

CHAPTER 5

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STATUS: SOCIO-CULTURAL & ECONOMICAL ASPECTS

5.1 GENERAL

Hydro electricity is a non-polluting renewable source of energy. Unlike the burning of fossil fuels in case of thermal power stations, the generation of hydroelectric power is through utilization of water that is environment friendly. But the large projects do involve the submersion of forests and the displacement of people. In the backdrop of this, ecological modernization theory in sociology tries to bring the balance between the state and people / environment concerned activists. The present survey entrusted by the NHPC to assess the extent of environmental damage and to analyze the extent of problems the people of the area would face is an attempt in the right direction.

Socio-economic and cultural impacts arising from project construction and environmental transformation are rooted in the complex interactivity between social and biophysical environments. Human communities are integral components of their environment as well as potential agents for environmental change. Hence environmental changes in settled areas are often profoundly interlinked with subsequent changes that occur within society. The transformation of environmental parameters can generate dynamic social impacts, which alter economic and cultural relations between individuals and the community, as well as between the social infrastructure and social institutions at large. In turn, these may induce long term changes in the socio-cultural and economic organisation of human communities and prevailing modes of life and activity, eventually transforming the ethical values, cultural belief-systems and social norms that define group behaviour. The social consequences of environmental change are principally manifested in three forms:

- Demographic impacts which relate changes in population characteristics such as settlement density, gender ratios, literacy rate, Occupational information etc., to resultant increases in the

infrastructural need for housing, state healthcare, education and welfare services, as well as to alterations in the patterns of resource-use and the organisation of productive activity visible in indicators like land use transformation and the changing occupational structure

- Cultural impacts, involving modification of ethno-cultural structures, their historic and archaeological artefacts and their ethno-religious connotations as the result of the development of new communities and the migration of cultures
- Socio-cultural impacts, involving long term restructuring of the social organisation and its social institutions as a result of the definition of new individual and community roles within it, as well as changes in cultural beliefs and values around it. During the EIA process, spatial prediction of the limits and extent of these impacts are preceded by meticulous compilation of baseline information from existing documentary sources, and by qualitative assessment of current socio-dynamic trends from other data assembled on field.

The majority of population of Arunachal Pradesh is primarily rural, residing in about 3649 villages. About 64 % of the population is designated as Scheduled Tribes who are dependent on the forests for major and minor produce for practically most aspects of their lives. The Scheduled Tribes population of Arunachal Pradesh comprises of 20 major tribes and a number of sub-tribes. Most of these communities are ethnically similar, having derived from and original common stock but their geographical isolation from each other has brought amongst them certain distinctive characteristics in language, dress and customs. Broadly the people may be divided into three cultural groups on the basis of their socio-religious affinities. The first group of people comprises tribes like Monpas and Sherdukpens of Tawang and West Kameng districts, who follow the lamaistic tradition of Mahayana Buddhism. Noted for their religious fervour, the villages of these communities have richly decorated Buddhist temples, locally called 'Gompas'. Though largely agriculturists

practicing terrace cultivation, many of these people are also pastoral and breed herds of yak and mountain sheep. Culturally similar to them are Membas and Khambas who live in the high mountains along the northern borders. Khamptis and Singphos inhabiting the eastern part of the State are Buddhists of Hinayana sect. They are said to have migrated from Thailand and Burma long ago and still using ancient scripts derived from their original homeland. The second group of the people comprises Adis, Akas, Apatanis, Bangnis, Nishis, Mishmis, Mijis, Thongsas etc., who worship Sun and Moon God namely, Donyi-Polo and Abo-Tani, the original ancestors for most of these tribes. Their religious rituals largely coincide with phases of agricultural cycles. They invoke nature deities and make animal sacrifices. They traditionally practice jhuming or shifting cultivation. Adis and Apatanis extensively practice wet rice cultivation and have a considerable agricultural economy. Apatanis are also famous for their paddy-cum-pisciculture. They are specialized over centuries in harvesting two crops of fish along with each crop of the paddy. The third group comprises Noctes and Wanchos, adjoining Nagaland in the Tirap District. These are hardy people known for their strictly structured village society in which hereditary village chief still plays a vital role. The Noctes also practice elementary form of Vaishnavism. The demographic profile of the state is summarized in Table 5.1:

Table 5.1: Demographic Profile of Arunachal Pradesh

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Value</u>
1	Population (2001 Census)	1, 091, 117
1a	Males	573, 951
1b	Females	517, 166
2	Literate Persons	487, 796
3	Literacy Rate	54.74%
4	Sex Ratio	901 females to 1000 males

5.2 PLAN OF APPROACH

A Detailed socio-economic survey was undertaken to understand the overall social and economic status of the Project Affected Families (PAFs), their life style and to assess the likely impacts of the proposed project in terms of loss

of personal and community property of the PAFs.

The study area for the socio-economic aspects comprises of the land getting affected due to the submergence and construction of other project components / working areas. It extended from the river bed level to Full Reservoir Level (FRL) i.e. El 545 m. Total land requirement in Lower Dibang Valley and Dibang Valley districts is 5827.80 ha (excluding 28.4 ha in Tinsukia district of Assam). In the proposed project, five villages comprising of 72 families and population of 243 will be fully affected. Out of the five villages, three villages viz. Sukla Nagar, Eprali and Peely lie in Lower Dibang Valley District while two villages viz. New Anaya and Kano lie in Dibang Valley District. Due to construction of project component/project activities, 14 families, with a population of 58, residing between Pathar Camp and Dambuk as well as Roing will be partially affected. The total land of fully affected families getting affected is 938.8 ha (868 ha village land + 70.8 ha agricultural land) and land of partially affected families getting affected is 557 ha. Also, an additional 1080.5 ha of community land will be getting affected due to project construction. All the families belong to Idu-mishmi tribe, which is scheduled tribe. The details of the families and villages getting affected are given in the subsequent paragraphs:

Villages Affected		Families Affected		Population Affected	
Fully	Partially	Fully	Partially	Fully	Partially
5	3	72	14	243	58
Total	8	Total	86	Total	301

The field surveys were conducted the villages falling under the following categories:

- a) Villages/Households that will be submerged fully along with their properties.
- b) Villages/Households which are situated above submergence level but having properties below submergence level.

Further, for collecting required information from primary sources, three schedules have been designed, broadly covering the following components:

- a) Socio-Economic Household Schedule (refer Annex – 5.1).
- b) Infrastructure Schedule (refer Annex – 5.2).
- c) Village Schedule (refer Annex – 5.3).

5.2.1 Data Processing, Analysis and Report Preparation

Simultaneous with field surveys, appropriate tabulation, compilation and analysis were taken up keeping in view the scope of the study.

5.2.2 Co-operation of Officials and Village Authorities

The survey team as well as the joint team received full and cordial cooperation from all concerned officers and staffs of NHPC, State Government Departments as well as village chief and villagers. Spontaneous response was always available in regards to accommodation, basic information, guidance etc. without which the survey would have been extremely difficult in this remote and rugged region.

5.2.3 Constraints

During the surveys, which were aimed to establish ground truth regarding existence of old villages and coming up of new villages within the submergence area, foot-trekking had to be done due to non-existence of motorable roads. Besides, in some cases there were language problems for interaction, which however, were tackled with the help of local volunteers. Since there is no communication facility available in the area to pre-communicate our visit at the villages it was not possible to meet Head of villages of all the affected villages. However the above lagging was tried to be compensated by meeting more no. of reputed members in each villages. The information on Livestock population, area of jhum / wet rice cultivation practiced in the study etc. were taken from the responses given by the target groups / individuals, during the socio-economic survey.

5.3 OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PLAN

The objective of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan are to

- provide financial and other support to the PAFs and also to improve their standard of living by providing basic amenities.
- pay compensation for loss of land, houses and all other immovable properties to the PAFs.
- improve quality of life, perform activities linked with primary education; health care, women and child welfare, care of the aged and destitute etc.
- Assist PAFs in regaining their economic status in the initial stages in such a way that they can sustain on their own and do not have to depend on the project authorities for long.

5.4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION INTERVENTIONS

The process of R & R has two distinct components, viz., resettlement and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation primarily means to assist the affected population in order to regain their socio-economic conditions as it was prior to displacement, which can be done by imparting skills and/or vocations to the PAFs, while resettlement primarily involves the physical relocation of the affected population to a new residential site. Resettlement involves provision of alternate housing site along with basic amenities and infrastructure facilities. Also, assistance is given to the PAFs while shifting to these sites. Hence, two different types of interventions are required to be worked out for the displaced population. The intervention by resettlement broadly includes:

- Provision of housing, housing plot, construction assistance, etc.
- Assistance to PAFs for shifting to new sites.
- Provision of essential civic amenities and services.

