

Challenges on Livelihood and Education among Affected Families of Development Aggression and Implementation of Land Use Plan of Municipality of Lingayen

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Abstract – The relocation of families in Sitio Aplaya, Lingayen is the complement of implementers of the land use plan in the municipality of Lingayen. Aside from livelihood assistance, the local government provided a land replacement to these families. The objective of this study is to determine the condition of families before and after the relocation due to implementation of the land use plan. The mixed method and retrospective types of research were used to examine the livelihood and education situation of the affected families. Data revealed that some household heads lose their jobs because of the distance, travel time and expense. Others gave up work to take care of the children. For some families, their children did not go to school anymore. There were also reports of selling of residential lots by the recipient families.

Even decades of the implementation of the land use plan, the affected families are still struggling. The leadership of the local government and the support of financial institutions and civic organizations, the provision of seed capital and a stall in the downtown area to display and sell their products will be helpful. Also, an establishment of cooperative is a good strategy to be recognized by financial and government institutions. The education sector and private institutions should provide the much needed sustainable and effective workshops and trainings on production and on line marketing.

Keywords – land use plan, urban development, development aggression, livelihood, education

INTRODUCTION

There are millions of people globally that are displaced by urban improvements and development projects. The kind of urban development that happens the world over poses challenges to the displaced families. As in the case of Indian families who were displaced five decades ago [1], and the displaced families in Columbia, they still face an uncertain future [2]. In the Philippines, construction of dams like Pantabangan, Casecnan, Pulangi IV and San Roque Dams displaced the indigenous people. Aside from infrastructure projects, the relocation of impoverished families in the Philippines is due to high population density in the urban area and high prices of land costs. Thus, making housing inaccessible to the urban poor [3]. The relocation of families in the Municipality of Lingayen is almost the same as India, Columbia and other indigenous people in the Philippines [4].

Several theories explain the relocation of displaced families. In push-pull concept, relocation of families in the push factor is more on the implementation of government projects. However, government

authorities provided the relocation site as compensation. Compensation model through replacement land was regarded as an appropriate strategy for displaced families [5] just like in the case of Arenal Hydroelectric Project in Costa Rica, Yacyreta Hydroelectric project in Argentina [6]. However, the model is not relevant in the conditions of the Three Gorges Dam in China [7], the authoritarian regime in Sri Lanka [8], and urban development in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia [9]. In the social loss concept, it suggests the losses of the household heads because proximity-based networks provide jobs and other opportunities. There is less opportunity because of the limited interaction of the residents to the outside world [10]. However, the education aspect failed to include in the social loss concept. Relocated households always comprise children, and the authorities should examine the condition of these children. The statements above encourage the researcher to conduct this study. Relocation is more than receiving a piece of land from the government. There is also a need to look into the condition of the children.

This kind of relocation of families in Sitio Aplaya is systematic. The Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of Municipality of Lingayen, Pangasinan in 2000 is the basis of this relocation. Land use plan is designed to make decisions on utilization of public and private lands of a particular area. It provides continuity, protects public investments, supports zoning decisions, and serves as a road for the future of the community regarding economic development [11]. Land use plan usually includes a shelter plan to address housing, land, and basic infrastructure needs of a particular community, as well as an infrastructure plan that concentrates on the transport system and other facilities such as water supply, power, communication, and other infrastructures needed for community development [3]. The Municipality of Lingayen implemented the CLUP in 2000, and two development projects that are responsible for the movement of some households were widening of Torres Street to Governor Street and the identification of risk-prone areas in municipalities of Lingayen [12]. Nowadays, Torres Street near Solis Street accommodates a gasoline station and the largest mall in the locality. Another area where the affected families previously settled is the Maniboc, Lingayen beach. Today, it is a tourist destination and recreational area with several cottages, and landscape.

