set in motion processes of indigenous cultural affirmation and economic and political control almost unprecedented in Latin America.

Hvalkof's emphasis has been on the contrasting and interactive views of development at local and regional levels by indigenous people, mestizo colonists, and institutional actors; conceptualizing collective land titling in a regional context as a prerequisite for reversing genocidal policies and conventional development strategies; documenting AshCninka's long-standing strategies for dealing with outside exploiters - from colonizers of the past to today's military, coca bosses, guerrillas, and development experts; and providing an interface for the dialogue of disparate worlds (indigenous people, development institutions, NGOs) from the perspective of the indigenous communities. If anthropologists are to mediate between these worlds, Hvalkof maintains, echoing the three anthropologists just reviewed, they must forge a sophisticated theoretical and epistemological framework that includes an account of development actors and institutions. Otherwise, the task of development anthropologists and well-meaning NGOs - who spend only short periods of time with local groups is likely to be counterproductive for the local populations. Local and regional ethnography are equally central to this process, as are emotional and political clarity and commitment in relation to local cultures.

These three elements a complex theoretical framework, significant ethnography, and political commitment can be seen as constituting a different anthropology of development as political practice. The theoretical framework surpasses the notion of social organization of development anthropologists to conceptualize conditions of modernity, globalization, collective mobilization and identity; the ethnography must be predicated on examining local negotiation of such conditions beyond the project cycle and development situations; and the political commitment must depart from the stance of inducing development even when cultural considerations might assuage development's impact - to contributing conditions to support the cultural and political agency of the subaltern. Could it be said that these examples suggest elements towards a new theory of practice and a new practice of theory in the engagement between anthropology and development? If so, could we glean from these elements a novel vision of anthropology outside the academy, indeed, a new traffic between theory and practice and of anthropologists between different spaces? A new breed of anthropologists seems to be emerging, for instance in the environmental field, who would theorize their practice in relation to their crossing different

domains - field, home, institutions, media, academy, and a multiplicity of communities - and according to the multiple roles and political tasks they take on - interventionist, facilitator, ally, translator, witness, ethnographer, theorist, and the like. The deployment in these various domains, and according to a variety of roles, of the expert discourses which they hold in tension could be seen as constituting a new ethics of anthropological knowledge as political practice.

Bhusal, Adhikari, and Di Falco (2020) conducted a study to examine the impacts of land acquisition for hydropower projects on land use, livelihoods, and food security in Nepal. The study collected data through a survey of 380 households in the project-affected areas and used descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and qualitative analysis to analyze the data. The study found that land acquisition has negative impacts on land use and livelihoods, particularly for marginalized groups, and can lead to food insecurity.

The study found that land acquisition for hydropower projects in Nepal resulted in a loss of land and natural resources for local communities, which negatively affected their livelihoods. Specifically, the study found that land acquisition led to a decrease in agricultural productivity, a loss of access to forests and water sources, and a decline in non-farm income-generating opportunities. These impacts were particularly severe for marginalized groups, such as women and Dalits, who had less access to alternative livelihood options.

The study also found that land acquisition for hydropower projects had negative impacts on food security in the project-affected areas. The loss of agricultural land and natural resources led to a decrease in food production, which in turn led to food insecurity for some households. The study recommends that policymakers and project developers consider the impacts of land acquisition on local livelihoods and food security when planning and implementing hydropower projects, and that they provide adequate compensation and livelihood restoration measures to affected communities.

2.2 Review of previous studies

Bhatta, Chhetri, and Bhattarai (2018) conducted a study to explore the gendered impacts of land acquisition on the livelihoods of women in Nepal. The study used qualitative research methods, including focus group discussions and key informant interviews, to collect data from women in two districts of Nepal that were affected by land acquisition. The study found that land acquisition had differential impacts on men and women, with women experiencing more negative impacts on their livelihoods.

The study found that land acquisition had a significant impact on women's access to and control over land and other natural resources. Women were found to be more reliant on land for their livelihoods, particularly for subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing, and thus the loss of land and natural resources had a greater impact on their livelihoods. Women also reported experiencing discrimination in the compensation process, with men receiving higher compensation for the loss of land and other resources.

Furthermore, the study found that land acquisition led to changes in women's roles and responsibilities within their households and communities. Women reported having to take on additional responsibilities, such as working outside the home to support their families, while also facing increased time and labor demands related to household chores and caregiving. The study highlights the need for gender-sensitive approaches to land acquisition and compensation, as well as for policies and programs that support women's access to and control over land and natural resources.

In conclusion, the study contributes to the growing body of literature on the gendered impacts of land acquisition in developing countries. It highlights the need for policies and programs that take into account the differentiated impacts of land acquisition on men and women, and that promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of land governance and management.

The article "Land acquisition for infrastructure development in Nepal: Perceptions, practices and challenges" by Ghimire and Krishna (2017) examines the perceptions, practices, and challenges related to land acquisition for infrastructure development in Nepal. The authors argue that infrastructure development is essential for the economic growth and social welfare of Nepal but it often requires the acquisition of land. However, land acquisition can result in social, economic,

and environmental challenges, which can affect the livelihoods of people living in the affected areas.

The authors use a qualitative research design, including in-depth interviews with stakeholders involved in the land acquisition process, focus group discussions, and field observations. The study findings indicate that the process of land acquisition for infrastructure development in Nepal is often problematic and raises issues related to fairness, transparency, and compensation. Furthermore, the authors argue that the land acquisition process can also lead to the displacement of people from their homes and communities, resulting in loss of livelihoods, social dislocation, and a breakdown of traditional community structures.

The article highlights the importance of involving communities in the planning and decision-making process related to land acquisition for infrastructure development. The authors argue that community involvement can help to ensure that the land acquisition process is fair, transparent, and equitable, and that the interests of all stakeholders are taken into account. Overall, the article provides a valuable insight into the challenges and opportunities related to land acquisition for infrastructure development in Nepal, and it offers important recommendations for policymakers, developers, and communities to ensure that the process is sustainable and socially just.

2.3 Research gap

To identify the research gap, a thorough review of the existing literature related to land acquisition and livelihoods in Nepal needs to be conducted. Based on the available literature, the following research gap can be identified:

Limited Research on the Impact of Land Acquisition on Livelihoods in Nepal: Despite the prevalence of land acquisition for development projects in Nepal, there is limited research that specifically examines the impact of land acquisition on the livelihoods of affected populations. Most of the available literature focuses on the legal and policy frameworks for land acquisition in Nepal, and there is limited empirical research on the social and economic impacts of land acquisition on the affected communities.

Limited Research on Gautam Buddha International Airport Project: Although the Gautam Buddha International Airport project in Bhairahawa is a significant development project that involves land acquisition, there is limited research that specifically examines the impact of land acquisition on the livelihoods of the affected population in this project. Most of the available literature on the project focuses on the technical aspects of the airport development, such as airport design and construction, and there is limited empirical research on the social and economic impacts of land acquisition on the affected communities.

Limited Research on Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts of Land Acquisition: Although some literature exists on mitigation measures for negative impacts of land acquisition on livelihoods, there is limited empirical research on the effectiveness of these measures in Nepal. The effectiveness of existing mitigation measures needs to be examined, and new measures need to be proposed and tested for their effectiveness in mitigating the negative impacts of land acquisition on the livelihoods of the affected population.

In summary, the research gap in this thesis is the limited empirical research on the impact of land acquisition on the livelihoods of the population affected by the Gautam Buddha International Airport project in Bhairahawa, Nepal, and the limited research on the effectiveness of mitigation measures for the negative impacts of land acquisition on livelihoods in Nepal. The study contribute to addressing these research gaps by providing empirical evidence on the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods in Bhairahawa and examining the effectiveness of existing and proposed mitigation measures.

Such a study can help in identifying the potential risks and challenges associated with land acquisition, as well as the socio-economic implications for the affected communities. It can also help in assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the compensation and resettlement measures put in place by the project developers.

By providing insights into the potential impacts of the airport project on local livelihoods, the study can help decision-makers, stakeholders and affected communities to make informed decisions and take necessary actions to mitigate any negative as well as positive impacts.