The rehabilitation intervention is conceptualized around a development strategy to bring about a positive socio-economic transformation of the PAFs, so as to improve the quality of their life. Keeping this in view a Rehabilitation plan for the project affected families of Dibang Multipurpose project has been formulated.

5.5 FINDINGS OF THE SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY

As a part of the field studies, survey of the affected households was

conducted. Questionnaires used to collect the socio-economic data are placed as Annex – 5.1 to Annex – 5.3. This section gives an overall summary of the socio-economic conditions of the affected population residing in the study area. The survey covered 8 villages comprising of 86 households. The total population of these households is 301. The estimation of land details of partially as well as fully affected families is based on field survey only as there is no land record available.

The details of village wise Project Affected Families are given below:

5.5.1 Details of Project Affected Villages

A) Fully Affected Villages

Five villages, coming under the submergence area, are fully affected. The total families residing in these villages are 72 having a total population of 243. The total land of fully affected families getting affected is 938.8 ha (868 ha village land + 70.8 ha agricultural land). These five villages are presented in table 5.2

Table 5.2: Villages likely to be submerged

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of Village</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Sukla Nagar	Lower Dibang Valley	Fully Affected
2.	Eprali	Lower Dibang Valley	Fully Affected
3.	Peely	Lower Dibang Valley	Fully Affected
4.	New Anaya	Dibang Valley	Fully Affected
5.	Kano	Dibang Valley	Fully Affected

Table 5.3: Geographical Location of the Project Affected Villages

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of Village</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
1.	Sukla Nagar	28°23'56.84510" N	95°54'15.59111" E	482.22 m
2.	Eprali	28°24'20.52140" N	95°53'55.64848" E	472.41 m
3.	Peely	28°22'42.54000" N	95°55'44.82000" E	540.19 m
4.	New Anaya	28°25'51.29809" N	95°52'45.78088" E	545.00 m
5.	Kano	28° 24'46.86580" N	95° 53'33.57144" E	496.50 m

All the families belong to Idu-mishmi tribe, which is scheduled tribe. Details of fully affected families are presented in **table 5.16**

B) Partially affected villages:

Due to construction of project component/project activities, 14 families, having a population of 58, residing between Pathar Camp and Dambuk as well as Roing will be partially affected. The total land of these getting families is estimated as 557 ha and also an additional land area of 1080.5 ha of community land will be affected. All the families belong to Idu-mishmi tribe, which is scheduled tribe. Details of the partially affected families are presented in the **table 5.17**

Details of the fully affected villages are elaborated below:

1. Suklanagar / 132 km Point

The location of the village is at the Right Bank of the River Ithun. The elevation of the village from the mean sea level is 482.22 m. The place was basically a Border Road Construction Camp, where now the villagers also from nearby villages have settled. A total of 18 local tribal families are residing here in huts made up of locally available Wood and bamboo. The houses are stilt types. In terms of common properties the village has its own community centre, two burial grounds and a Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).

The estimated plinth area of the houses is 120 sq feet to 240 sq feet, All these local tribes are doing jhum and wet rice cultivation for their subsistence, However, 7 (seven) families are found doing terrace cultivation on the river banks during winter season only, while the area goes under water during monsoon months. They grow winter ahu, rabi maize, potato, vegetables etc. Total area under such practices is about 22 hectares.



Fig. 5.1: Pictorial view of Shukla Nagar village

2. Eprali

This is a characteristic type of village situated on the left bank of river Ithun. The elevation of this village is 472.4095 m above the mean sea level. Further, the village consists of only three (3) households. These houses are also made of locally available materials with an average plinth area of 150-180 sq feet. Here also, the cultivation practice was found identical to Sukla Nagar, i.e., both jhuming at upland hill slope and WRC were being practiced. Total area under cultivation is about 1.9 ha. The village, being small and remotely located, the common properties are not available except for the burial ground. The population in the village belongs to the Idu - Mishmi tribes.



Fig. 5.2 Pictorial view of Eprali village

3. Peely

The village is Located at the right bank of the River Ithun and the elevation for the same being nearly 540.19 m above the mean sea level. The survey of the households revealed that seven families of Idu - Mishmi tribes are the residents of this village. There villagers avail the good and favourable condition of river bank for Rabi cultivation only. Besides, all these families are doing wet rice cultivation in the river beds and jhuming at the upland hill slopes with an average area of 1 ha per family. Total area being covered under cultivation is about 7.2 ha. The estimated plinth area of the houses is 80 sq feet to 240 sq feet. The residential houses are made up of locally available Wood and bamboo. There was the availability of one community centre and a burial ground in the village.



Fig. 5.3: Pictorial view of Peely village

4. New Anaya

The village is Located at the right bank of the River Ithun and the elevation of the same is 557.91 m above the mean sea level. The survey of the households revealed that Thirty six (36) families of Idu - Mishmi tribes are the residents of this village. The village can be cut out of into two parts, i.e. one part at lower terraces, elevation of which is in the range of 540 m to 550 m, and the other part at upper terraces where elevation range is between 555 m to 580.0 m. There are 14 houses in the lower terraces that avail the good and favourable condition of riverbank for Rabi cultivation only. Besides, all these families are doing wet rice cultivation in the riverbed and jhuming at the upland hill slopes with on average area of 2 ha per family. Total area under cultivation is nearly 30.5 ha. The estimated plinth area of the houses is 150 sq feet to 270 sq feet. Few residential houses numbering around 12 at this village are of better type, i.e. with wooden plank floor and wall up to stilt level while, the remaining are made up of locally available Wood and bamboo. In terms of common properties the village has its own community centre, middle school, three burial grounds, medical dispensary, veterinary dispensary and a PHED.



Fig. 5.4 Pictorial view of New Anaya village

5. Kano

The location of the village is at the right Bank of the River Ithun. The elevation of the village from the mean sea level is 496.50 m. A total of 7 local tribal families are residing here in huts made up of locally available Wood and bamboo. The houses are stilt types. The estimated plinth area of the houses is 100 sq feet to 300 sq feet. All these local tribes are doing jhum cultivation and wet rice cultivation for their subsistence, however, some of these families are found doing terrace cultivation on the river banks during winter season only. The area goes under water during monsoon months. Total area under cultivation is about 9.2 hectares. As far as the common properties are concerned the village has burial ground and a PHED.



Fig. 5.5 Pictorial view of Kano village

Five villages are falling in the submergence areas of Dibang Multipurpose Project and field study was carried out to have a clear picture of the socio economic status of the 72 nos. of the fully affected families, residing in these 5 villages. The total population of these households is 243. The details are given in the Table 5.4

Table 5.4: Composition of Affected Villages

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Ratio (Per Thousand Males)</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Anaya	36	64	59	922	123
Sukla Nagar	19	33	37	1121	70
Eprali	3	6	4	667	10
Kano	7	13	12	923	25
Peely	7	7	8	1143	15
Total	72	123	120	-	243

According to the table 5.4 it was seen that among all the five villages the highest population is in New Anaya village followed by Sukla Nagar, Kano, Peely and Eprali, respectively. The female to male ratio was moreover

uniform in the region except for the Eprali village where it was highly varying. This may be attributed to the lower population within the village.