Sitio Aplaya, Barangay Pangapisan North is the relocation site of the municipality of Lingayen. According to Republic Act No. 7279 otherwise known as Urban Development and Housing Act, relocation site and consultation on eviction shall be provided to urban or rural poor. According to Provincial Housing and Urban Development and Coordinating Office (PHUDCO) staff Ferey Mariam Soriben and the Barangay Pangapisan North secretary, the safety of people is the main reason for the relocation of several households in Sitio Aplaya. Aside from people relocated because of the implementation of the CLUP, Sitio Aplaya is also the current residence of affected families in Barangay Dorongan. The CLUP of the municipality of Lingayen identified the island barangay of Dorongan as high-risk erosion prone area. As several relocations of the family happened in the Municipality of Lingayen two decades ago, the researcher decided to look into the condition of these families especially their livelihood and education.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Since 1999, there were relocations of 150 affected families in Torrest Street near Solis Street and

39 families in Maniboc, Lingayen. This was due to development aggression and implementation of Land Use Plan of Municipality of Lingayen. These families were provided with livelihood training by the Population Office and residential lots in Sitio Aplaya, Barangay Pangapisan North. The rights of each residential lot is amounting to Php15,000 payable in 15 years. This is equivalent to Php50.00 per month. The kind of affordable housing is always a part of the compensation for affected families [13]. The cost of these residential lots is very minimal as compared to the socialized housing units offered by the HUDCC for the low-income poor with units costs below Php225,000 each, and the other is low cost housing with cost per unit above Php225,000 to a maximum of Php2 million [3]. Though relocation site was provided to the affected families, this study is deemed necessary to find out the situation of these families who were relocated two decades ago, especially with their livelihood and education of children.

METHODOLOGY

This study looked into the challenges on livelihood and education of affected families of development aggression and implementation of the CLUP of the Municipality of Lingayen. It also includes their profile sex, age, highest educational attainment and number of children. Before the data gathering, the researcher submitted a letter to the municipal mayor regarding the need to go to Sitio Aplaya and talk to the concerned families about their condition, especially on livelihood and education. The letter tells about the visit to Sitio Aplaya as part of the research about the implementation of the land use plan of Lingayen. After knowing the grant of approval from the municipal mayor, the researcher set a date for the pre-survey visit. The visit allows the researcher to present a letter and get the approval of respondents to get data from them. The pre-survey visit was also set to get information about the availability of the respondents. Afterward, the researcher came up with several dates in December 2016 as actual survey dates.

For this study, the researcher employed the mixed method of research. For quantitative data like the profile of respondents, a simple interview was utilized. As to qualitative data, research tools used are self-made interview guide with open-ended items, documentary analysis, and a key informant interview. Triangulation of data was used to have a deeper understanding of the

situation of affected households. In triangulation, two or more data gathering methods were involved to get data from respondents.

With the use of the unstructured interview guide, the researcher threw questions about the means of livelihood and income of the affected families before and after the relocation and their challenges when it comes to the education of their children. This kind of retrospective data coming from the sources was the hard part for both the researcher and the respondents since the respondents need to take time to remember what had happened 20 years ago. There were times that the setting becomes uneasy and uncomfortable especially on the part of the schooling of their children.

Aside from the interview, the key informant interview and documentary analysis were used to gather qualitative data. Informants like PHUDCO staff Ferey Mariam Soriben and the Barangay Pangapisan North secretary provided information about the economic condition of the affected families. They also mentioned that each family received the Individual Notice of Award or INOA. INOA is a document awarded by the Provincial Government of Pangasinan thru the PHUDCO specifying the entitlements and responsibilities of the recipient over a piece of land turned over by the provincial government. Each recipient was granted a residential lot in Aplaya West Resettlement Project with a lot size of 90 m² were awarded to the recipients. This space is larger compared to the officially prescribed lot size for a marginal housing of 50 m² [3]. For legality, recipients received a document showing the date of their transfer.