CHAPTER -III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Rationale for the selection of study area:

Gautam Buddha International Airport Project Bhairahawa, Rupandehi has been selected the study area. The people of this area are heterogeneous in terms of economy, caste, education and class. The main occupation of respondents were agriculture, apart from this the people are doing different occupation such as business, working in government as well as non-government offices and the majority of the people are doing labor and daily wages work in different factories to generate the income within the place they live in. This research especially focuses on the effects of land acquisition on livelihood of people. Qualitative cum quantitative research design used for the study to prepare thesis, which is portray the impacts of the livelihood restoration enhancement of project.

3.2 Research design:

The information obtained from the study area are carefully measured and categorized based on effects of land acquisition on livelihood: A Case Study of Gautam Buddha International Airport Project Rupandehi, Bhairahawa. In addition to this, the study attempts to identify the major facts of involuntary resettlement of the project. Analytical as well as descriptive research design has been adopted in this study.

3.3 Nature and source of data:

In this study of the nature of data was both qualitative and quantitative. Based on the nature of the data, the data has been divided into qualitative and quantitative data. In this research the qualitative information were attitudes and behavior, social participation, sentiments etc. In this study the quantitate data also collected. Similarly, the quantitative data were their level and impacts of land acquisition of the affected people who are getting training opportunity and job according to their personal skills as well as academic qualification to enhance of their economic

status etc. are clearly measurable. In this study quantitative data were populations of the study area, to the involuntary displaced persons and they are getting opportunities.

The Primary data were collected through the questionnaire, household survey and observation. The secondary data were collected from register office, library, and internet, research agency and from others different articles and CBS report.

Primary data were collected by using the questionnaire method with the affected person and the head of the household. Beside the primary data, secondary data have also been collected to fulfill the research objective. So the source of the secondary data were official and unofficial sources, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), budget speech of government, economic survey, and annual publication of Nepal Rasta Bank (NRB). Others different journals, websites, book, report magazines and information for donor agencies like world Bank , ADB, IMF and UNDP etc.

3.4 Population and sampling Procedure

Among 1800 households, 104 households have been taken selected for the study. Among them, 104 affected people were taken under probability sample procedure through simple random sampling, first half even numbers and second half odd numbers from the total. The study area focuses and compare on the affected inhabitants of their past living standard and current living standards in the relocated area. The sampling the data collection from Lumbini Road, Bethari and Bangai area because this area almost of the people they had lost of property as well as displace. The respondent is the head of family or guardians who has in-depth knowledge of their own subjects. Gender participation will be considered during the data collection.

3.5 Techniques of data collection

The main sources of data collection primary data collection and secondary data collection.

1. The primary data collected from interview schedule, field survey, in-depth interview, observations, focus group discussion and case study.
2. Secondary data will be collected from secondary resources e.g. VDC/municipality records, district profiles, Central Bureau of Statistics, Survey office, Malpot office,

Profiles of CAAN/ MOCTCA bulletins & publications, ADB's reports/publications, various kinds of literature review, journals, newspapers and reports related to project, land acquisition and resettlement.

3.5.1 Interview

Structured interview schedule administered to collect primary quantitative data related to socio-economic situation, lost property etc. from the respondents of affected household. This technique used to collect data from household survey. One respondent will be selected from one household. The respondent is the head of family or guardians who has in-depth knowledge of their own subjects. Gender participation will be considered during the data collection.

3.5.2 Key informants interview

Interview is the helpful to gather information on the topics from the key informants or knowledgeable persons of the community. Semi-structured checklist used to collect the information. In that process, proving questions will be raised to find causal relationship between socio-economic, socio-cultural practice, indigenous practices about the topic of upgraded resettlement plan. Key informants will be senior citizenship, local leaders, local teachers and persons who are familiar with the local community.

3.5.3 Observation

Non-participatory general observation was done by the researcher to obtain qualitative information for this research work. Observation is the main instrument/tool to collect qualitative data in the community, understand reality of socio-cultural values, attitudes and practices, social behaviors related to land acquisition and local development, indigenous people problems, marginal group's problems and benefit of the Project which will be needed observation in the study area to get valuable information. Physical setting, physical responses in the study area observed during the field visit.

3.6 Data presentation and analysis:

After the completion of field work all the information filled up questionnaire which presented in the master sheet, that identified the respondent number and the variable related. Some variables are described after editing and cross checking.

3.7 Data analysis

Simple quantitative tools have been used to analyze the collected information data to fulfill the requirement of the study. Collected data have been processed by tabulating data. Simple statistical tools like percentage, Pie chart and bar diagram were used to analyze data according to scientific way.

CHAPTER – IV

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESPONDENTS

4.1 Physical and Socio-cultural Setting of the study area

4.1.1 Physical Setting

This study was conducted in ward of 4 of Siddhartha agar Municipality Bhairahawa, Rupandehi. The airport site is situated at an elevation of 100 meters above sea level. This relatively low elevation provides a suitable location for the construction of an airport. The low elevation also provides a favorable climate for the operation of aircraft. The airport's location at a low elevation ensures that the airport is not affected by strong winds and other adverse weather conditions that are typical of high altitude locations.

The airport project site covers an area of approximately 12.14 square kilometers. The project site is relatively large, which provides ample space for the construction of the airport's facilities. The project site was carefully selected to ensure that it can accommodate the airport's needs, including the runway, terminal building, cargo facilities, and other support buildings. The large site area also provides opportunities for future expansion of the airport as air traffic increases.

The physical setting of the Gautam Buddha International Airport project is characterized by flat terrain. The project site is located in the plains region of Nepal, which is a relatively flat and low-lying area. The flat terrain is ideal for the construction of an airport because it provides a stable base for the runway and other airport facilities. The flat terrain also makes the airport more accessible to passengers and cargo transportation.

The airport is being constructed on the west bank of the Rohini River, which flows southwards from the Himalayas towards India. The riverbank location provides some challenges to the construction of the airport. However, it also provides opportunities for the development of recreational facilities such as parks and gardens. The airport's location near the river also provides opportunities for water transportation and tourism activities.

The data collected in the field survey data were presented in different tables and diagram. Primary source of data which were obtained through reliable sources were also presented thoroughly. Basically Effects of Land Acquisition on Livelihood of Affected People information of the respondents views of the project.

4.1.2 Socio-cultural setting

The socio-cultural setting of the Gautam Buddha International Airport project is an important consideration in the airport's planning and development. Bhairahawa, where the airport is located, is a culturally and ethnically diverse city with people of different religions and traditions. It is important to understand the socio-cultural context of the region to ensure that the airport is developed in a way that respects the local culture, promotes the socio-economic development of the region, and minimizes the negative social and cultural impacts on the local communities.

One of the primary socio-cultural considerations for the airport project is the impact it may have on the local communities. The construction of the airport may lead to the displacement of people from their homes, farms, and businesses. It may also lead to the loss of cultural and historical heritage sites. It is essential to ensure that the communities' social and cultural rights are respected during the airport's development. The project developers should take steps to minimize the negative social and cultural impacts on the local communities, provide compensation for the affected people, and provide alternative livelihood opportunities.

One key aspect of the socio-cultural setting is the religious significance of the region. Lumbini is considered to be the birthplace of Gautam Buddha, and it is an important pilgrimage site for Buddhists around the world. As such, the airport project has the potential to impact the religious and cultural practices of the local community. For example, it could lead to an increase in tourism, which could bring economic benefits but also potentially disrupt traditional ways of life.

Another important aspect of the socio-cultural setting is the region's agricultural economy. The local community is largely dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods, and any changes to the land or water resources could have significant impacts on their way of life. The airport project could also bring new job opportunities and economic development to the region, but it is important to consider the potential impact of these changes on the local community.

Other important socio-cultural factors that could be considered in a research study of the Gautam Buddha International Airport Project include the local languages and dialects spoken in the region, the history and traditions of the various ethnic groups in the area, and the social structures and dynamics of the local community.