5.5.2 Occupational Profile

It was observed that most of the people of the affected villages are primarily engaged in agriculture and horticulture. The occupational profile of the surveyed villages is given in Table 5.5

Table 5.5: Occupational profile of the project affected population

S. No.	Category	Total	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	14	5.76
2.	Agriculture & Forestry	184	75.72
3.	Forestry	8	3.29
4.	Services	17	7.00
5.	Business	20	8.23

Table 5.6: Estimated Area of Span for the Affected Village

Villages	Estimated area of village (in ha)
New Anaya	319
Suklanagar	285
Eprali	38
Kano	110
Peely	116
Total	868

Table 5.7: Estimated Average Range of Homestead Area for the Affected Village

Villages	Estimated Range of Housing (sq. feet)	
	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
New Anaya	150.00	270.00
Sukla Nagar	120.00	240.00
Eprali	150.00	180.00
Kano	100.00	300.00

Peely	80.00	240.00
Overall Average	120.00	246.00

The total area under agriculture in the affected area is 70.8 ha. The village wise agricultural land holding is given in Table 5.8

Table 5.8: Estimated Average Area under Agriculture (In Ha)

<u>Villages</u>	<u>PAF</u>	<u>Villages</u>
New Anaya	0.85	30.5
Suklanagar	1.16	22.0
Eprali	0.63	1.9
Kano	1.31	9.2
Peely	1.03	7.2
Overall Average	1.00	70.8

Table 5.9: Household Information and the Average Family Size for the PAFs

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Average Family Size</u>
New Anaya	36	3.42
Sukla Nagar	19	3.68
Eprali	3	3.33
Kano	7	3.57
Peely	7	2.14
Total	72	3.42

5.5.3 Infrastructure availability

5.5.3.1 Transportation

The availability of the transportation facilities is restricted to road transport only due to the mountainous terrain and that also is not much effective since there is the problem of landslides on the road passing through the affected villages. In general, the Pucca road passes through all the villages except for the Eprali

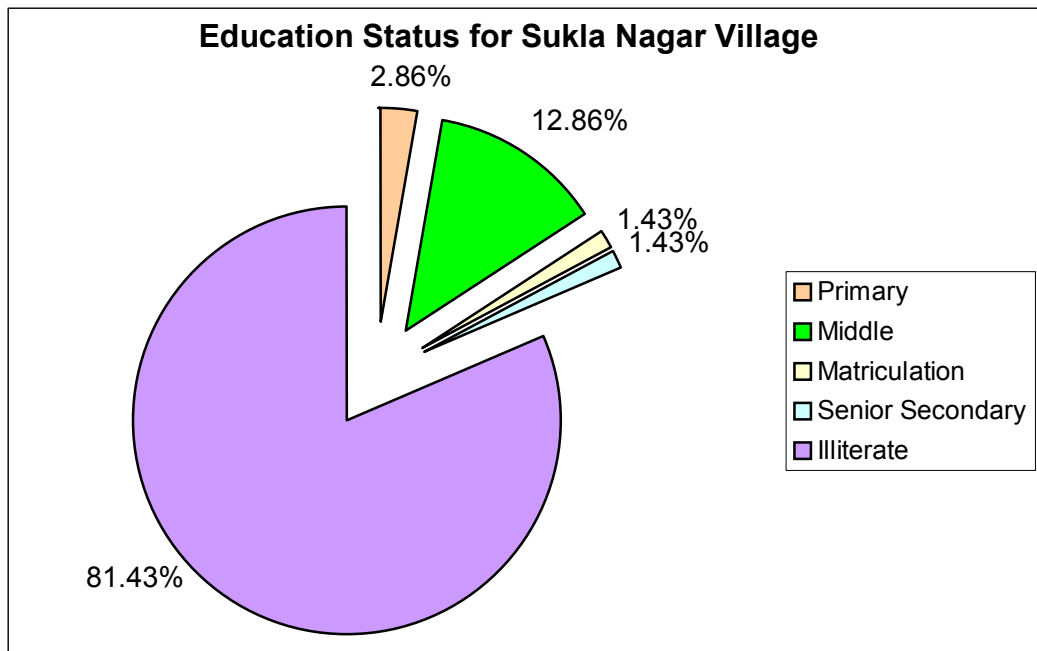
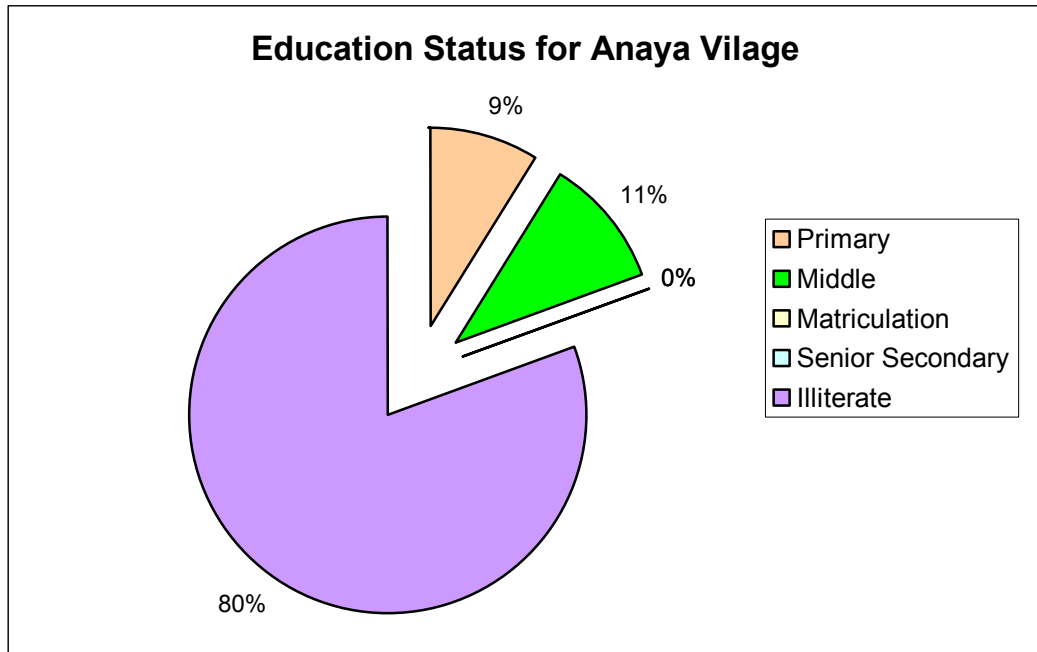
village where the local population primarily use the rope bridge to move across the river from the Pucca road. The network of the village roads is well established within the villages except for Kano village where three houses are located on the hill side

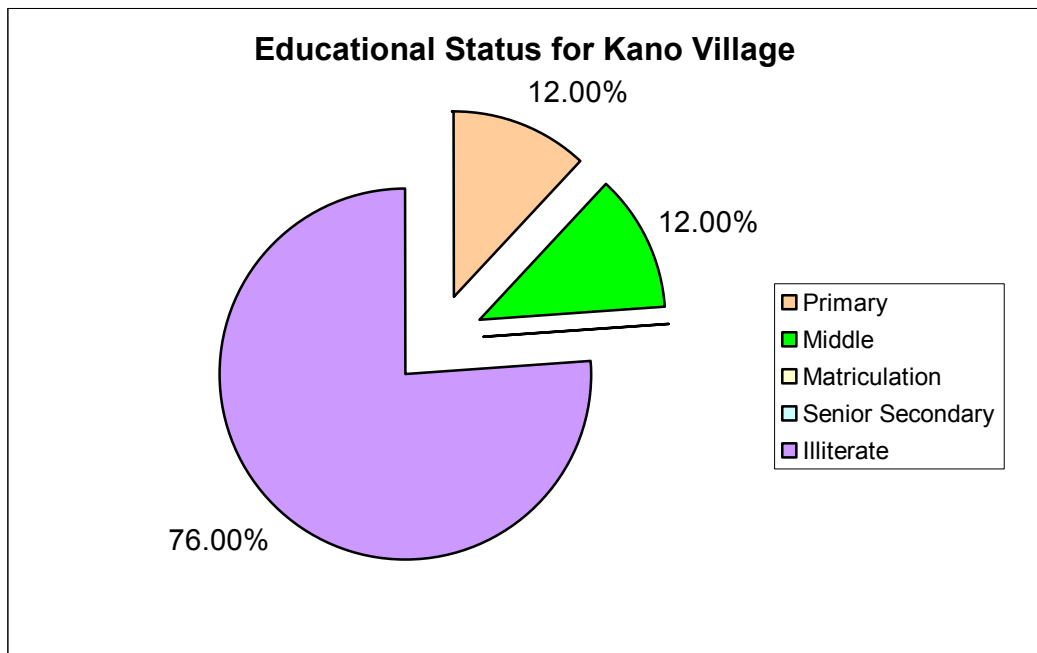
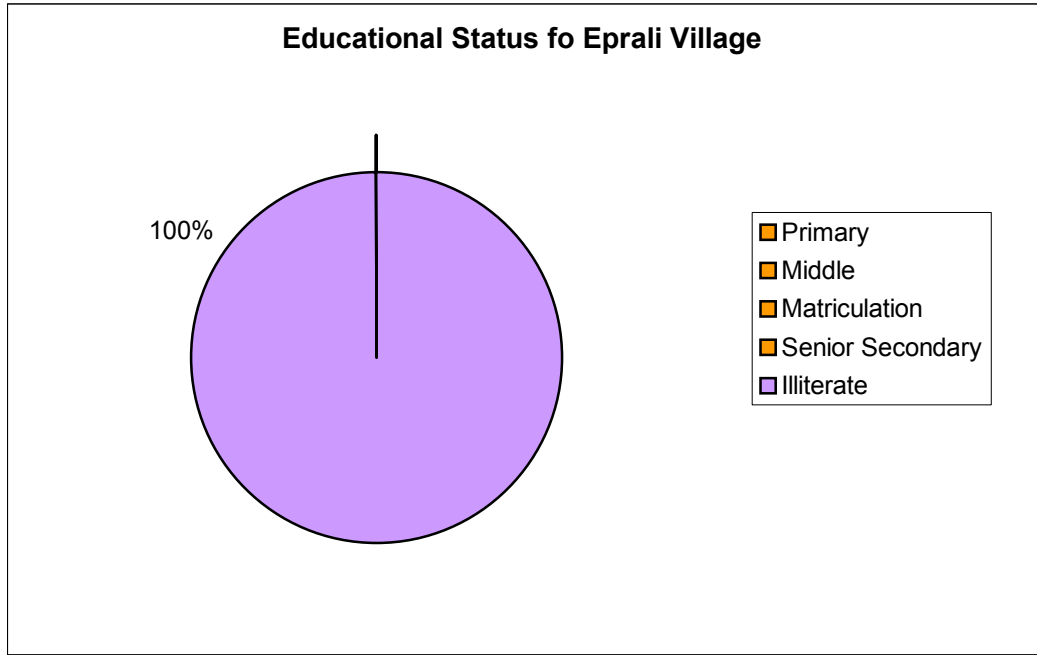
5.5.3.2 Educational facilities

