

*CHAPTER – IV : RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTIONS OF  
THE R AND R PROCESS AND PACKAGE*

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**Section-I : Respondent's perceptions regarding their experiences during shift process.**

**Section-II : Respondent's perceptions of the post-shift process**

**Section-III : Respondent's perceptions of reintegration and rehabilitation potential.**

**Section-IV : Key-informant's perceptions of R and R process**

*CHAPTER - IV***RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTIONS OF THE R  
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Section - I

**PAF's perceptions regarding their experiences during shift process :**

PAFs who are tribals, had easy access to sources of water, fodder for cattle, forest produce, fisheries, farm, philosophy of co-operation constituted the basis of their living, used to perform all labour intensive tasks collectively such as harvesting fields, bringing grains from farm to the house, building house etc. Tribe religion, language, kinship determined socio-economic security. These tribal PAFs are shifted to R and R sites. The process of shifting takes time. When PAFs shift, they are provided temporary shelters constructed by the government at new sites. PAFs stay in such sheds till they rebuild their houses. Also compensation for land, house acquired are being paid. Even free transportation is provided for shifting.

This section reveals respondent's perceptions regarding actual shift process from submergence village to R and R site which makes mention of facilities availed during shift, difficulties faced government approach, feelings and experiences of family members and entire community.

Table I.1 : Respondent's perception regarding facilities availed during shift : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Food Packets		Transport		Temp. Shelter		Settlement Grant		Subsistence allowance		Guidance			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
			Vadaj	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
			Paniya	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
			Kankuvasana	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
			Simalghoda	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				160	61.54%	160	61.54%	160	61.54%	160	61.54%	160	61.54%	160	61.54%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%
Sheera	20				7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
Nandod	Khadagada			20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
	Vaviyala			20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				80	30.77%	80	30.77%	80	30.77%	80	30.77%	80	30.77%				
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%	20	7.69%		
		Grand Total				260	100%	260	100%	260	100%	260	100%	260	100%		
Row %				100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%			

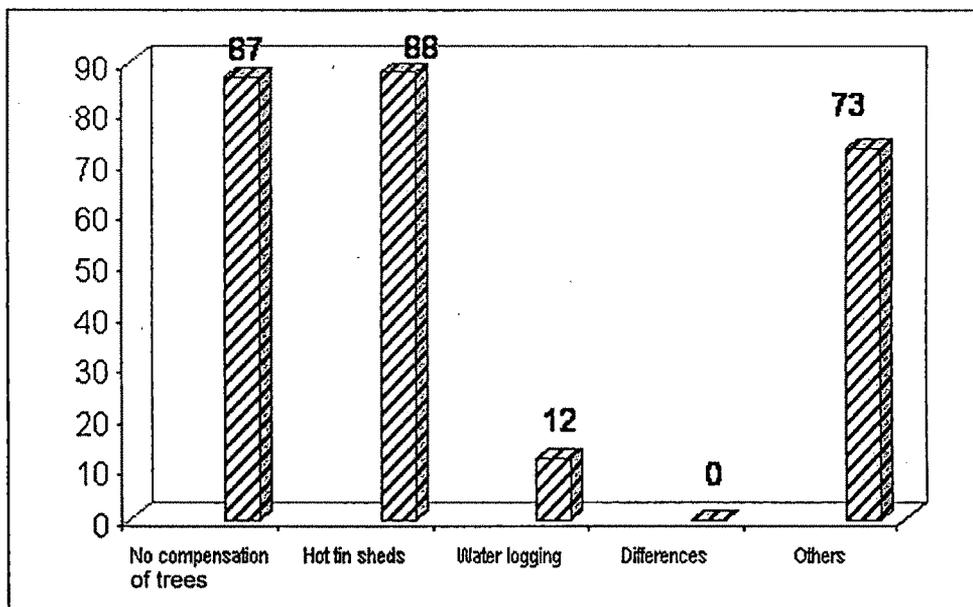
Almost all respondents 260 stated that they had availed various facilities during shift such as transportation, allowances, temporary tin sheds, food packets, support and guidance by personnel. Almost all respondents mentioned that governments approach was affirmative and no instances of coercion have been revealed. Meanwhile respondents were allowed to cultivate land at both the (old and new) places.