Researchers and development practitioners have an interest in the relationship between land and rural livelihoods. In this context, agricultural land and physical infrastructure is being increasingly lost because existing of the Gautam Buddha Airport upgrading to International Airport. The livelihoods of people, whose land is appropriated, are affected. Therefore, this research investigates the effects of land acquisition and compensation on the affected people income restoration enhancement of people when the State acquires their land to construct GBIAP project Rupandehi Bhairahawa. For the research methods, secondary data from select governmental agencies were gathered, and 104 households were interviewed to collect primary data. The results of this research indicated that although household livelihoods have been reconstructed after land acquisition, many issues are also emerging that may challenge equitable and sustainable development. These include a high proportion of households with training for self-Agriculture, employment opportunities, Capacity building, enterprise training and facilitating economic activities to land owners. The Construction Project some affected persons are getting employment opportunity, supplying materials, taking sub-contract works from the main contractor of the project.

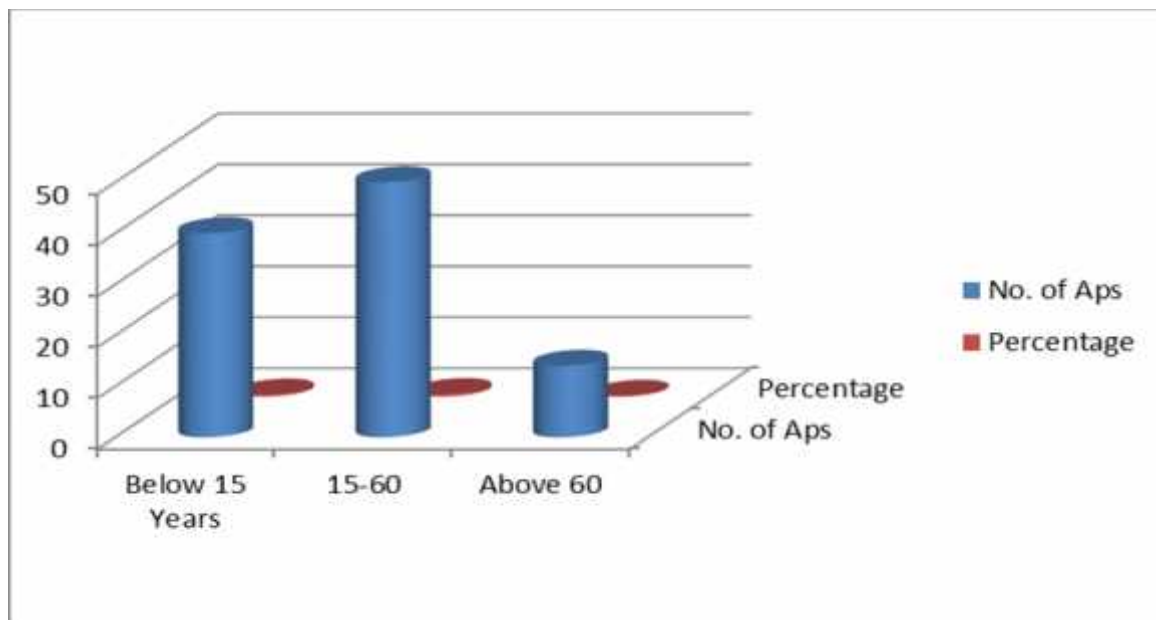
4.2 An overview of affected persons

4.2.1 Age groups of respondents

In this section, age description of affected persons has been analyzed to know how many people have been affected to acquired land for the Gautam Buddha International Airport Project Bhairahawa.

Table No. 1 Age Group of affected persons

Age Groups	No. of Aps	Percentage
Below 15 Years	40	38.46%
15-60	50	48.07 %
Above 60	14	13.46%
Total	104	100



Field Survey, 2022

As per the socio economic survey, 104 surveyed persons (48.07%) are in the working age group of 15-60 years. The details of the age groups are in given table and chart.

4.2.2 Religious background:

The research area is largely inhabited by Hindus, 98% of the surveyed households were Hindu, Religion and four households were Muslim.

4.2.3 Ethnicity of the respondents

Out of the 104 households, 55 were identified as Janjatis, 10 households were Dalits and the remaining 39 were identified as other caste groups. Though the Janjatis showed dominance among the various caste groups, they are completely integrated into the mainstream society following the same patterns of employment and traditions as prevalent among the landed farmers of the Rupendehi district.

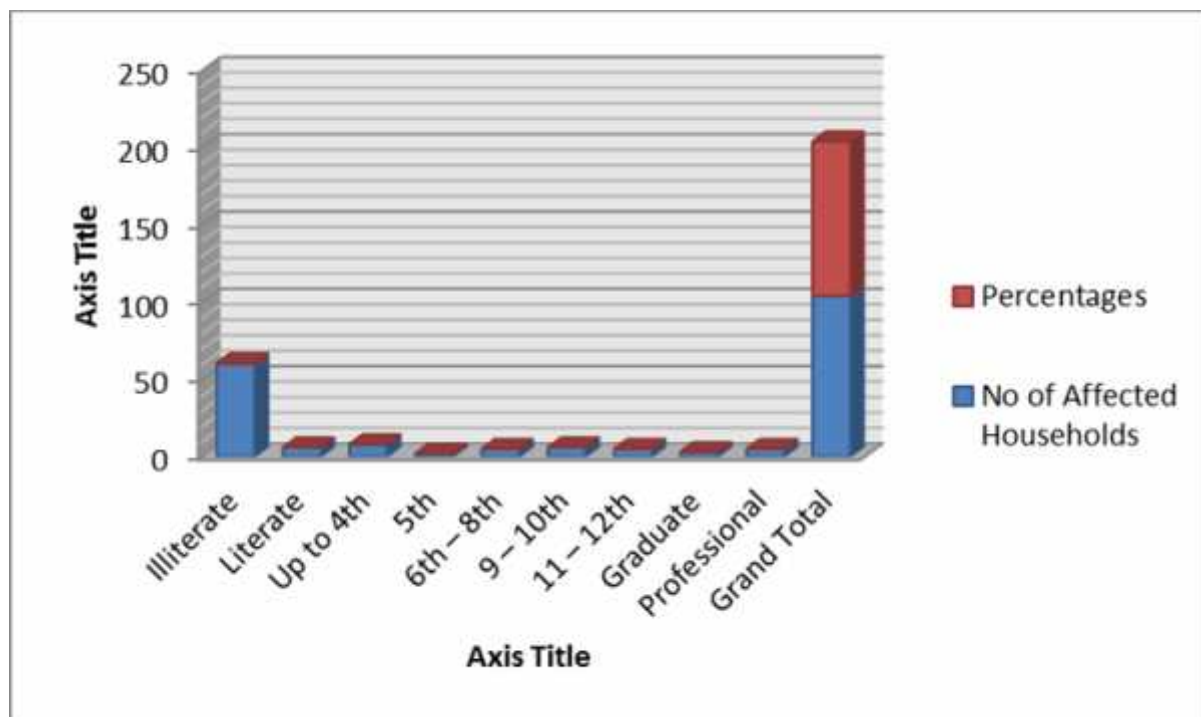
4.2.4 Literacy of the respondents

While the overall literacy levels in this area are low, the literacy among women is even lower. In terms of ownership of properties, the ownership is largely by male household heads with only 13 of the 104 households having properties in the names of women. The socio-economic surveys indicate that a considerable percentage of women (86%) are not formally employed. Most of the

women respondents are mainly involved in household duties like caring for children, fetching water, firewood, other domestic works. Most are engage in cultivation. The women’s role in decision-making was assessed through the socio economic questionnaires where 60% of the women respondents reported to be taking active part in decision making regarding various household matters.

Table No. 2: Educational levels of Ahs

Education levels of household heads	No of affected households	percentages
Illiterate	60	57.69
Literate	6	5.76
Up to 4 th	8	7.69
5 th	2	1.92
6 th – 8 th	5	4.80
9 – 10 th	6	5.76
11 – 12 th	5	4.80
Graduate	3	2.88
Professional	5	4.80
Grand Total	104	100.00



Field Survey, 2022

Literacy profiles of the 104 APs surveyed show (33 %) males reporting illiteracy compared with (60 %) for females. The percentage of APs beyond 12th level education is low, with only (7%) of the APs in this category, 10 of whom are females. Out of the 104 households, 60 respondents were reported to be illiterate. The details of education status are given in Table and chart 2.