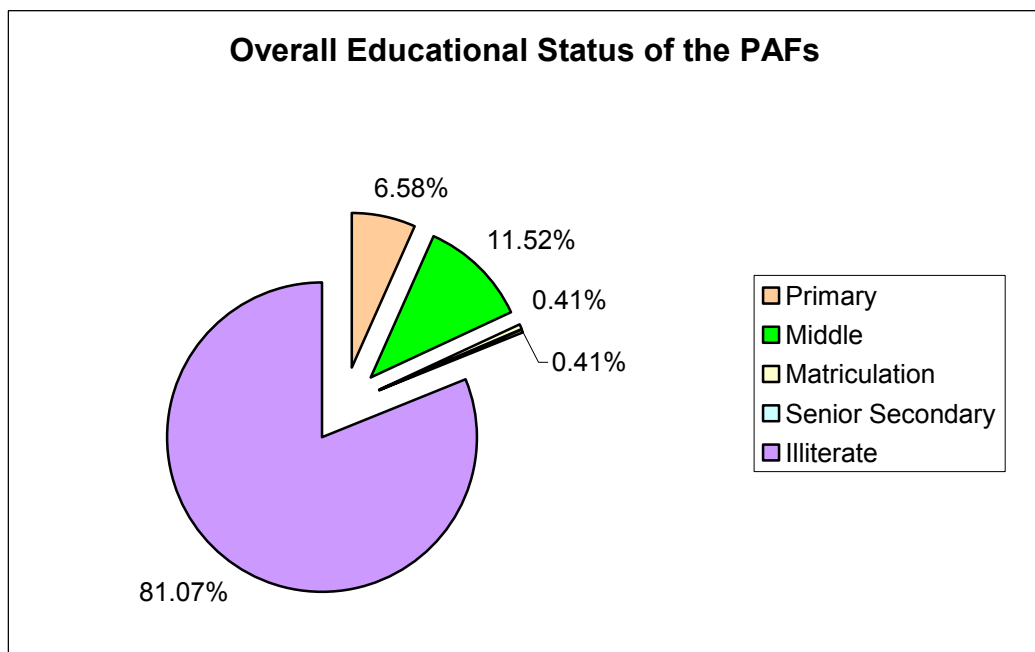
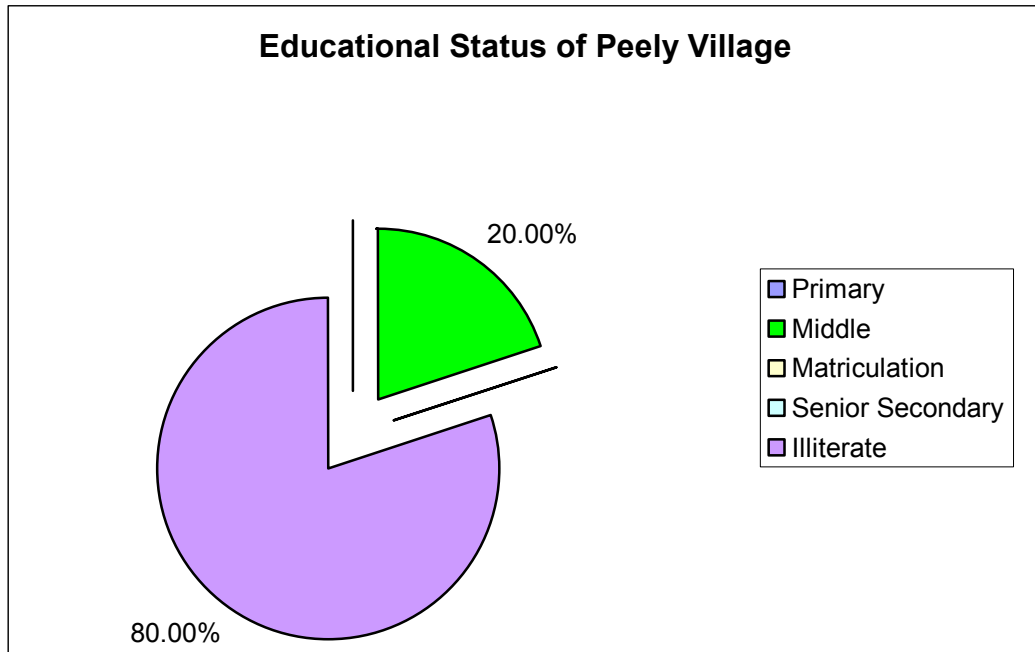
As revealed from table 5.10, during the survey it was found that the overall literacy rate of the affected villages was 23.4 %. The highest literacy rate 31.6 % amongst all the affected villages was found in tvillage Kano. The overall infrastructure facility in the affected villages for education is very poor.

Table 5.10: Level of Literacy in the affected villages

Villages	Primary	Middle	Matric	Senior Sec.	Literates	Percentage	Total
New							
Anaya	11	13	0	0	24	24.2	123
Sukla							
Nagar	2	9	1	1	13	22.8	70
Eprali	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	10
Kano	3	3	0	0	6	31.6	25
Peely	0	3	0	0	3	25.0	15
Total	16	28	1	1	46	23.4	243







5.5.4 Live Stock Details

In the affected villages the livestock details have been surveyed and are presented in Table 5.11. The livestock, which are predominant in the affected village, are Mithun, Pigs and Poultry. There are 202 nos. of Mithun, 189 nos. of Pigs and 348 nos. of Poultry Birds covering all the affected villages. The village people are keeping the livestock mainly for the consumption use.

Table 5.11: Livestock Details of the Affected Population

<u>Village Name</u>	<u>Mithun</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Poultry Birds</u>
New Anaya	107	92	214
Sukla Nagar	40	51	60
Eprali	8	7	19
Kano	25	19	30
Peely	22	20	25
Total	202	189	348

5.5.5 Drinking Water Source

The people of the affected villages generally used the Water being supplied from PHED. In case of the villages Peely and Eprali the local population primarily depends on river and streams through appropriate arrangements by utilizing bamboos for siphoning streams for drinking water.