Table I.2 : Respondent's perception regarding difficulties faced during shift : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	No compensation of trees		Hot tin sheds		Water logging		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhhoi	Shinor-1	9	10.34%	6	6.82%	2	16.67%	3	4.11%		
			Vadaj	5	5.75%	8	9.09%	1	8.33%	6	8.22%		
		Sahkheda	Golagamadi	6	6.90%	6	6.82%	0	0.00%	8	10.96%		
			Paniya	8	9.20%	5	5.68%	0	0.00%	7	9.59%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	5	5.75%	7	7.95%	1	8.33%	7	9.59%		
			Kankuvasana	6	6.90%	5	5.68%	0	0.00%	9	12.33%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	9	10.34%	10	11.36%	0	0.00%	1	1.37%		
			Simalghoda	4	4.60%	10	11.36%	4	33.33%	2	2.74%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				52	59.77%	57	64.77%	8	66.67%	43	58.90%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	6	6.90%	8	9.09%	2	16.67%	4	5.48%
Sheera	7				8.05%	9	10.23%	2	16.67%	2	2.74%		
Nandod	Khadagada			9	10.34%	5	5.68%	0	0.00%	6	8.22%		
	Vaviyala			8	9.20%	7	7.95%	0	0.00%	5	6.85%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				30	34.48%	29	32.95%	4	33.33%	14	23.29%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	5	5.75%	2	2.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	17.81%	
		Grand Total				87	100%	88	100%	12	100%	73	100%
				33.46%		33.85%		4.62%		28.08%			

The process of shifting takes time. Meanwhile they were provided with temporary tin sheds till they rebuild their houses. Almost 88 (33.85%) respondents stated that they had problem due to hot tin shed, while 12 respondents (4.62%) mentioned problem of water logging, 87 (33.46%) respondents stated problems related to lack of compensation of trees. 5-6 (2%) respondents mentioned lack of consensus about the place of R and R site among PAFs though were willing to shift. Meanwhile they were allowed to cultivate land at both old and new place, which has led to temporary separation among family members for a short while and hence can't be considered as family disruption or breakdown.

**Difficulties faced during shift by respondents**



**Psychological response of the respondents to Shift Process :**

In the process of human history, the society has gradually become more and more complex. Increased complexity has its own consequences for human beings. Individuals are unique their psychological responses to variety of situations in life are significant. The psychosocial response of any individual to any crisis situation depends on individual as well as environmental factors. Resettlement is a difficult and complex process. Its complexity is further compounded when the social group that is being resettled is a tribe which has legacy of social and economic vulnerability that being the case, it is indeed a daunting task for any administration to help shift the social groups and resettle them at a place that is agreeable to them.

There might have been great deal of uneasiness and tensions. It is natural that shifting to new place and settling down there carry with it great deal of uncertainties.

PAFs have been faced with the phenomenon of relocation which led to changed socio-cultural, economic and environmental conditions. It is important to know how PAFs at various sites felt about entire process of shift.

An event of shift has manifold effects on members in family. Psychological response of respondents, of wife (sex – Gender specific) and parents (age specific) and overall community's response during shift process has been studied.

This has been the qualitative data, verbalum of the respondents have been recorded in local language; applying content analysis method, various psychological responses have been categorized. While describing experiences undergone, the respondents did share some of the physiological as well as psychological concomitants. Physiological concomitants of anxiety included excessive sweating, weakness and fatigue while psychological concomitants were feeling of danger, apprehension, tension, etc. The respondents who fell-depressed felt sad, reflected considerable reduction in day to day activities. The respondents who had confusions regarding time, place were those who experienced disorientation. Severe mental distress was also manifested in terms of lack of sleep, which is termed as insomnia.