Based on the data of PHUDCO, there were 189 affected families due to the implementation of development projects in the municipality from 1999 to 2002. The sample size is 60 percent of the population or 113. Descriptive researches with a large population often used a sample size of 10% to 20% of the target population [14]. For this study, the sample size is more than 20%. The purpose is to get more cases and responses since the ultimate goal of this study is to provide recommendations to the local governmental officials on possible interventions that will benefit the affected households and structural mechanisms for succeeding development projects. Simple random sampling through draw lots was as sampling technique. The profile of respondents, means of livelihood before and after the development aggression, and the average monthly

income of families before and after the development aggression and the implementation of CLUP in the Municipality of Lingayen were presented using frequency and percentage. The answer of respondents in challenges in education are grouped or classified and presented in narrative form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 113 respondents of this study who provided data about their lives in the relocation site in Sitio Aplaya. This part presents the information about the subjects.

**Table 1. Profile of Respondents
n=113**

Profile Variable	f	%
Sex		
Male	20	17.7
Female	93	82.3
Age		
33-40	27	23.9
41-50	43	38.1
51-60	35	31.0
61 and above	8	7.1
Highest educational attainment		
Elementary graduate	21	18.6
High school graduate	76	67.3
College graduate	16	14.2
Number of children		
1-3	61	54.0
4-6	39	34.5
7-9	9	8.0
10-11	4	3.5

Information in the table shows that there were more female than male respondents who are present during the conduct of the study. Data shows that they were young and middle adults, married and completed high school.

Table 2. Means of Livelihood Before and After The Development Aggression

Means of livelihood	Before the development aggression		After the development aggression	
	f	%	f	%

No job	39	34.5	47	41.6
Seasonal work (construction, laundry, manicurist)	22	19.5	20	17.7
Self-employed (store owner, tricycle driver)	39	34.5	35	31.0
Employed	13	11.5	11	9.7
Total	113	100.0	113	100.0

The table above indicates an increase in unemployed individuals after the development aggression and the implementation of the CLUP of Municipality of Lingayen. Other data shows drop in the number of seasonal work, self-employed and employed individuals after the development aggression and the implementation of the CLUP of Municipality of Lingayen. The respondents belong to the working poor who are into construction, beauty care, and public transportation for some income. Members of this class work at unskilled, low-paying, temporary and seasonal jobs [15]. Respondents say that they could not continue to work because of the distance between home and work and inability to do domestic obligations. They lived before in the downtown area where commercial establishments and concentration of residential units are situated. An urban area provides a job whether permanent or seasonal work. Now that they are living in Sitio Aplaya, which is approximately 3 km away from the downtown area, finding work is not that easy as before. However, this distance is acceptable based on a proposed requirement that housing projects should be located within a minimum commuting distance of five kilometers from the place of work or from areas where jobs are available [3].

As to domestic obligations, respondents say that before the relocation their work is walking distance to their home and the school where their children are attending. They can check their children or visit their home. In their present residence, these are impossible to do.

Life is hard on the poor. The persistent stresses brought about by the relocation and other life stressors cause their bodies to wear out faster. Also, people in the lower classes are more likely to smoke, eat a lot of fats, abuse drugs and alcohol, get little or no exercise, and practice unsafe sex [15]. As research revealed that poor people have substantially shorter life expectancies and more illnesses than the rich [16], the local government

through the social welfare office should act on this. Giving up a small land and move kilometers away from the urban district not only deprived these affected families of job opportunities but also the chance to visit the health center located in the downtown area.

The push factor or the development of the municipality of Lingayen leads to mandatory relocation of families to Sitio Aplaya. This factor changes the use of land and at the same time alter the lives of many families because of the systematic local government plan. In urban development, the push factor or decision of authorities drive the movement of people.

Moreover, the situation of affected families in Sitio Aplaya matches with what the impoverishment risks and reconstruction model describes. This model explains the relationship between displacement and impoverishment wherein displaced people who are vulnerable will face an uncertain future. The mandatory movement of people due to urban development poses losses on the part of the affected families. There could be a loss of job, loss of other means of livelihood, and loss of ready market. It can be inferred that affected families in Sitio Aplaya are vulnerable because of their low adjustment to work and dependence on fate. With the systematic move that led to the mandatory relocation of families and coupled with the kind of employment or livelihood of adult members of these families, the schooling of children is also at stake. These children are the most affected in this situation. Because of their vulnerability, they will follow what their parents and the government authorities will say or what the future could offer.