4.2.5 Literacy of the respondents

Resettlement Impacts	Quantity	Status of Compensation Payment
Impacts on Land	97.27 ha (889 plots)	
Permanent agricultural land to be acquired	91.08	97.04% completed
Permanent residential land to be acquired	0.34	100% completed
Permanent commercial land to be acquired	0.91	100% completed
Public Land (Barren) to be acquired	4.94	

Affected Persons (APs)	Quantity	Status of Compensation Payment
Households affected by loss of agricultural land (APs in bracket)	389 (2,295)	
Households affected by loss of residence (APs in bracket)	17 (102)	100% paid

Loss of Livelihood	Quantity	Status of Training
Households losing agricultural income from farming their own land (APs in bracket)	389 (2,295)	Agricultural training was conducted on June-July 2016
Agricultural laborers	98	Agricultural training was conducted on June-July 2016

Vulnerable Affected Households	Quantity	Remarks
BPL households (APs in bracket)	45 (270)	

Female-headed AH (APs in bracket)	12 (72)	
Households losing 100% land holdings	94 (564)	

Affected Structures	Quantity	Remarks
Affected houses	17	100% completed
School structures	2	100% completed

Affected Trees/Crops	Quantity	Remarks
Fruit Trees	76	Settled by GBA (complete)
Timber Trees	56	Settled by GBA (complete)

Other Affected Assets	Quantity	Remarks
Bore wells	23	Settled by GBA (complete)
Pump sheds	1	Settled by GBA (complete)
Cowsheds	4	100% paid

Affected Common Property Resources	Quantity	Remarks
Shrine	1	Relocation cost NRs. 22,000.00 paid
Roads	2	Settled by GBA (complete)

No loss of livelihood is envisaged, as these are employees/staff of private schools.

Due to high market price of firewood trees has been sold by landowners themselves as per approval notice given by GBA.

Most of the bore wells have already been dismantled.

The landowner of the shrine has received compensation of NRs. 22,000.00 which is proposed to be used for relocation of the shrine as per the consensus of the community.

Field Survey, 2022

CHAPTER V

IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION ON LIVELIHOOD OF PEOPLE

Land acquisition is a critical aspect of the project, as it involves the acquisition of land from local communities for the development of the airport and associated infrastructure. This can have a significant impact on the livelihoods of people who depend on the land for their income and well-being. The land acquisition process can be complex, and it can take many years to complete. It involves negotiations with landowners, compensation for loss of land, and resettlement of affected households.

The impact of land acquisition on the livelihoods of affected households can be significant. One of the primary impacts is the loss of land and livelihoods. Many households in the area depend on agriculture for their income, and the loss of agricultural land can have a long-term impact on their ability to support themselves and their families. The displacement of farmers and loss of livelihoods can have far-reaching effects on the community, leading to poverty, food insecurity, and an increase in social issues.

Compensation for the loss of land and livelihood may be inadequate or insufficient, which can have serious consequences for affected households. In many cases, the compensation provided does not cover the full value of the land, and it may not provide sufficient resources for the affected households to establish alternative livelihoods. This can push affected households into poverty, which can have long-term consequences for their well-being.

Relocation of affected households can also have a significant impact on their livelihoods. The new location may not be suitable for agricultural activities, which can further exacerbate the loss of income. In addition, the relocation may result in the loss of social and cultural ties, as well as the disruption of traditional economic activities. This can have far-reaching consequences for the well-being of affected households, particularly those who have lived on their land for generations.

The construction of the airport and associated infrastructure can also have an adverse impact on the environment, which can further affect the livelihoods of affected households. This could include the loss of natural resources, degradation of ecosystems, and a decline in water quality. These impacts can have serious consequences for the long-term well-being of affected households and the wider community.

Land acquisition can also have social impacts. The disruption of social networks, loss of community cohesion, and an increase in crime and social unrest are some of the potential social impacts that can arise from land acquisition. These impacts can have long-term consequences for the well-being of affected households and the wider community, particularly if they are not adequately addressed.

In conclusion, the impact of land acquisition on the livelihoods of people affected by the Gautam Buddha International Airport Project is a complex issue that requires careful consideration. The loss of land and livelihoods, inadequate compensation, and displacement can have significant long-term consequences for affected households and the wider community. It is important to ensure that adequate compensation, resettlement, and alternative livelihood opportunities are provided to protect the rights and well-being of affected households. Addressing the environmental and social impacts of land acquisition is also essential to ensure that the long-term well-being of the affected community is protected.

Here are some brief points that summarize the impact of land acquisition on the livelihoods of people according to field survey of the affected people.

1. **Displacement and loss of livelihoods:** Land acquisition for the Gautam Buddha International Project has the potential to displace communities living in the area. Displacement can cause loss of livelihoods, especially for those who rely on land-based activities for their income. Displaced communities also face challenges in accessing basic services and may experience social and psychological impacts. The extent of displacement and the impacts on livelihoods need to be carefully analyzed to develop effective mitigation measures.

One potential effect of land acquisition is the displacement of local residents. People who are forced to leave their homes and communities may experience significant disruptions to their social networks and support systems. They may also face challenges in finding new homes and securing their livelihoods, particularly if they have limited resources or skills.

Another potential impact is the loss of livelihoods. For many people in the Bhairahawa area, agriculture is a primary source of income and livelihood. The land acquisition for the airport project could result in the loss of farmland, which could have significant economic consequences for affected families. Those who rely on agriculture for their livelihoods may be forced to find alternative sources of income or employment, which could be challenging given the limited job opportunities in the area.

2. **Compensation and resettlement:** Compensation and resettlement measures are often offered to communities affected by land acquisition. However, the adequacy of these measures and their implementation need to be carefully evaluated. Compensation should adequately address the loss of livelihoods, while resettlement should provide affected communities with access to basic services and employment opportunities. Fair and transparent processes for compensation and resettlement are crucial to ensure that affected communities are not left worse off.

One common perception among local people is that compensation offered by the government or developers may not be fair or adequate. This perception may arise from a lack of transparency and clear guidelines in the compensation process. Local people may also feel that the compensation offered does not reflect the true value of their land or property. This perception can lead to frustration and distrust, and may make it difficult for the government or developers to reach an agreement with affected individuals and communities.

In addition to compensation, resettlement is also a concern for local people. Some may be reluctant to move to new homes or communities due to the loss of social networks and a sense of attachment to their land and community. Resettlement may also be challenging for those who rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, as they may have to adjust to new

farming practices and markets. These challenges can lead to uncertainty and anxiety, and may make the resettlement process more difficult.

To address these perceptions and challenges, it is important to engage with local people and ensure that their voices are heard in the compensation and resettlement process. This may involve providing clear guidelines and information about the compensation process, and involving local people in the decision-making process. Additionally, effective communication and consultation can help address concerns and build trust between the government, developers, and local people.

It is also important to consider the long-term impacts of compensation and resettlement on local people. This may involve providing support and services to help individuals and communities adapt to their new circumstances. For example, the provision of education and training programs can help those who have lost their livelihoods to develop new skills and find new sources of income. Additionally, community development programs can help build social networks and support systems in new communities.

3. **Land use changes and their impact on livelihoods:** Land use changes resulting from the Gautam Buddha International Project could affect the livelihoods of local communities. Agriculture, grazing, and other land-based activities may be disrupted or eliminated by the project. The impact of these changes on food security, income generation, and other aspects of livelihoods need to be carefully analyzed to develop appropriate mitigation measures.
4. **Social and cultural impacts:** Displacement and land acquisition can have profound social and cultural impacts on affected communities. Displaced communities may experience a loss of social structures, traditional practices, and cultural values. The impact of these changes on the wellbeing of affected communities needs to be carefully assessed to develop measures to address them. Efforts should be made to minimize the negative social and cultural impacts of the Gautam Buddha International Project.
5. **Alternatives and mitigation measures:** Alternatives to the current approach, such as community-based land management, should be explored and evaluated for their

effectiveness. Such approaches could provide affected communities with greater control over their land and resources, while minimizing the negative impacts of land acquisition. Mitigation measures, such as livelihood restoration programs, could also be implemented to support affected communities in adapting to the changes resulting from the project. Such measures should be designed in close consultation with affected communities to ensure their effectiveness.