Shift Process

Table I.3.a : \*Respondent's response (during shift phase) : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Depression		Tension		Anxiety		Insecurity		Disorientan.		Insomnia		Appetite		Headache		Helplessness				
				Frequency (%)																				
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	4	15	14	8	0	11	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				(11.11%)	(7.39%)	(7.22%)	(7.55%)	(0.00%)	(7.75%)	(7.14%)	(6.38%)	(6.90%)												
	Vadodara	Sankheda	Vadaj	3	17	15	9	0	10	1	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				(8.33%)	(8.37%)	(7.73%)	(8.49%)	(0.00%)	(7.04%)	(7.14%)	(6.38%)	(7.76%)												
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	Kankuvasana	5	15	14	7	1	10	1	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
					(13.89%)	(7.39%)	(7.22%)	(6.60%)	(16.67%)	(8.45%)	(0.00%)	(9.48%)												
		Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	Simalghoda	3	15	15	10	1	9	2	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
					(8.33%)	(7.39%)	(7.73%)	(9.43%)	(16.67%)	(6.34%)	(14.29%)	(7.76%)												
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	4	16	16	10	0	10	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						(8.33%)	(7.88%)	(8.25%)	(9.43%)	(0.00%)	(9.86%)	(7.14%)	(10.34%)											
Nandod	Vaviyala		Vaviyala	15	15	15	10	1	12	1	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
				(11.11%)	(7.39%)	(7.73%)	(9.43%)	(16.67%)	(8.45%)	(7.14%)	(7.76%)													
Sub total [Narmada District]	Sub total [Vadodara District]		Sub total [Narmada District]	0	17	14	7	0	6	1	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				(0.00%)	(8.37%)	(7.22%)	(6.60%)	(0.00%)	(4.23%)	(7.14%)	(6.90%)													
3	Panchmahal		Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	2	16	16	8	1	15	1	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
					(5.56%)	(7.88%)	(8.25%)	(7.55%)	(16.67%)	(10.56%)	(7.14%)	(6.03%)												
Grand Total	Grand Total		Grand Total	Grand Total	9	64	61	35	2	47	4	15	36	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
					(25.00%)	(31.53%)	(31.44%)	33.02%	(33.33%)	(28.57%)	(31.91%)	(31.03%)												
Row %				13.85%	78.08%	74.62%	40.77%	2.31%	54.62%	5.38%	18.08%	14.62%												

\*M.R. -- Multiple Response

Table I.3.a reveals respondents' psychological response during shift. Mild to moderate normal stress reactions for several days and few months have persisted. There are number of possible reactions by respondents to displacement, which include – [1] emotional effects such as tension (203), anxiety (194), helplessness (116), depression (36); [2] physical effects such as insomnia (142), headache (47), decreased appetite (14).