In the case where the local government has a concrete recovery plan, then families might have chances of social and economic adjustment and survival. This recovery plan takes place from the previous residence up to the relocation site. There should be a family orientation about the sudden change in their socio-economic life, a family visit to the relocation site where utilities and market facility are present and at the same time the much needed post-relocation assistance. The post-relocation assistance is more important than the compensation. In the case of families in Sitio Aplaya, the compensation is a residential lot with rights amounting to Php15,000 payable in 15 years. The residential lot provided to the affected families will not work unless the compensation includes a job near the relocation,

livelihood for the spouses and provision of school facilities for the children.

Ideally, relocation site provides decent or habitable facilities in rural areas with farm-to-market roads that serve not only agricultural production but also access to primary services such as health and education. There should a cheap and efficient transport system that the people can use for going to places of work and other areas. People in the community should have access to elementary and high schools, health services, and the market.

Also, there should be skills-based livelihood programs to be provided by the local government that include training, equipment, and initial input capital through credit facilities for the affected families to start a cottage business. Those able men and women of these families should form a cooperative, and eventually register to financial institutions like Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and the national government like the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). The LBP and DOLE recognize women cooperative and farmer’s cooperative. Once application and requirements are sent and approved, these institutions could help and provide them with the necessary financial assistance to start a business venture. As the production, financial and marketing aspect could be the next issue, the local government, the education sector and other institutions related to their product should provide sustainable training and workshops related to production, budgeting, and even online marketing. And the best assistance the local government could contribute to these families after post-production is a small stall or business space in downtown Lingayen to display and sell their products.

And since the relocation happened in 1999, there might be changes in the hobbies or line of interest of adult members of these families. That is why a follow-up study that will include the new training needs assessment is necessary. Since most of the members of these affected families are now grown-ups, there is a need to incorporate in the follow-up study the available information about all the members of the family. The result will be the basis for a comprehensive socio-economic recovery plan. If there is a recovery plan, the compensation model favors the situation in Sitio Aplaya. Though the relocation happened two decades ago, it is never too late to build strong and resilient families in this area. In the plan, assistance in putting up of family-run businesses should be a top priority.

Table 3. Average Monthly Income Of Families Before And After The Development Aggression And The Implementation of CLUP in the Municipality of Lingayen

Average monthly income of respondent families	Before the development aggression		After the development aggression	
	f	%	f	%
Php3,000 and below	105	92.9	101	89.4
Php3,001 to P6,000	5	4.4	7	6.2
Php6,001 to P9,000	0	0.0	3	2.7
Php9,0001 and above	3	2.7	2	1.8
Total	113	100.0	113	100.0

The table above shows a decrease in the number of families with income brackets of Php3,000 and below and Php9,000 and above. However, there is a rise in families with income ranging from Php3,001 to Php6,000 and Php6,001 to Php9,000. In this particular study, the families do not have enough earnings to satisfy their basic food and non-food requirements.

Filipino families consisting of five members should at least earn a combined monthly income of Php6,195 to meet their food and non-food needs [11]. Based on the table regarding the profile of respondents, the respondents have one to three children. With this data, the income of affected families is still below the minimum level. That is why there were reports received by the PHUDCO that some recipients of residential lots in Sitio Aplaya are selling the rights of their residential lots. This same situation happened in India. Some families affected by urban development in India with no source of regular income were often rent or even sell their dwelling units [17] [18]. For this, the local government should strictly monitor the selling of these residential lots. These affected families need an orientation that it is not easy to get affordable and decent residential lots just like in Sitio Aplaya. Though the relocation site is far from the commercial district, selling of these residential lots should not be an option. The World Bank Report Card on Pro-Poor Services found more than four-fifths of government housing assistance is being captured by the better off [3]. The poor, who need housing assistance the most, have a low rate of approved and accepted housing assistance applications.