6. **Impact on food security and income generation:** The Gautam Buddha International Project could impact the food security and income generation of affected communities. The project could result in the loss of agricultural land and natural resources, affecting the livelihoods of farmers and other land-based workers. The project could also disrupt local markets and supply chains, potentially leading to food shortages and price increases. The impact of the project on food security and income generation needs to be carefully assessed to develop appropriate mitigation measures.
7. **Economic impact:** Land acquisition and the Gautam Buddha International Project could have short- and long-term impacts on local economies and employment. The project could create new employment opportunities in construction, tourism, and other sectors, but could also lead to the displacement of workers in affected communities. The impact of the project on local businesses and markets needs to be assessed to develop appropriate mitigation measures.
8. **Impact on natural resources and the environment:** The Gautam Buddha International Project could impact natural resources and the environment in the area. Construction activities, road building, and other infrastructure development could result in habitat loss, soil erosion, water pollution, and other negative impacts. The impact of the project on natural resources and the environment needs to be carefully analyzed to develop appropriate mitigation measures.
9. **Potential for conflicts and social unrest:** Land acquisition and displacement can result in conflicts and social unrest, especially when compensation and resettlement measures are inadequate or when there is a lack of consultation with affected communities. The potential for conflicts and social unrest resulting from the Gautam Buddha International Project should be carefully assessed, and measures taken to address them.
10. **Stakeholder engagement and consultation:** Stakeholder engagement and consultation with affected communities are crucial to ensure that the impacts of land acquisition and the Gautam

Buddha International Project on livelihoods are adequately understood and addressed. Affected communities should be involved in the decision-making process and should have access to information about the project. Meaningful consultation and engagement can help to build trust and minimize the potential for conflicts and negative impacts.

5.1 Contribution of GBIAP on livelihood of people

The results presented in the previous section are indicative of the generally significant impacts of resettlement on the socio-economic and cultural lives of Siddharthanagar Municipality Rupandehi Bhairahawa. The significant relationship between resettlement and the professional occupation of Siddharthanagar, Bhairahawa people was discovered. There was significant dislocation of occupation, and domestic economy. Affected mostly were farmers whose farm lands were taken over by Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal, Gautam Buddha International Airport Bhairahawa. Professional Farmers, Fishermen and traders were relocated to places where they could not carry out their occupations. The market structure is not yet organized and there is significant indication that the new one would be a shift from the previous patterns in near city area. They argued that resettlement tears apart social fabric of existing communities and disrupt occupation of indigenous population.

Resettlement causes not only occupational dislocation of the APs, but affects the socio-political and psychological lives, and the impact has been unavoidably high and in some instances irreversible. The findings on the impact of resettlement on the accommodation, settlement layout and social networking were quite revealing. The study revealed that most displaced persons had no accommodation. Approximately 1800 Households and 9,000 Persons are affected, 615 Household physically displaced 2000 fruits trees, 2300 trees and 115 bamboos and 3 Rice mills, 2 factories, 95 shop station. It was also observed that the uprooting of Hattibangai and Bhujauli people affected their settlement layout or pattern. Families were scattered and social networking among family members was affected. Resettlement leads to significant dislocation of accommodation of APs and disrupt social networking and fabric. The support system established among family ties was also destroyed because of new pattern of settlement layout which a ground departure from the old. The findings indicated a significant relationship between resettlement and the culture of the affected people.

It revealed that the worship pattern of those who had shrine and cannot move them from Hattibangai and Bhujauli people could no longer carry out their traditional worship practice. Although the Pahadi cultures, Christians were affected. The findings also revealed that their own cultural practice is disrupted; now scattered because of accommodation problem. Local cases involving traditional practices are hardly decided because of the involuntary resettlement.

5.2 Social impact

Involuntary resettlement of the Siddharthanagar Municipality Rupandehi Bhairahwa, affected people of Hattibangai and Bhujauli has both positive as well as negative impacts. The major issues are mentioned here as the study concludes that the literary.

The socio status of low cast and lower class people reported that they have now good response from the higher cast and class people. It is because they have money to purchase piece of land, after displaced another locality they have loss of their personal identity as well as their socio cultural aspect of the society. They are losing of their income source when they are depending of their family members.

The desire to participate in feast, festival and ceremonies are decrease. They are keeping on their social belief and faiths, in same way which are supposed to led the society and they have thrown such tradition and social belief which are anti-social. Yet, the respondentents are greatly influenced by demonstration effect. Another common scenario is that many people have learnt the habit of drinking alcohol and gambling. Affected people are habituated to drinking alcohol and gambling. They were having a socio- psychological anxiety. This case is danger and stronger when the family head respondent a strong factor for family unification.

Relationship among family members and neighbors has been changing in the village. Most of the young males and females are leaving their house and property towards urban center. They are living permanently, buying house and land or in rent, leaving the old couples alone at home. No

one is there to look after them. So; there is conflict among family members. On the other hand there is an equal chance of cultural lagging among youngsters if the trend continuous.

5.3 Economic impact

An affected person of financial aspect of the Siddharthanagar Municipality seems to be measurable condition in comparison of other sectors. Because of their costly cultivate land and physical property had been acquired by GBIA Airport. Affected people did not see any options therefore they were compelled to be migrated to another area. Migration effects supply of work force. Majority of the active population seems to be outside the village. The study showed that nearly 42% of total active male labor fully displaced in that area, consequently it is found to have some effects on construction and manual work in the village. Male labor are supposed to very active to perform manual work therefore even if there is a large potential labor force with females it is not possible for many manual work.

Experience shows that most of the affected persons they lost their habitat and their inherited wealth and their occupation such as fishing, horticulture, floriculture, agriculture industry and their fertile land which is fully acquired by GBIA project. Hence directly or indirectly impact of their economic status. But when they are scatters in the differences locality they were received compensation amount which is limited to purchase land for accommodation only. It is clearly shows that lost their property, employment opportunity and fertile land and physical infrastructure as well. Dislocated area they are different to adjust in previously in same patterns of their life.

5.4 Livelihood restoration

Approximately, 78 % APs who received compensation amount from project have purchased more fertile land in cheaper price in the same localities. Almost all the APs have purchased nearly double quantity of land. About 10% of Aps have constructed new residential house as expressed by key informants. In additional to this 5% Aps have purchased tractor, motorcycle and other commercial vehicles above all who received compensation amount have better socio economic status as compared to previous status (before project intervention)

5.5 Income restoration strategy

As per resettlement planning document of November 2013, "Income restoration strategies proposed include capacity building, enterprise training, and facilitating economic activities to landowners; training for self-employment to agricultural laborers; and preference in employment opportunity generated by the project."

The activities of income restoration strategy conducted by the CAAN/GBIAP project are mentioned further topics as 'life skill trainings'.

5.6 Agriculture training

The proposed agriculture training program is identified with DADO and PAF. The program includes vegetable farming (Seasonal & off- Seasonal) with micro irrigation technology under poly house condition. The land for vegetable farming under poly house condition is required 60*60 feet. Moreover, women's of project affected family should be encouraged for vegetable farming.

5.7 Life-skill trainings

Project has been done 25% of the project affected households received agriculture-based training and 25% HHs will receive fire and rescue training from CAAN training academy. In the meantime, about 300 APs will receive training in airport operation and housekeeping, of which 25% will be from affected households. Another 25% of affected households will receive life-skill training (LST). Priority will be given to vulnerable households. The life-skill training is certified by Nepal Skill Testing Board.

Furthermore, as per "Resettlement Planning Document" of November 2013, NRs 4,000,000.00 was allocated for life skill training and 23.87% (Rs.954, 904.24) has been expensed till December 2017. Detail of the expenditure of the life skill training budget is presented in **table no 4:**

Table No 4: Status of Amount Expenditure for Life Skill Training Implementation

District	Project	Life skill Training for Income Restoration				Remarks
		Target (NRs)	Achieved (NRs)	%	Deposit (NRs)	

Rupandehi	GBIAP	4,000,000.00	954,904.24	23.87	3045095.76	76.13	
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Field Survey, 2022

The construction work of the project was started from January 2015. However, 76.13% implementation of life skill training is still remaining. The project has achieved only 23.87% target during 3 years. It is due to low priority given by project office and partly affected due to lack of concerned staff at CAAN/GAUC. Additionally, there wasn't adequate number of social mobilizers (Focal persons) deployed from the DSC to implement life skill training programs. Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC was busy for acquiring additional land for a new project under government's regular program which is out of ongoing ADB project scope. Therefore, implementation became slower than what was expected.