Table I.3.b : \*Wife's response (during shift) : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Derepression		Tension		Anxiety		Insecurity		Disorientant.		Insomnia		Others			
				Frequency (%)															
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	3	14	12	10	10	3	5	10	10	3	5	10	10	3	5	
				(9.09%)	(7.14%)	(6.74%)	(10.42%)	(7.09%)	(11.36%)	(7.09%)	(10.71%)	(11.36%)	(10.71%)	(10.71%)	(10.71%)	(10.71%)	(10.71%)	(10.71%)	(10.71%)
	Sankheda	Vadaj	Golagamadi	4	15	13	8	6	2	2	8	6	2	2	6	6	2	2	2
				(12.12%)	(7.65%)	(7.30%)	(8.33%)	(4.26%)	(4.55%)	(4.26%)	(7.14%)	(4.55%)	(4.26%)	(4.26%)	(4.26%)	(4.26%)	(4.26%)	(4.26%)	(4.26%)
	Naswadi	Kolu	Paniya	4	15	14	7	10	4	4	7	10	5	4	7	10	5	4	4
				(12.12%)	(7.65%)	(7.87%)	(7.29%)	(7.09%)	(9.09%)	(7.09%)	(17.86%)	(9.09%)	(7.09%)	(17.86%)	(17.86%)	(17.86%)	(17.86%)	(17.86%)	(17.86%)
	Pavijetpur	Kankuvasana	Ferkuva	0	15	15	9	14	3	3	8	15	2	4	9	14	2	4	3
				(0.00%)	(7.65%)	(8.43%)	(9.38%)	(9.93%)	(6.82%)	(9.93%)	(7.14%)	(6.82%)	(9.38%)	(9.93%)	(7.14%)	(6.82%)	(9.93%)	(7.14%)	(6.82%)
	Sub total [Vadodara District]	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	5	15	13	6	12	5	6	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0
					(3.03%)	(7.65%)	(7.87%)	(6.25%)	(8.51%)	(11.36%)	(8.51%)	(0.00%)	(11.36%)	(6.25%)	(8.51%)	(0.00%)	(11.36%)	(0.00%)	(11.36%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	5	16	13	9	10	3	9	10	2	3	10	2	3	10	2	
				(15.15%)	(8.16%)	(7.30%)	(9.38%)	(7.09%)	(6.82%)	(7.09%)	(7.14%)	(6.82%)	(9.38%)	(7.09%)	(7.14%)	(7.14%)	(7.14%)	(7.14%)	(7.14%)
Sub total [Vadodara District]	Nandod	Khadagada	Vaviyala	24	120	105	66	86	30	66	86	23	30	86	23	30	86	23	
				(72.73%)	(61.22%)	(58.99%)	(68.75%)	(60.99%)	(68.18%)	(60.99%)	(82.14%)	(68.18%)	(68.75%)	(60.99%)	(82.14%)	(68.18%)	(60.99%)	(82.14%)	(68.18%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	4	12	15	8	11	1	8	11	0	1	11	0	1	11	0	
				(12.12%)	(6.12%)	(8.43%)	(8.33%)	(7.80%)	(2.27%)	(7.80%)	(0.00%)	(2.27%)	(8.33%)	(7.80%)	(0.00%)	(2.27%)	(7.80%)	(0.00%)	(2.27%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	3	16	16	8	6	5	8	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	
				(9.09%)	(8.16%)	(8.99%)	(8.33%)	(4.26%)	(11.36%)	(4.26%)	(14.29%)	(11.36%)	(8.33%)	(4.26%)	(14.29%)	(11.36%)	(4.26%)	(14.29%)	(11.36%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	2	17	15	7	14	4	7	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	
				(6.06%)	(8.67%)	(8.43%)	(7.29%)	(9.93%)	(9.09%)	(9.93%)	(0.00%)	(9.09%)	(7.29%)	(9.93%)	(0.00%)	(9.09%)	(0.00%)	(9.09%)	(9.09%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	0	15	11	0	10	4	0	10	1	4	10	1	4	10	1	
				(0.00%)	(7.65%)	(6.18%)	(0.00%)	(7.09%)	(9.09%)	(7.09%)	(3.57%)	(9.09%)	(0.00%)	(7.09%)	(3.57%)	(9.09%)	(3.57%)	(9.09%)	(9.09%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	9	60	57	23	41	14	23	41	5	14	41	5	14	41	5	
				(27.27%)	(30.61%)	(32.02%)	(23.96%)	(9.93%)	(31.82%)	(9.93%)	(17.86%)	(31.82%)	(23.96%)	(9.93%)	(17.86%)	(31.82%)	(9.93%)	(17.86%)	(31.82%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	0	16	16	7	14	0	7	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	
				(0.00%)	(8.16%)	(8.99%)	(7.29%)	(9.93%)	(0.00%)	(9.93%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(7.29%)	(9.93%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(9.93%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	33	196	178	96	141	44	96	141	28	44	141	28	44	141	28	
				(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
Sub total [Narmada District]	Grand Total	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	12.69%	75.38%	68.46%	36.92%	54.23%	16.92%	36.92%	54.23%	10.77%	16.92%	54.23%	10.77%	16.92%	54.23%	10.77%	
				12.69%	75.38%	68.46%	36.92%	54.23%	16.92%	54.23%	10.77%	16.92%	54.23%	10.77%	16.92%	54.23%	10.77%	16.92%	54.23%

\*M.R. - Multiple Response

Wives responses to displacement are revealed through this Table (I.3.b). It becomes evident that wives of the respondents have exhibited twomajor psychological responses namely emotional and physical. Evident [1] emotional reactions include anxiety (178), tension (196), insecurity (96) and depression (33), while [2] physical effects include insomnia (28), others (44); [3] cognitive effects such as disorientation (141).