5.5.6 Infrastructural Facilities Available in the Affected Villages or nearby Villages or in District

Infrastructural facilities are presented in Tables 5.12 to 5.14

Table 5.12: Educational facilities

Education	Place	Distance (from Anaya) in km
Nursery School		
Primary School		
Secondary School	Anaya	0
Sr. Secondary School	Anini	142
Degree College	Tezu	250
P.G College	Itanagar	600

Table 5.13: Medical facilities

Medical facilities	Place	Distance (from Anaya) in km
District Hospital	Anini	142
PHC	Anaya	0
Med. Dispensary	1 (Anaya)	0
Vet. Dispensary	1 (Anaya)	0
PHED	1 (Anaya)	0

Table 5.14: Transport and communication facilities

Transport & Communication	Place	Distance (from Anaya) in km
Post Office	Aarzo	22
Telegraph	Aarzo	22
Telephone	Aarzo	22
Bus Stop	Anaya	On request

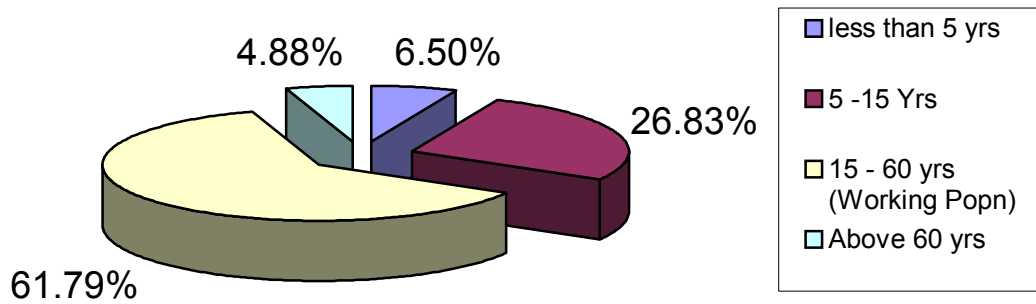
5.5.7 Patterns of population growth and working population

The age group composition of the villages indicate that there is very good chance for strategies to be developed for provision of vocational education to the affected population and the adaptation also would be high due to high percentage of working population in the villages (Table 5.15)

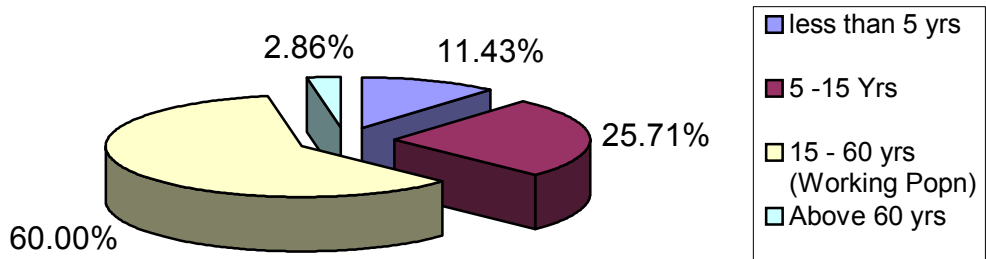
Table 5.15: Pattern of Population in the Project Affected Villages

Village name	<5 yrs	5 -15 Yrs	15 - 60 yrs (Working Population)	>60 yrs	Percentage of working population to total population
Anaya	8	33	76	6	61.79
Sukla Nagar	8	18	42	2	60.00
Eprali	0	4	4	2	40.00
Kano	0	7	14	4	56.00
Peely	1	2	11	1	73.33
Total	17	64	147	15	60.49

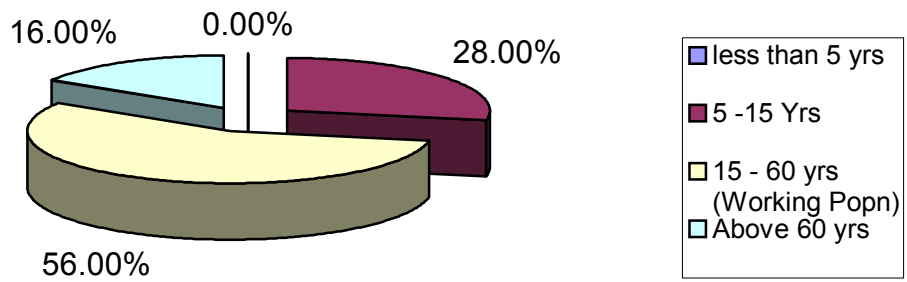
Age Categorization for Anaya village



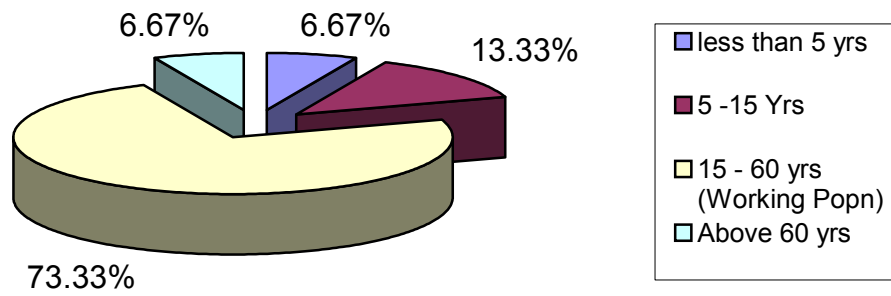
Age Categorization for Sukla Nagar

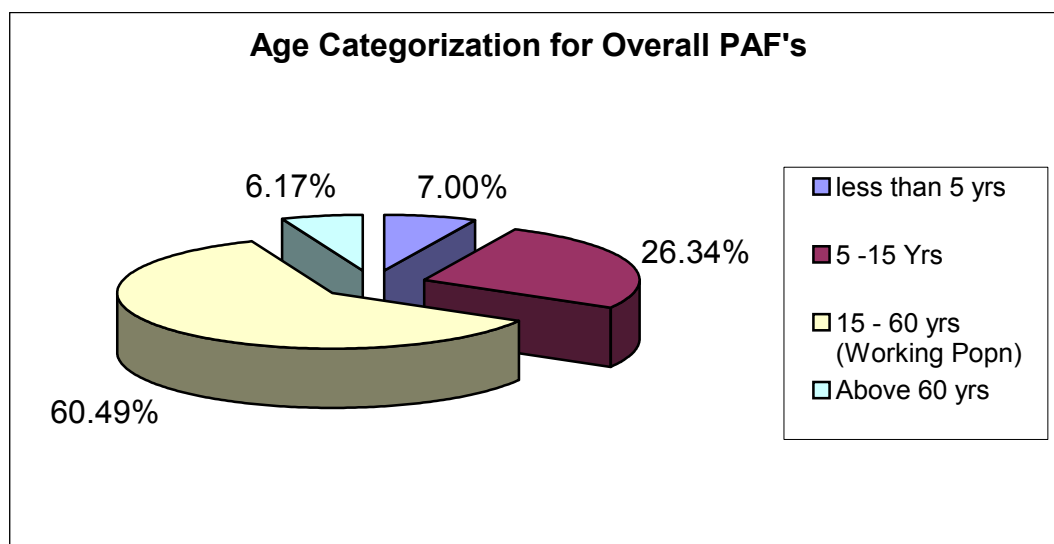


Age categorization for Kano village



Age Categorization for Peely village





5.6 ETHNOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The ethnographic details of the people living in the project area have been collected through a systematic anthropological approach. The approach involved in depth interviews with the people (mainly elders), group discussions and participant observation (which includes observing the way they live, eat, cook etc.). As tribal groups mainly inhabit the proposed area of the project, it is essential to understand the way of their life and their values and philosophy of life to ensure that the impact of the project do not result in a 'cultural shock' for them.

Almost all of the population directly going to be affected by the project is of Idu Mishimi Tribes. The traditions and cultures of this tribe are discussed in the following paragraphs:

The **IDU-MISHMI** is a major sub-tribe of Mishmi group. Their brethren tribes are namely the DIGARU-MISHMI (TARAONS) and the MIJU-MISHMI (KAMANS). They inhabit the Lohit district, Dibang Valley district and Lower Dibang Valley district. They are of mongoloid stock and speak the Tibeto-Burman language.

The Idu Mishmi is one of the two major tribes of the district. The Idu Mishmis can be distinctively identified among other tribal groups of Arunachal Pradesh

by their typical hairstyle, distinctive costumes and artistic patterns embedded on their clothes.

People of sober nature, they still maintain deep-rooted aesthetic values in their day-to-day life with great pride and honour. All pervading goddess Nani-Intaya is the sole creator of the universe for the Idus. The Idus have their distinct dialect, which falls under the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. Traditionally, Idus believe in animism. They worship several benevolent and malevolent spirits. Nani-Intaya and Masello Zino are worshipped as creators of mankind and universe as a whole.



Mythological characters like SINE-RU a first IGU (Idu Priest) still holds high place and reverence in the minds of the people. The prints of his palm on the huge rocks at Athu Popu near Keyala Pass in Dibang Valley district on China border, is supreme and holy shrine.