In addition, the achievement of life skill trainings through conducted agricultural training for affected households is presented in **table 5**.

Table 5: Status of estimation and achievement of Agricultural trainings

Affected households	Estimated participant HH as per RP	Training Participants HH	Achievement (%)	Gap between estimation and achievement (%)	Expenditure of Budget (%)	Remarks
389	97 (25%)	76	20%	5%	23.87%	

Field Survey, 2022

Table no 5 shows estimation and achievement of agriculture training which was held in June-July 2016. A total of 76 participants attended the training against the target of 97. The gap was seen due to most of APs had already resettled themselves before training.

5.8 Manage budget allocation and resources

The budget to implement RP assigned life skill training is not allocated in this finance Year 2018/19. The agricultural training was organized on FY 2015/16 and completed. Then another life skill training programs were not organized due to additional land acquisition process,

GAUC/CAAN became busy on proceed land acquisition and compensation payment. Currently, the additional land acquisition process is in right track. Being the gaps to conduct life skill training in project office headquarters of CAAN donot allocated budget to implement resettlement planning document (November 2013). Therefore, the PD of GAUC/CAAN project will correspond with headquarters of CAAN to arranged necessary budget and resources to conduct life skill trainings as per resettlement planning document of November 2013.

5.9 Correspondence agreement with CTEVT

The resettlement planning document of November 2013, has assigned provision life skill training will be Level-1 of NSTB-CTEVT, which becomes 390 hours training course of three months. To conduct RP purposed life skill training for income restoration strategy, CTEVT certification is needed. The conduction of life skill training through constituent campus or institution of CTEVT will be easy to CTEVT certification and quality production. Therefore, the PD of GAUC/CAAN project will correspond with CTEVT and fix the training session.

5.10 Publish notice for training participants

After the fixation of training conduction, the GAUC/CAAN project published the public notice in the newspapers and broadcast in local FM radios to inform affected persons in community. Similarly, social mobilizers of GAUC/CAAN project will deliver the information to the right households and persons in the communities. The GAUC/CAAN project will also request to people's representatives to deliver the notice of the life skill trainings for APs.

5.11 Conduct training need assessment (TNA) and selection of candidates for trainings

After the public notice of life skill training, application of interested APs will be registered. From the applicants, and collected interested names from the social mobilize training need assessment will conduct training need assessment (TNA) for select ideal candidate by the social safeguard specialist. Then GAUC/CAAN project will select the potential candidates for life skill trainings. their name and signature. A total number of trainees are 136 which are 35% of PAFs.

5.12 Procurement Process of service provider (NGO)

The responsibility of assessing the capacity and selection of NGO for training implementation would lie to CANN/GBA. Further, CANN would assigned a GBA officer for supervision and monitoring the training program the selected service provider shall be procured by the CANN as per GoN and CANN procurement process

Criteria and qualification for selection of NGO

-) NGO should have been registered with GoN as a non- profit organization with a motive for the uplift of PAFs
-) NGO should be experienced in working with farming groups in the sustainable off session vegetable in community
-) NGO should have exposures and experience in organizing and conducting training and other economic activities for small farmers
-) The NGO should have organizationally strong and fit both male and female are ready to work with PAF in the tarai region
-) The key person of NGO who has to be in charge of the service should preferably mater degree of university
-) The selected NGO should have to develop a detail technical and financial proposal and submission to CAAN.

5.13 Land Acquisition Act 2076

Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal has been acquiring the land as follows the land acquisition act 2076. Land acquisition refers to the act of acquiring a land by an individual in a permanent or temporary manner or by any other means or acquisition or to have control over such land by any other means or to create a right over it. Section 2(I) of the Land Acquisition Act 2076 (2019) describes Land Acquisition as the process of acquiring land from landowners for a specific purpose. It is a process by which the government can acquire private land for infrastructure development and hydropower companies. In exchange, the government and private sector will be required to pay the landowner a fair market value compensation and will be responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected landowners.

Another term for this is eminent domain law. The power of the state to seize a citizen's private property without the consent of the property owner is referred to as eminent domain. The current Land Acquisition Act 2076 (2019), on the other hand, expressly forbids the acquisition of land by force. The current law protects the rights and interests of the general public and condemns the forcible acquisition of private property that violates the principle of eminent domain law. The new law was intended to apply to the acquisition of land by private companies; however, the new law changes this to acquisition by 'private entities.' A private entity is any entity that is not a government entity and may include a sole proprietorship, joint venture, corporation, corporate entity, non-profit organization, or any other institution under any other law. The private sector is always self-serving. The newly enacted law has thus attempted to protect the general public's interests in a variety of ways. The new law has protected the interests of poor farmers while also preventing landowners from being exploited in order to advance the personal agendas of private sector entities.

5.14 Closing and Certification

After the completion of the life skill training duration, closing ceremony will be organized and certificate will be distributed for participants.

CHAPTER VI

PERCEPTION OF AFFECTED PEOPLE TOWARDS PROJECT

The perception of affected people towards the Gautam Buddha International Airport Project is likely to be mixed. On the one hand, some people may see the project as a positive development that could bring economic benefits to the region, such as new jobs, increased trade and tourism, and improved infrastructure. They may view the project as an opportunity for growth and development, and as a way to improve the standard of living for themselves and their families. Project has the potential to create new job opportunities, attract investment, and stimulate economic growth in the region. This could be particularly beneficial for local communities that have traditionally relied on agriculture as their main source of income.

On the other hand, other people may be critical of the project and its impact on their lives and livelihoods. They may see the project as a threat to their land, their way of life, and their cultural heritage. They may be concerned about the loss of agricultural land, the disruption of social networks, and the potential environmental impact of the project. They may feel that their voices have not been heard or that their concerns have not been adequately addressed in the planning and implementation of the project.

Those who have been involved in the planning and decision-making process may have a more positive perception of the project, as they may feel that their voices have been heard and that their concerns have been taken into account. Those who have been excluded from the process or feel that their input has been ignored may be more critical of the project and its impact on their lives.

It is important to note that the perception of affected people towards the project may change over time. As the project progresses and its impact on the community become more apparent, the perception of affected people may evolve. For example, if the project delivers the promised economic benefits, affected people may become more supportive of the project. Alternatively, if the negative impacts of the project become more apparent, affected people may become more critical of the project.

It is essential to ensure that the concerns and interests of affected people are taken into account throughout the planning and implementation of the project. This includes ensuring that affected people have access to accurate and up-to-date information about the project, as well as opportunities to engage in the decision-making process. It also involves providing adequate compensation, resettlement, and alternative livelihood opportunities to affected households to minimize the negative impacts of the project.

The perception of affected people towards the Gautam Buddha International Airport Project is likely to be mixed, with some seeing the project as a positive development and others as a threat to their land, way of life, and cultural heritage. It is important to ensure that the concerns and interests of affected people are taken into account throughout the planning and implementation of the project, and that adequate compensation, resettlement, and alternative livelihood opportunities are provided to minimize the negative impacts of the project.

Resettlement affecting social values whether migration has favorable or unfavorable effect in the involuntarily resettlement. How the resettlement has facing the socio economic and cultural impact in the dislocated area. This section is concerned on certain demographic, economic and socio cultural variables. Though it attempts to analyze variable in some simple details there has been some limitations on the analysis because of the lack of reliable information.

According to the respondents when the project has been displaced of the local communities they have their different kinds of perception. But majority of the affected people compensation amount is delay the project authority isn't addressed our local problems on time.

Employment opportunities: The Gautam Buddha International Project is expected to create a large number of employment opportunities during the construction phase, as well as after completion of the project. This can be perceived positively by the affected people, as it can provide them with a means of earning a livelihood and improving their financial stability.

1. **Improved infrastructure:** The Gautam Buddha International Project includes the construction of an international airport, which will significantly improve infrastructure in the area. The airport will provide better connectivity to other parts of the world, which can make transportation and communication easier and more efficient for the affected people.