Table I.3.c : \*Parent's response (during shift) : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Derepression		Tension		Anxiety		Insecurity		Disorientation		Insomnia		Appetite			
				Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)			
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	3	(9.68%)	6	(8.57%)	9	(8.49%)	4	(7.41%)	3	(9.68%)	5	(9.62%)	7	(8.05%)		
				0	(0.00%)	4	(5.71%)	8	(7.55%)	3	(5.56%)	2	(6.45%)	3	(5.77%)	6	(6.90%)		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	2	(6.45%)	6	(8.57%)	6	(5.66%)	5	(9.26%)	0	(0.00%)	4	(7.69%)	5	(5.75%)		
				4	(12.90%)	6	(8.57%)	9	(8.49%)	4	(7.41%)	4	(12.90%)	2	(3.85%)	6	(6.90%)		
		Naswadi	Kolu	4	(12.90%)	7	(10.00%)	8	(7.55%)	6	(11.11%)	4	(12.90%)	2	(3.85%)	2	(6.90%)		
				2	(6.45%)	3	(4.29%)	5	(4.72%)	3	(5.56%)	1	(3.23%)	1	(1.92%)	4	(4.60%)		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	0	(0.00%)	5	(7.14%)	5	(4.72%)	5	(7.41%)	4	(5.56%)	3	(9.68%)	6	(6.90%)		
				0	(0.00%)	6	(8.57%)	10	(9.43%)	5	(9.26%)	2	(6.45%)	7	(13.46%)	8	(9.20%)		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				15	(48.39%)	43	(61.43%)	60	(56.60%)	34	(62.96%)	19	(61.29%)	30	(57.69%)	48	(55.17%)
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	4	(12.90%)	6	(8.57%)	9	(8.49%)	5	(9.26%)	4	(12.90%)	6	(11.54%)	7	(8.05%)
2	(6.45%)					4	(5.71%)	10	(9.43%)	4	(7.41%)	2	(6.45%)	5	(9.62%)	9	(10.34%)		
Nandod	Khadagada			3	(9.68%)	6	(8.57%)	8	(7.55%)	3	(5.56%)	2	(6.45%)	4	(7.69%)	6	(6.90%)		
				3	(9.68%)	4	(5.71%)	9	(8.49%)	4	(7.41%)	0	(0.00%)	3	(5.77%)	8	(9.20%)		
Sub total [Narmada District]				12	(38.71%)	20	(28.57%)	36	(33.96%)	16	(29.63%)	8	(25.81%)	18	(34.62%)	30	(34.48%)		
3	Panchmahal			Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	4	(12.90%)	7	(10.00%)	10	(9.43%)	4	(7.41%)	4	(12.90%)	4	(7.79%)	9	(10.34%)
		31	(100%)			70	(100%)	106	(100%)	54	(100%)	31	(100%)	52	(100%)	87	(100%)		
Grand Total				11.92%	26.92%	40.77%	20.77%	11.92%	20.00%	33.46%									
Row %				11.92%	26.92%	40.77%	20.77%	11.92%	20.00%	33.46%									

\*M.R. - Multiple Response

Table I.3.c presents Psychological response of parent's (of the respondents). It is evident from this table, it includes [1] emotional effects such as – anxiety (106), tension (70), insecurity (54) and depression (31); [2] physical effects such as insomnia (52), decreased appetite (87); [3] cognitive effects such as disorientation (31).