The major festivals of the Idus are 'Reh' and 'Ke-meh-ha'. Reh festival is held during the month of February. It is an occasion for people to relax, enjoy, dance, eat and drink. The Idus are expert craftsman. The Idu women, in particular, are very good weavers. Their great aesthetic sense is well reflected in the exquisite designs created on the clothes produced on handlooms. The Idu men are well apt in making beautiful basketry items of bamboo and cane.



Well-developed civilization dated back in the pages of history can be found in the region. Remnants of 10th Century AD found at Bhismaknagar, Chidu & Chimari villages in the lower belt of the district prove that the Idus coexisted with great harmony with the people of plains and adjoining states.

Migration: Apparently the Idu-Mishmis migrated towards the south to present habitat from Tibet through Dibang and Lohit Valleys. Some of the prominent migration points from the Tibet indicated by the ancestors are – (i) ANDIKU - the direction towards North-Pole Star, (ii) ASE-ALE - the course of Lohit river and, (iii) INNI LON PON - the region where the first rays of the sun falls. There are about seventy-six clans. Some clan counts their genealogy up-to about twenty-eight generations

Birth Ceremony: Idus believe that to have pregnancy is a great blessing of the Divine mother “INNI MASELO ZINU AYA” or Sun Goddess. After pregnancy is noticed, two cocks are tamed as sacrificial bird to offer their blood to beneficent and maleficent spirits at the time of birth ceremony for the welfare of newborn. During pregnancy the couple follow some taboos. They should not utter any abnormal outcries of birds and animals or imitate the activities of handicap persons, or kill snakes, or offer any kind of articles for burial in the grave, since the exercise of above activities is supposed to lead to deformation of the child at the time of delivery. Food and rice beer is stocked before three to two months ahead for consumption during taboo days. On delivery of the child, the father puts a bunch of shrubs at the entrance gate of the house and goes to jungle to collect the elephant grass EPONTON and RONTHEPA, a creeper of thorn species. He places them over the entrance of

the room for protection of evil spirit and for welfare of the child. A well versed in hymn and experienced priest is invited to perform A-TA-YE- a ritual ceremony. He propitiates the INNI MASELO and other beneficent and maleficent spirits of parent and grant-father and mother of the child and appeases them with the blood of sacred cock and water adulterated with rice beer. The members present on the occasion are entertained with food and drink and they abstain from doing hard work for one night. The name of child is decided within five days. Main taboo remains for six to nine days. The parent including members of the house should not do any hard work like cutting with axe, digging of earth, killing of wild animals, touching of poison or irritating objects. Purification of taboo called ANGI ATHON NU is held again one day within the period in between six to nine days with the help of priest. Ritual ceremony is performed as that of A-TA-YE. On this day food and drink are prepared on large scale for entertaining the invitees.

Marriage Ceremony: The Idu-Mishmi society is patriarchal and patrilineal. The property is inherited by the son from the father. The Idu-Mishmis used to practice polygamy, but incestuous marriage is prohibited. Marriage is through elopement and abduction but the most preferable one is by negotiation or arranged marriage.



The younger or elder brother can marry the widow of his deceased brother. A man may marry his step-mother (other than his mother's sister) after the death of his father. If the step-mother refuses to remarry, she or her parent or guardian has to pay back the bride price. To marry a girl it involves a huge expenditure in cash and kind for the bride price.

Construction of House: An Idu-Mishmi house is a long one like a bus, rectangular size raised above two feet from the ground and supported on wooden posts usually accommodates a joint family. Bamboo, cane, wood and leaves of toku and straws are used for construction.



The front is an extension of roof with ground floor to keep the domesticated animal and next to it is a small veranda/corridor made of bamboo or plank for stepping up from the ladder to enter into house. A house may have a number of rooms with partitioned as per strength of the family members. There is a straight corridor/passage. Each room has a hearth and is used for both cooking and sleeping. The serial allocation of room consists of male room, which is called AGRAH. There may be passages in between two rooms for latrine and husking of paddy. Each room has one window towards the poultry yard and pigsty under the house.

Cultivation and Food Habits: The Idu-Mishmi practice both terrace and wet rice cultivation. Rice, Maize and Millet are the staple food of the Idu–Mishmis. Sweet potato and different kinds of Arum and vegetable are the usual crops. Their main meal is taken twice a day. They are fond of fish and meat. They preserve food by smoking and drying over the fireplace. The home brewed rice beer (YU) is quite popular.

Education: Modern education had a late start among the Idu Mishmis as they didn't have early contact with the British colonizers. But educational institutions and literacy have multiplied rapidly since independence.

Economy: Idus are expert in handicraft and weaving. The man makes basketry items out of cane, bamboo for household. The women weave cloth with different design on both ETONWE (coat) & THUNWE (shirt). Many Idus purchase tractors and other machinery equipments for cultivation of cash crops like ginger, mustard seed and other cultivation of fruits (orange, pineapple, pears etc.), tea, paddy etc.

Many literate men and women have joined government jobs, while others also undertake contract/supply works in various departments for earning their livelihood.

Death Ceremony: To die at the old age is treated as normal death but if it is accidental or premature, past acts of the deceased are supposed to have indirect effect. When a person is dead the entire village undergoes taboo for five days. During period of taboo, one does not undertake any new construction work, agricultural activities.

Table 5.16: Details of Fully Affected Families

NEW ANAYA

S. No.	Head of the family	Other family members	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Educational status	Land area to be affected (ha)	Cultivation area to be affected (ha)
1	Rema Mimi		Female	24	Unmarried	Middle	8	0.6
2	Lodre Umpe		Male	32	Married	Illiterate	20	1.5
		Sikete Mili	Female	26	Married	Primary		
		Sutumme Umpe	Male	70	Married	Illiterate		
		Suchi Michi	Male	7	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Barenda Umpe	Female	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Merinda Umpe	Female	4	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Siko Umpe	Male	3	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Atoma Umpe	Female	1	Unmarried	Illiterate		
3	Timiya Meto		Female	36	Married	Illiterate	5	0.5
		Enjumi Mimi	Male	13	Unmarried	Illiterate		
4	Ekepe Mimi		Male	55	Married	Illiterate	12	1
		Enopi Mimi	Female	45	Married	Illiterate		
		Metaso Mimi	Male	40	Unmarried	Primary		
		Thokoso Mimi	Female	23	Unmarried	Middle		
		Lebaso Mimi	Male	13	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Deju Mimi	Male	10	Unmarried	Illiterate		
5	Gora Mimi		Male	32	Married	Middle	7	0.8
6	Simbu Mimi		Male	32	Married	Middle	5	0.8
		Khapra Mimi.	Female	24	Married	Illiterate		
7	LokhoMimi		Male	39	Married	Primary	10	0.5
		Umci Mimi	Male	36	Married	Illiterate		

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		Hoja Mimi	Male	11	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Siyu Mimi	Male	7	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Sinta Mimi	Female	9	Unmarried	Illiterate		
8	Gomi Mimi	Male	38	Married	Primary	10	1.2	
		Bhesa Menjo	Female	30	Married	Illiterate		
9	Chimda Mimi	Male	30	Unmarried	Illiterate	7	0.8	
		Dimely Mimi	Female	60	Married	Illiterate		
10	Jonno Mimi	Male	32	Unmarried	Primary	7	1	
		Miti Mimi	Female	52	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Mresi Mimi	Female	28	Unmarried	Illiterate		
11	Memjushu Mimi	Male	40	Married	Illiterate	10	1	
		Andra Mega	Female	30	Married	Illiterate		
		Yene Miha	Female	70	Married	Illiterate		
		Robi Mimi	Male	13	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Basanti Mimi	Female	16	Unmarried	Illiterate		
12	Juruto Mimi	Female	40	Unmarried	Illiterate	7	0.5	
13	Ipi Meto	Male	36	Married	Primary	5	0.5	
		Jita Umpe	Female	28	Married	Primary		
14	Tboso Mimi	Male	36	Married	Illiterate	8	1	
		Singari Meto	Female	30	Married	Illiterate		
15	Ngamane Mimi	Male	36	Married	Illiterate	8	0.5	
		Mitaly Deori	Female	28	Married	Illiterate		
16	Meto Mimi	Male	40	Married	Middle	10	1.5	
		Incho Keche	Female	31	Married	Illiterate		
		Ebanga Mimi	Male	8	Unmarried	Illiterate		
17	Ngana Umpe	Female	30	Unmarried	Illiterate	7	0.5	
		Athoko Mimi	Male	14	Unmarried	Primary		
18	Mosho Meto	Male	39	Married	Illiterate	12	1.2	
		Doloya Menjo	Female	35	Married	Illiterate		
		Wed Ion Meto	Female	10	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Throko Meto.	Male	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
19	Angjete Meto	Male	52	Married	Illiterate	8	0.8	