2. **Economic development:** The Gautam Buddha International Project is expected to stimulate economic development in the area, which can lead to increased business opportunities and economic growth. This can benefit the affected people by improving their standard of living and creating new opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.
3. **Access to services:** Improved infrastructure and economic development can result in better access to services, such as healthcare, education, and public utilities. This can be perceived positively by the affected people, as it can improve the quality of life for them and their families.
4. **Increased tourism:** The Gautam Buddha International Project is expected to attract more tourists to the area, which can bring in additional revenue and create new opportunities for the affected people in the hospitality industry. This can also lead to the preservation and promotion of local culture and heritage, which can be perceived positively by the affected people.
5. **Technology transfer:** The Gautam Buddha International Project may bring new technologies and knowledge to the area, which can help the affected people in their daily lives and improve their livelihoods. This can include improvements in agriculture, healthcare, and education, among other areas.
6. **Community development:** The Gautam Buddha International Project may support community development initiatives, such as building community centers, providing training programs, or supporting local businesses. This can improve the quality of life of the affected people and enhance social cohesion.
7. **Cultural preservation:** The Gautam Buddha International Project may also support the preservation of local culture and heritage, which can be perceived positively by the affected people. This can include the promotion of traditional arts, crafts, and festivals, as well as the protection of historical sites and monuments.
8. **Social benefits:** The Gautam Buddha International Project may have social benefits for the affected people, such as improved safety and security, increased access to

information, and enhanced social networks. This can improve their overall well-being and sense of community.

9. **Environmental benefits:** The Gautam Buddha International Project may also have environmental benefits for the affected people, such as improved air and water quality, and better management of natural resources. This can be perceived positively by the affected people, as it can improve their health and well-being, as well as protect the natural environment for future generations.

6.1 Life skill training

According to the affected person perception they were interest to more get life skills trainings and employment opportunities to their skills. The project has estimated that about 25 % of households will participate in agriculture training program, likewise, 25 % of affected households will receive training on fire and rescue persons from CAAN training academy. In addition to this, about 25% affected households will receive life skill training. Moreover, vulnerable households will be given priorities to join life skill training. The life skill training is certified by Nepal Skill Testing Board

6.2 Employment opportunity

During the project implementation APs are getting opportunities based on their skills suitable to requirement of job opportunity in the airport whether they have to hire directly by The Ministry Of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation of through an outsourced agencies in the following sector: baggage handling, housekeeping, sanitation, waiters at the restaurant, gardening, and retailing. In addition to this, there is a need for qualified tourist guides since Lumbini is a highly significant for tourism. The subproject will impart training to educated youth from among APs who have got right qualification and aptitude.

6.3 Further life skill training

During this data survey and observation time APs were found expecting other subject trainings such as Cutting and Sewing, plumber, automobiles, electricians, carpenters, mason, beauty parlor, mechanic, welder, scaffolding, mobile and computer repairing, TV/radio repairing,

waiter, cooking, house-keeping, tourist guide etc which are compatible with modern urbanization to restore their income, because this place is going to become urbanization.

6.4 Provision of employment opportunities

As per Resettlement Planning Document of November 2013, "during the construction stage, the APs will be given preference over others to be engaged in activities suitable to their skills. In other to make the APs employable, PMIU will identify required skills for construction works prior to commencement of construction and provide required training to APs".

"Further, the APs will be given preference in jobs in the Airport Whether they have to be hired directly by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTCA) or through an outsources agency in the following areas; baggage handling, housekeeping, waiters at the restaurant, and retailing. Given the potential for improvement of Lumbini as a significant tourist destination and the GBA being the gateway to Lumbini, there is a need for qualified tourist guides. The subproject will impart training to educate female and male youth from among the APs who have the right aptitude to become guides. After taking training, MOCTCA will register them and provide identity cards."

The activities of employment opportunities for APs adopted by the CAAN/GAUC project are mentioned further topics in 'employment opportunity within the project.'

6.5 Employment opportunity within the project

In the current construction project at GAUC, some APs are getting employment opportunity. Beside them, some APs are involving to the project by supplying materials, taking micro-contract works from the main contractor of the project. But the affected household's perception not only for the project time the government should give the first priority for fully displaced for opportunity. The employment opportunity within the construction site is shown in table 6.

-) Similarly, resettlement planning document of November 2013 has been arranged provision of various life skill trainings for affected household to restore their income sources. There was also arranged the training level would be level-1 recognized by the CTEVT-NSTB and certification from the CTEVT to the participants. All affected households will be eligible for the training. It is estimated that about 25% of the affected households will participate in agri-business training with support from DADO, 25% will be trained as fire and rescue persons to be organized by CAAN training academy. The GBA will train about 300 persons as airport operation and housekeeping, of which 25% will be affected households. The trained persons will be get employment under GBA. The remaining 25% affected households will participate in life skill training (LST). Vulnerable households will be given priorities to participate in life skills training in case of prioritization needed during implementation. The Project will organize LST, which will have a skill test and are certified by the Nepal Skill Testing Board (NSTB). The NSTB has now standardized courses in 243 different trades. NSTB has five different levels of skill courses. However, the project training will be confined to Level 1, which has 390 hours credit with 2 months training and 1 month on the job training. PMIU will be responsible for planning, managing and implementing the training.
-) The targeted life skill trainings for income restoration for affected households according "Resettlement Plan Document November 2013 is shown in table no.1.

Table No. 1: Targeted Life skill Training for Income Restoration for Aps

SN	Training Topics	Targeted participants		Status	Remarks
		Percentage	Number (approx)		
1	Agro-Business	25	97	Completed	
2	Fire and rescue	25	97		
3	Airport operation and house keeping	25	97		
4	Other life skill trainings	25	97		
Total		100	388		

Training Implementation Cost (Cost in NRs)

Training	Unit	Month	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Agriculture	26 minikit	1	2000	52000
1.1 Poly house year round seasonal & off seasonal vegetables with micro irrigation technology(preferably tomato)	26*5 =100 trainees	0.5	20000	520000
1.2 Cost of service /training provider/DADO @ 10%				57200
Sub-total				629,200
Fire Fighting and Rescue	Trainees			internal budget from CAAN Academy
Airport Operation and House keeping	100 Trainees		7000	700,000
4. Life Skill Training/recognized by NSTB	20 trainees	3	60000	1.800,000

6.7 Fire fighting and rescue

The fire and rescue training will base according to CAAN training academy. The selection of trainee will be based on academy selection criteria. However, project affected candidate would participate during the selection. With regards to firefighting training of CAAN training academy,

it has its own selection criteria for firefighting training. Therefore, all the proposed Ahs may not be eligible candidate for firefighting training unless they fulfill the selection criteria

6.8 Airport operation and house keeping

According to the project documents the GBA will be train about 300 persons for airport operation and housekeeping. Out of these 25% will be trained from the project affected households. But these kinds of training aren't started yet during field survey.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 SUMMARY

The Main objective of this study is to study the impacts of the affected peoples in the study area, identify the socio economic conditions of the affected people socio-economic and cultural change due to involuntarily resettlement households how they have facing the problem during displaced their previous locality. Similarly, this study tries to find the impact to socio- economic and cultural impact perspectives. These specific objectives are to find out the socio-economic condition and cultural impact of the resettlement people in the study area, to describe the causes of involuntarily resettlement in the study area.

The socio-economic and cultural impact of resettlement on Airport project affected people is unavoidably high. Farming systems are destroyed and social supports network are dismantled, consequently most small and medium families are adversely affected and impoverished. Domestic economies are disrupted and occupations lost. The dignity to life is lost because of lack of privacy necessitated by inadequate accommodation for APs. Families are rooted out of their traditional practice and way of life.

To fulfill these objectives of the study, Siddharthanagar Municipality of Rupandehi Bhairahawa district is selected as study area. The 104 households were chosen by single stage random sampling method and the data were collected through the questionnaire, focus group discussion, observation and other secondary sources.

The main destination of affected people Butwal and Bairahawa city area in which have been taken on the highest percent of it. Only two percent of all respondents had gone into Khairahani and Pudsari area and other places. The reasons to seek Business purpose include unemployment, family debt burden and to earn money which could help them to carry out of their life in optimum perspectives.