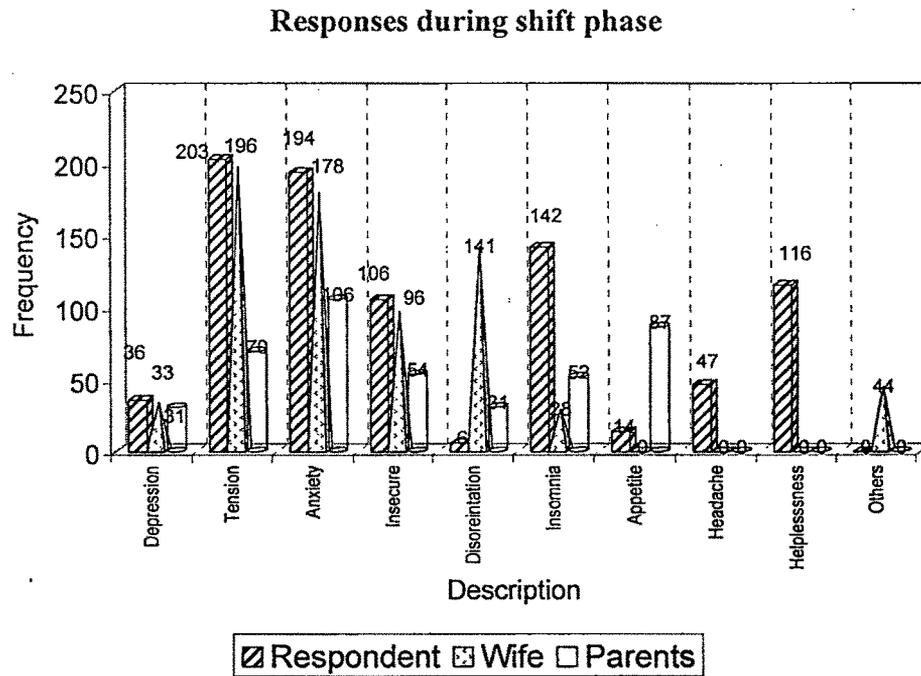


Table I.3.d : \*Community's response (during shift) : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Helplessness		Mixed		Positive		Others				
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)									
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	5 (7.94%)	3 (9.09%)	7 (8.64%)	11 (8.73%)	Vadaj	4 (6.35%)	3 (9.09%)	6 (7.41%)	10 (7.94%)		
			Golagamadi	5 (7.94%)	4 (12.12%)	7 (8.64%)	9 (7.14%)							
		Sankheda	Paniya	6 (9.52%)	2 (6.06%)	4 (4.94%)	7 (5.56%)	Kolu	7 (11.11%)	3 (9.09%)	9 (11.11%)	12 (9.52%)		
			Kankuva-sana	5 (7.94%)	1 (3.03%)	6 (7.41%)	9 (7.14%)							
		Naswadi	Ferkuva	4 (6.35%)	4 (12.12%)	8 (9.88%)	10 (7.94%)	Simalghoda	5 (7.94%)	4 (12.12%)	8 (9.88%)	13 (10.32%)		
			Pavijetpur	41 (65.08%)	24 (72.73%)	55 (67.90%)	81 (64.29%)							
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				0 (0.00%)	3 (9.09%)	7 (8.64%)	10 (7.94%)					
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	9 (14.29%)	1 (3.03%)	5 (6.17%)	9 (7.14%)	Sheera	4 (6.35%)	1 (3.03%)	6 (7.41%)	8 (6.35%)
					Khadagada	4 (6.35%)	2 (6.06%)	5 (6.17%)	10 (7.94%)					
				Nandod	Vaviyala	17 (26.98%)	7 (21.21%)	23 (28.40%)	37 (29.37%)	Sub total [Narmada District]	5 (7.94%)	2 (6.06%)	3 (3.70%)	8 (6.35%)
Jambughoda	63 (100%)				33 (100%)	81 (100%)	126 (100%)							
Grand Total														

\*M.R. : Multiple Response

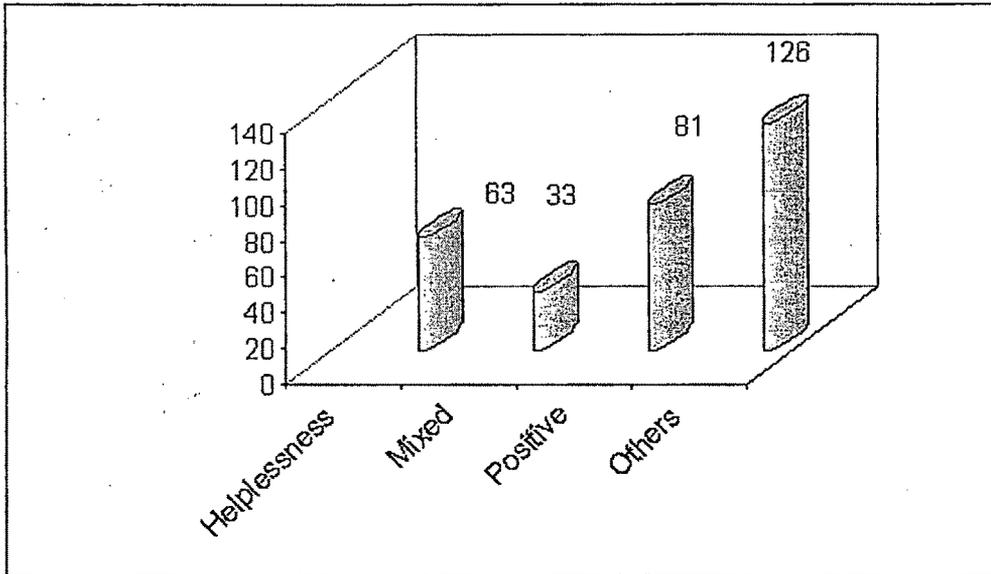
The word community comes from the Latin *Communis*, meaning “common, public, shared by all or many”. It is comprised of three elements “com a Latin prefix meaning with or together, *Munis* means the exchanges that link; and *tatus* – a Latin suffix suggesting small, intimate or local. According to German Sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies community is perceived to be a tighter and more cohesive social entity within the context of larger society due to the presence of a unity of will.