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20	Nogo Mimi	Mosura Elapra	Female	42	Married	Illiterate			
			Male	60	Married	Illiterate	10		1
		Wutako Mimi	Female	40	Married	Illiterate			
		Thago Mimi	Male	20	Unmarried	Middle			
		Ah Hechi Mimi	Female	16	Unmarried	Illiterate			
		Dokha Mimi	Male	10	Unmarried	Illiterate			
21	Sisly Umpe		Female	38	Unmarried	Illiterate	6		0.5
		Achily Mimi	Female	9	Unmarried	Illiterate			
22	Kamani Mimi		Male	42	Married	Illiterate	8		1
		Lanu Meto	Female	28	Married	Primary			
		Anjaly Mimi	Female	12	Unmarried	Illiterate			
		Sotai Mimi	Male	6	Unmarried	Illiterate			
		Sandi Mimi	Male	8	Unmarried	Illiterate			
23	Kokai Mimi		Male	43	Married	Illiterate	12		1.2
		Mekota Mega	Female	36	Married	Illiterate			
		Wuita Mimi	Female	38	Married	Illiterate			
		Renpe Mimi	Male	11	Unmarried	Illiterate			
		Ajuda Mimi	Male	4	Unmarried	Illiterate			
24	Paba Mimi		Male	56	Married	Illiterate	10		0.6
		Mohata Meto	Female	36	Married	Illiterate			
		Sikho Mimi	Male	25	Unmarried	Middle			
		Rejare Mimi	Female	28	Unmarried	Illiterate			
25	Yikome Mimi		Male	46	Married	Illiterate	15		1
		Mena Mimi	Female	37	Married	Illiterate			
		Araly Mimi	Female	13	Unmarried	Illiterate			
		Mehchi Mimi	Female	19	Unmarried	Primary			
		Gekho Mimi	Male	6	Unmarried	Illiterate			
		Nami Mimi	Female	8	Unmarried	Illiterate			
26	Ekoly Mimi		Female	42	Unmarried	Illiterate	8		0.5
27	Gepa Mimi		Male	52	Married	Illiterate	7		0.5
		Akeya Mimi	Female	43	Married	Illiterate			
		Motto Mimi	Female	13	Unmarried	Illiterate			

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28	Simu Mimi		Female	38	Married	Illiterate	10	1
	Toroku Mimi		Male	18	Unmarried	Middle		
	Kochibro Mimi		Male	15	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Jimi Mimi		Male	3	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Numne Mimi		Male	10	Unmarried	Illiterate		
29	Dolai Mimi		Male	42	Unmarried	Illiterate	8	1.2
	Wunda Mimi		Male	38	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Athulo Mimi		Male	22	Unmarried	Middle		
	Reku Mimi		Male	19	Unmarried	Illiterate		
30	Kecheho Michi		Male	39	Married	Illiterate	10	0.5
	Ropiva Mikhu		Female	26	Married	Middle		
	Ebaly Michi		Female	9	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Eponme Michi		Female	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Lako Michi		Male	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
31	Mikhita Umpe		Male	40	Married	Illiterate	12	0.8
	Ranova Mili		Female	35	Married	Illiterate		
	Enaly Umpe		Female	8	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Akonago Umpe		Male	3	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Jinaly Umpe		Female	2	Unmarried	Illiterate		
32	Mingo Umpe		Male	55	Married	Illiterate	12	1.5
	Mena Meto		Female	40	Married	Illiterate		
	Eke Umpe		Male	25	Unmarried	Middle		
	Enow Umpe		Male	20	Unmarried	Middle		
	Sokha Umpe		Male	30	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Baze Umpe		Male	11	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Sapisi Umpe		Male	9	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Rune Umpe		Male	4	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Salinda Umpe		Female	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Simily Umpe		Female	14	Unmarried	Primary		
33	Jebne Mimi		Female	60	Unmarried	Illiterate	10	0.5
34	Aliw Mimi		Male	40	Married	Illiterate	15	1

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		Kadily Mimi	Female	38	Married	Illiterate		
		Ropiya Mimi	Female	38	Married	Illiterate		
		Liko Mimi	Male	26	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Rami Mimi	Female	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
35	Nisha Mimi		Female	21	Unmarried	Middle		0.5
36	Kaisi Mimi		Female	40	Unmarried	Illiterate		1
Total							319	30.5

SUKLA NAGAR

S. No.	Head of the family	Other family members	Gender	Age	Marital status	Educational Status	Land area to be affected (ha)	Cultivation area to be affected (ha)
1	Jitume Umpe		Male	65	Married	Illiterate	18	3
		Barns Mito	Female	55	Married	Illiterate		
2	Kenari Umpe		Male	26	Married	Middle	15	
		Komiya Mimi	Female	20	Married	Illiterate		
3	Knchi Mimi		Female	45	Married	Illiterate	15	1
4	Loko Umpe		Male	35	Married	Illiterate	20	3
		Kolo Mega	Female	24	Married	Primary		
		Aresi Umpe	Female	36	Married	Illiterate		
		Andabso Umpe	Male	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Epli Umpe	Female	16	Unmarried	Sr. Secondary		
		Babu Umpe	Male	15	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Robina Umpe	Female	13	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Modenhi Umpe	Female	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Hindu Umpe	Male	14	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Lonlo Umpe	Female	2	Unmarried	Illiterate		
5	Draku Mili		Male	40	Married	Illiterate	15	2

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		Mamila Elapra	Female	36	Married	Illiterate		
		Reha Mili	Female	4	Unmarried	Illiterate		
6	Mekesi Mili		Female	36	Unmarried	Illiterate	12	1
		Damka Miso	Male	10	Unmarried	Illiterate		
7	Ngaha Mili		Male	52	Married	Illiterate	15	
		Baje Michi	Female	43	Married	Illiterate		
		Enako Mili	Female	22	Unmarried	Primary		3
		Eroho Mili	Male	18	Unmarried	Middle		
		Enoom Mili	Male	10	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Ela Mili	Male	8	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Laya Mili	Female	9	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Kali Mili	Male	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
8	Tome Umpe		Male	35	Married	Illiterate	12	
		Amuly Mimi	Female	28	Married	Illiterate		2
		Enundo Umpe	Male	7	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Wehko Umpe	Male	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
9	Midreko Mega		Male	36	Married	Middle	13	2
		Komai Mili	Female	29	Married	Illiterate		
		Rajeh Mega	Male	12	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Akhope Mega	Male	10	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Thimi Mega	Female	3	Unmarried	Illiterate		
10	Anje Mega		Male	48	Married	Illiterate	8	2
		Reena Mega	Female	35	Married	Illiterate		
11	Minju Umpe		Male	30	Married	Matric	9	1
12	Thako Umpe		Male	28	Married	Middle	16	1
		Java Mili	Female	24	Married	Middle		
		Kasmi Umpe	Male	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Pehlo Umpe	Female	4	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Eya Umpe	Male	2	Unmarried	Illiterate		
13	Lehpe Mega		Female	26	Unmarried	Illiterate	12	2
		Thuho Mega	Male	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Reesa Mega	Female	3	Unmarried	Illiterate		

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14	Ngate Mili		Male	34	Married	Illiterate	15	
	Emech Mili		Female	25	Married	Illiterate		2
	Ireh Mili		Female	23	Married	Illiterate		
	Nehli Mili		Female	14	Unmarried	Middle		
	Hari Mili		Female	10	Unmarried	Illiterate		
15	Shilape Miche		Male	38	Married	Illiterate	20	2
	Kome Meto		Female	34	Married	Illiterate		
	Penda Mega		Female	60	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Jchi Michi		Male	8	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Eloka Michi		Female	4	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Eli Michi		Female	1	Unmarried	Illiterate		
16	Jaho Mega		Male	35	Married	Middle	17	
	Panja Mega		Female	30	Married	Illiterate		1
	Emchli Elapra		Female	56	Unmarried	Illiterate		
17	Kamily Mimi		Female	24	Married	Illiterate	15	1
	Punshi Mimi		Female	18	Unmarried	Illiterate		
18	Chekata Umpe		Male	35	Married	Illiterate	20	1
	Chepch Dele		Female	30	Married	Illiterate		
	Dehta Umpe		Male	18	Unmarried	Middle		
	Siga Umpe.		Male	16	Unmarried	Middle		
19	Jeteme Mili		Male	35	Married	Illiterate	18	2
	Ena Umpe		Female	26	Married	Illiterate		
Total							285	22