Table 4. Challenges On Education of Children

Challenges in education	f	Rank
Children temporarily stopped from attending school for one year	25	1
Adjustment of children in school (new classmates and teachers)	23	2
The distance from home to school	16	3
Children did not attend school anymore	8	4

The major problem of the respondents on education is the temporary stop on the schooling of their children, followed by adjustment of children in school, the distance of home to school and children did not attend school anymore. Majority of the respondents say that there were times that their children skip classes but they managed to find ways and motivate their children to go back to school. In these times of trials in their lives, the best guidance the children could receive from their parents is about education and values. Education enhances the children and adults' life-long processes [16]. It equipped people with problem-solving and provided them with a sense of control. Education also increases opportunities for job security and income satisfaction.

However, there are eight respondents with children who already stopped from schooling. In the education sector, the enrolment rate and completion rate are indispensable. However, enrolment rates do not present a complete picture. By definition, the completion rate is the percentage of the first year entrants in elementary or high school who finish elementary or high school within the required number of years [3]. In the case of the schooling of the respondent's children, the local government missed the ideal concept of school completion.

The compensation models fails to include in the recovery plan the continuous plan for the education of children. The model deals with land replacement [5]. In the case of the current study where there are children who did not finish their education because of the relocation, the compensation model is not applicable. The compensation model failed to include the needed social rehabilitation of affected children, in particular, their adjustment to the distance and the new school climate. As reports of selling of residential lots have reached the office of the PHUDCO, land replacement alone could not prevent affected families from facing social and economic challenges.

Even though public elementary and high schools are not charging fees, these families still have to fork out money for the schooling of their children, which include transportation, school supplies, food, and school projects. Since primary education provides invaluable individual gains, the local government, civic organizations, and the education sector should assist in comprehensive and sustainable learning plan to the affected children. These organizations and other philanthropists should also offer a scholarship to these children.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Since 1999, there was a relocation of families in Sitio Aplaya. The Population Office provided livelihood assistance. However, the relocation site as compensation is not enough to pay the social and economic loses of costs of these families. Since urban area accommodates employers and the market, it is not easy for the working members of these affected families to spend time and money to meet their employers and clients. After the relocation, some people became unemployed and lost their seasonal work due to an increase in travel time and money. There also reports of selling the residential lots to make money. The distance of home and work affects the working group as described in the social loss concept. This group has already established social relations in their previous residence, thus, making it hard to adjust in the present situation. The real situation is that some of the families could not adjust in the relocation site even though the relocation was happened two decades ago. This situation is described in the impoverishment risk and reconstruction model wherein the relocation of the already vulnerable only deteriorate their situations even more [9].

Social loss concentrates mainly on proximity-related reason in losing a job. It does not mention the work and school proximity. Thus, it is interesting to note that respondents gave up their work to fulfil their domestic obligations. The abandonment of work after moving to the relocation site is not always dependent on the proximity to the urban area. There is also an indispensable consideration about giving up a job to take care of the children. Follow-up study on resettlement and urban-induced displacement, specifically about the condition of children is recommended. This could have significant impact on the decisions of household heads. A revisit of relocation site features. Decent or habitable housing facilities in rural areas should have farm-to-

market roads that serve not only agricultural production but also access to basic services such as health and education. The local government should provide cheap and efficient transport system that the people can use for going to places of work and other areas where basic service are located. People in the community should have access to elementary and high schools, health services, and market.

It is recommended that there should be skills-based livelihood programs to be provided by the local government that include training, equipment and initial input capital through credit facilities in order for the affected families to start a cottage business. Another recommendation is that the able men and women of these families should form a cooperative in order for them to be recognized by the financial institutions like Land Bank of the Philippines and the national government like the Department of Labor and Employment. Women cooperative and farmer's cooperative are the usual groups being recognized by these institutions. Once application and requirements are sent and approved, these institutions could help and provide them with the necessary financial assistance to start a business venture. As production, financial and marketing aspect could be the next issue, the local government, the education sector and other institutions related to their product should provide sustainable trainings and workshops related to production, budgeting and even on line marketing. And the best assistance the local government could provide to these families after post-production is small stall or business space in downtown Lingayen to display and sell their products.

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