Major sectors of the resettlement area they have loss of their identity and their community sharing activities. Especially they are scattered in different places, in terai area near the airport

premises they have migrated from India and Barma. They have their own kinds the religious and socio cultural aspects but now when they were migrated in that area there is a majority of Pahadi Culture and did not have unity of the socio- cultural aspect as well as other things. Even the schoolchildren also left to their study due to dislocation of their present locality.

Moreover, it is important to recognize that involuntary resettlement can have long-term impacts on affected communities, including loss of livelihoods, social disruption, and cultural erosion. Therefore, it is critical to provide adequate compensation, livelihood restoration, and social support to help affected communities rebuild their lives and sustain their well-being in the long term.

The Gautam Buddha International Airport Project in Bhairahawa presents a significant opportunity for Nepal's development, but it also highlights the challenges and complexities of managing involuntary resettlement. To ensure that the project benefits all stakeholders and promotes sustainable development, it is crucial to implement a comprehensive and participatory approach to managing involuntary resettlement that respects the rights and needs of affected communities.

One key aspect of managing involuntary resettlement is ensuring that affected communities receive adequate compensation for their losses. Compensation should be based on the full market value of the land and assets lost, as well as any income lost as a result of the resettlement. Compensation should be provided in a timely manner, and should be sufficient to allow affected communities to rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

Another important aspect of managing involuntary resettlement is providing affected communities with access to adequate resettlement sites and services. Resettlement sites should be located in areas that are suitable for the communities' needs, and should provide access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and healthcare. Additionally, livelihood restoration programs should be provided to help affected communities rebuild their livelihoods and improve their long-term economic prospects.

It is also important to ensure that affected communities are fully informed and consulted about the project. This includes providing them with accurate and timely information about the project, as well as opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. Affected communities

should be allowed to express their concerns and provide feedback on the project, and their feedback should be taken into account in the project's design and implementation.

Moreover, it is important to recognize that involuntary resettlement can have long-term impacts on affected communities, including loss of livelihoods, social disruption, and cultural erosion. Therefore, it is critical to provide adequate compensation, livelihood restoration, and social support to help affected communities rebuild their lives and sustain their well-being in the long term.

7.2 FINDING

-) Appropriate skills of affected people are required to get employment opportunities in GBIA.
-) Due to the involuntary resettlement of project affected people have facing the Socio economic and cultural impact.
-) Affected persons have high level of expectation to get more life skills training.
-) The compensation provided by project to the affected people helps to create different employment opportunities as well as better life.
-) Land acquisition is a critical component of the Gautam Buddha International Project as it involves acquiring a significant amount of land for the construction of the airport and related infrastructure.
-) The land acquisition process for the project started in 2010, and it has faced numerous challenges, including protests and legal disputes from affected landowners and communities.
-) The government of Nepal has been acquiring land for the project through a combination of voluntary land acquisition and compulsory land acquisition processes.
-) The compensation package for landowners who are affected by the project includes cash compensation based on market rates, as well as other benefits such as alternative land and job opportunities.
-) The government has taken steps to address some of these concerns, such as establishing a grievance redressal mechanism for affected landowners and conducting public hearings to gather feedback from stakeholders.

7.3 CONCLUSION

The Gautam Buddha International Airport Project has several socio cultural impacts over the life of people who were affected by land acquisition. Most of the affected people have changed their previous pattern of lifestyles and economic conditions. The involuntarily resettlement household how they have facing the problem during displaced their previous locality. Similarly, this study tries to find the impact to socio- economic and cultural impact resettlement in different localities. Farming systems are destroyed and social supports network are dismantled, consequently most small and medium families are adversely affected and impoverished. Domestic economies are disrupted and occupations lost. The dignity to life is lost because of lack of privacy necessitated by inadequate accommodation for APs. Families are rooted out of their traditional practice and way of life.

Gautam Buddha International Airport Project in Bhairahawa presents both opportunities and challenges for Nepal's development. While the project has the potential to boost Nepal's tourism industry and improve the country's connectivity, it also highlights the complexities of managing involuntary resettlement. To ensure that the project benefits all stakeholders and promotes sustainable development, it is crucial to implement a comprehensive and participatory approach to managing involuntary resettlement that respects the rights and needs of affected communities. This requires effective stakeholder engagement, adequate compensation and resettlement sites, and livelihood restoration programs to help affected communities rebuild their lives in the long term.

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QUESTIONNAIRE
Questionnaire for Affected Persons Household Survey
Tribhuvan University
(For the purpose of Master's Degree in Anthropology Thesis)
Effects of Land Acquisition on Livelihood of Affected People: A Case Study of
Gautam Buddha International Airport Project Rupandehi, Bhairahawa

Questionnaire prepared for the head of households who are affected in the Project.

1. Information of Interviewer

- a. Name:
- b. Age:
- c. Education:
- d. Ward No.:
- e. Tole:
- f. Number of family:

2. Family Background

A. Family Background:

Name	Relation with Family	Age	Sex	Education	Marital Status	Occupation	Country	Field

Codes: Occupation = 1, Business = 2, Public Services = 3, Private Service = 4, Cotton Industry = 5, Wage Labor = 6, Foreign Employment = 7, Others = 8

- 1 How many members of your family have you affected GBIA Project?
- 2 How long time you have to occupying this acquired land of GBIA Project?
- 3 How long time you have been staying here or newly purchase land?
- 4 Details of your Property

Describe yours's family members land plot (Agricultural Land, Commercial Land, Others)

Place	Plot No.	Total Area	Type of Land	Acquired Land Area	Current Value of Land	Miscellaneous

Details of your house and Physical Structure

Place	Plot No.	Total Area	Name of Structure	Temporary and Permanent	Story	Total Room	Roof	Acquired Land	Current Value of Property

- 5 How Much annual income to occupying land, which is acquired by Airport?
- 6 In your opinion what is to be done the the Airport to the affected people?

B. Social Background

1. What type of marriage do you like?
 Arrange marriage () Love marriage ()
2. How many members in your family?
3. At what age did you get married?.....Years.
4. Is it important for a young widow to get re-married?

Yes () No ()

5. Are you victimized of your family member?
a. Yes b. No c. No response
6. By whom?
a. Father b. Husband c. Brother
7. What is your present family type?
a. Nuclear b. Joint c. Extended family
8. What is your opinion towards the GBIA Project

C. Health Background

1. How many times do you take food in a day?
Two () Three () Four ()
2. What do you think about the food you and your family consume?
a. Less than adequate () b. Just adequate () c. More than adequate ()
3. Did you see doctor's/health practitioners during the period of pregnancy?
Is Yes, how many times.....
4. Have you ever vaccinated with T.T. vaccine during the period of pregnancy?
Yes..... No.....
5. Have you get assisted from trained health workers during child delivery?
Yes..... No.....

D. Economic Background

1. What is the main source of your family income?
Agriculture () Business () Animal husbandry () Labour () Service ()
2. Do you have your own source of earning?
Yes / No
3. What is your secondary income source in your family?
a. Agriculture b. Business c. Employee d. Livestock
4. Do you have following things in your house?
a. Radio b. T.V. c. Tape recorder d. Camera
5. Who decided expenditure of households and children education?
a. Mother b. Father c. Daughter d. Son

6. Who decided expenditure of households and children education?
 - a. Mother
 - b. Father
 - c. Both
 - d. Others
7. If you have business, who engaged in business?
 - a. Only male member
 - b. Only female member
 - c. Both
8. Does your husband or other male members of your family help to perform household work?

Yes/No
9. Do you have the following land statu?
 - a) Plain land (khet)(Kattha)
 - b) Up land (Bari)..... (Kattha)
 - c) Forest land (Kattha)
 - d) Fallow land.....
10. Do you have following livestock ?
 - a) He/she buffalo No.....
 - b) He/she cow No.....
 - c) He/she goat No.....
 - d) He/she sheep No.....
 - e) Total No.....

F. Social mobility

1. Do you move out from your village?

Yes/No (if yes, how far, what purpose and with whom please mention)
2. Is it good or bad woman to move alone out of the village?
3. Do you get benefit from these NGOs and INGOs?

Yes/No
4. How many hours do you work per day?
 - a. 7 hours
 - b. 8 hours
 - c. 9 hours
 - d. 10 hours

G. Decision making process

1. Do you participate in any decision making process of the family?

Yes () No ()
2. Is it important for women to decide herself if for her life.