EPRALI

S. No.	Head of the family	Other family members	Gender	Age	Marital status	Educational status	Land area to be affected (ha)	Cultivation area to be affected (ha)
1	Pratane Elapra		Male	70	Unmarried	Illiterate	8	0.4
2	Repa Elapra		Male	20	Married	Illiterate	15	

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		Joona Kechi	Female	45	Married	Illiterate		1
		Soja Elapra	Male	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Mrame Elapra	Female	8	Unmarried	Illiterate		
3	Dutto Elapra		Male	45	Married	Illiterate	15	
		Milo Elapra	Female	40	Married	Illiterate		0.5
		Singre Elapra	Male	80	Married	Illiterate		
		Reta Elapra	Female	15	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Doma Elapra	Male	9	Unmarried	Illiterate		
Total							38	1.9

KANO

S. No.	Head of the family	Other family members	Gender	Age	Marital status	Educational status	Land area to be affected (ha)	Cultivation area to be affected (ha)
1	Brongo Mimi		Male	54	Married	Illiterate	20	1.5
		Wesi Umpe	Female	38	Married	Illiterate		
		Enusi Mimi	Female	15	Unmarried	Middle		
		Basu Mimi	Male	10	Unmarried	Primary		
		Johi Mimi	Female	9	Unmarried	Primary		
		Emme Mimi	Male	6	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Limi Mimi	Female	65	Unmarried	Illiterate		
2	Juwti Umpe		Male	60	Married	Illiterate	15	0.4
		Suwtro umpe	Male	50	Unmarried	Illiterate		
3	Mehre Mimi		Male	30	Married	Illiterate	15	
		Esapi Umbrey	Female	28	Married	Illiterate		1
		Ashily Melo	Female	64	Married	Illiterate		
		Metalo Mimi	Male	7	Unmarried	Illiterate		
4	Jana Mimi		Male	33	Married	Illiterate	13	2

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		Esode Misanya	Female	26	Married	Illiterate		
5	Choke umpe		Male	51	Married	Illiterate	17	2
		Solyme Mili	Female	40	Married	Illiterate		
		Rju Umpe	Male	20	Unmarried	Middle		
		Ezu Umpe	Male	9	Unmarried	Primary		
		Ajily Umpe	Female	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
6	Pamila Mendo		Female	48	Unmarried	Illiterate	12	0.8
		Minaly Mimi	Female	13	Unmarried	Illiterate		
7	Miyasa Umpe		Male	70	Married	Illiterate	18	1.5
		Tuly Mimi	Female	50	Married	Illiterate		
		Minjoo Umpee	Male	30	Unmarried	Middle		
Total							110	9.2

Peely

S. No.	Head of the family	Other family members	Gender	Age	Marital status	Educational status	Land area to be affected (ha)	Cultivation area to be affected (ha)
1	Jowpa Dele		Female	34	Married	Illiterate	15	0.5
		Throko Meto	Male	4	Married	Illiterate		
		Loudohn Meto	Female	8	Married	Illiterate		
2	Dicchu Mega		Male	60	Married	Illiterate	13	0.5
		Wehney Linggi	Female	46	Married	Illiterate		
3	Meerey Mega		Male	35	Married	Illiterate	15	0.7
		Ejkena Mega	Female	30	Married	Illiterate		
4	Amuta Mega		Male	35	Married	Illiterate	22	1
		Uhsy Mega	Female	30	Married	Illiterate		
5	Leeko Dele		Male	32	Married	Middle	25	1.5
		Komi Linggi	Female	30	Married	Middle		

	Asenga Dele	Male	5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
6	Gote Mimi	Male	34	Married	Illiterate	11	2
	Meename Mimi	Female	30	Married	Illiterate		
7	Anni Dele	Female	25	Married	Middle	15	1
Total						116	7.2

Table 5.17: Details of Partially Affected Families

Partially affected families

S. No.	Head of the family	Other family members	Gender	Age	Marital status	Educational status	Land area to be affected (ha)	Cultivation area to be affected (ha)
1	Lipoge Linggi	Rena Miuli	Male	38	Married	Graduate	25	Nil
		Lincon Linggi	Female	26	Married	Middle		
		Abasi Linggi	Male	3.5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
			Female	2	Unmarried	Illiterate		
2	Tempo Mito		Male	36	Married	Sr. Secondary	20	Nil
		Mizibe Miwu	Female	30	Married	Matric		
		Damsu Melo	Female	65	Married	Illiterate		
		Tazi Mito	Male	10	Unmarried	Primary		
		Sindi Mito	Female	7	Unmarried	Primary		
		Lazi Mito	Male	4	Unmarried	Primary		
		Johi Mito	Male	2.5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
3	Arun Mene		Male	38	Married	Graduate	2	Nil
		Jami Pulu	Female	32	Married	Matric		
		Jiasa Mene	Female	5	Unmarried	Primary		
		Epimi Mene	Female	2.5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
		Boran Mene	Male	22	Unmarried	Post Graduate		

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	Hapi Mene	Male	24	Unmarried	Graduate (Engg.)		
	Dophe Mene	Male	20	Unmarried	Graduate		
4	Aku Linggi	Male	50	Married	Middle	20	Nil
	Banaya Mili	Female	46	Married	Illiterate		
	Menga Linggi	Male	18	Unmarried	Sr. Secondary		
	Emumi Linggi	Female	16	Unmarried	Sr. Secondary		
	Pana Linggi	Male	15	Unmarried	Matric		
	Zinku Linggi	Male	12	Unmarried	Middle		
	Rani Linggi	Female	11	Unmarried	Middle		
	Dume Linggi	Female	9	Unmarried	Primary		
	Khuma Linggi	Male	7	Unmarried	Primary		
5	Kutundu Linggi	Male	34	Married	Graduate	5	Nil
	Kohima Meme	Female	28	Married	Middle		
	Koku Linggi	Male	6	Unmarried	Primary		
	Uku Linggi	Male	4	Unmarried	Primary		
	Mameh Linggi	Female	1.5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Ela Linggi	Male	29	Unmarried	Graduate		
6	Gulai Mihu	Male	40	Married	Primary	22	Nil
	Minu Mihu	Female	32	Married	Illiterate		
	Ashime Mihu	Female	10	Unmarried	Primary		
	Limeh Mihu	Female	8	Unmarried	Primary		
	Abraku Mihu	Male	3	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Kalaku Mihu	Male	4	Unmarried	Illiterate		
	Zeero Mihu	Male	12	Unmarried	Middle		
7	Ananta Meme	Male	33	Married	Graduate	5	Nil
	Simi Mimi	Female	26	Married	Sr. Secondary		
	Asim Mimi	Female	0.5	Unmarried	Illiterate		
8	Yirem Linggi	Male	44	Married	Graduate	21	Nil
	Bamoti Mito	Female	38	Married	Middle		
	Heta Linggi	Male	18	Unmarried	Doing Engg.		
	Esomi Linggi	Male	15	Unmarried	Matric		
	Agedi Linggi	Male	12	Unmarried	Middle		

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	Duti Linggi	Male	10 Unmarried	Primary	
	Wutho Linggi	Female	9 Unmarried	Primary	
9	Budhi Linggi	Male	56 Married	Matric	4 Nil
	Sabitri Linggi	Female	43 Married	Graduate	
10	Yabin Pertin	Male	58 Married	Graduate	23 Nil
11	Jemeta Elapra	Male	70 Married	Illiterate	290 Nil
	Kamari Linggi	Female	65 Married	Illiterate	
12	Joy Elapra	Male	30 Married	Sr. Secondary	20 Nil
13	Bohani Mimi	Male	30 Married	Middle	50 Nil
	Enyoy Mimi	Female	25 Married	Matric	
14	Adule Menjo	Male	46 Married	Illiterate	50 Nil
				Total	557 Nil

Note: In addition to above 557 ha of land that belong to partially affected families about 1080.5 ha of land in the downstream of dam is community land.