Table I.3.d presents community’s response to displacement and relocation during shift. 33 respondents stated that community’s response is of hope of benefit at new sites. 81 respondents reported that community had mixed response to it. While according to 63 respondents it was of helplessness.

To sum up, number of psychological responses are exhibited by family members of the respondents.

In fact man is a social animal and has many social needs. In submergence village, society was simple, they were united by bond of religion, customs and tradition with no scope for alienation, as they used to utilize their reason, skills and understanding to fulfill their needs. The process of displacement and relocation led to apprehensions, insecurities about their survival, relevance in the social system; of course these responses were of short duration.

Community's response during shift



## Section II : Post-shift Process

### **Post-displacement phase :**

The major focus of the study is – psychosocial status of PAFs of S.S.P. in Gujarat in post shift phase. This is studied using respondent's perceptions around eight major attributes namely –

1. Material wellbeing
2. Health
3. Education
4. Food
5. Water facility
6. Costumes
7. Housing and environment
8. Quality of family life
9. Quality of social life

### **Section – III :**

This section presents and documents overall resultant adaptation and reintegration potential of PAFs at the R and R sites in Gujarat.

### **Section – IV :**

This section reveals key-informant's perceptions of R and R process.

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**MATERIAL WELLBEING OF PARs**

Table II.1.a : \*Respondent's perceptions regarding land : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Flat & Black Soil		Cash crop		Increased Quality of Crop		Increased Irrigation		Others		
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)			
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	12 (7.45%)	16 (8.25%)	6 (11.11%)	13 (9.42%)	6 (8.57%)						
			Vadaj	14 (8.80%)	15 (7.73%)	0 (0.00%)	14 (10.14%)	5 (7.14%)						
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	12 (7.45%)	14 (7.22%)	7 (12.96%)	11 (7.97%)	6 (8.57%)						
			Paniya	5 (3.11%)	17 (8.76%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	5 (7.14%)						
		Naswadi	Kolu	13 (8.07%)	15 (7.73%)	5 (9.26%)	14 (10.14%)	4 (5.71%)						
			Kankuvasana	15 (9.32%)	14 (7.22%)	7 (12.96%)	13 (9.42%)	8 (11.43%)						
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	9 (5.59%)	14 (7.22%)	9 (16.67%)	12 (8.70%)	5 (7.14%)						
			Simalghoda	14 (8.70%)	15 (7.73%)	8 (14.81%)	10 (7.25%)	7 (10.00%)						
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				94 (58.39%)	120 (61.86%)	42 (77.78%)	87 (63.04%)	46 (65.71%)				
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	13 (8.07%)	14 (7.22%)	6 (11.11%)	15 (10.87%)	6 (8.57%)				
Sheera	12 (7.45%)				14 (7.22%)	6 (11.11%)	0 (0.00%)	5 (7.14%)						
Nandod	Khadagada			15 (9.32%)	13 (6.70%)	0 (0.00%)	14 (10.14%)	4 (5.71%)						
	Vaviyala			14 (8.70%)	16 (8.25%)	0 (0.00%)	14 (10.14%)	5 (7.14%)						
Sub total [Narmada District]				54 (33.54%)	57 (29.38%)	12 (22.22%)	43 (31.16%)	20 (28.57%)						
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	13 (8.07%)	17 (8.76%)	0 (0.00%)	8 (5.80%)	4 (5.71%)						
		Grand Total				161 (100%)	194 (100%)	54 (100%)	138 (100%)	70 (100%)				
				Row %	74.62%	20.77%	53.08%	26.92%						

\*M.R. - Multiple Response

**II.1 : Material Wellbeing :**

Respondent's perceptions towards material wellbeing (economic) is understood in terms of availability of land, quality of land, farm income, employment, opportunities, expenditure, debt, saving potential, vocational training (if imparted) and overall economic status of respondent's at the R-R sites.

**Table II.1.a : Respondent's perception of land :**

The land cell is primarily concerned with the procurement of land for the resettlement of the PAFs. The Gujarat R & R package provides land not only to the landed oustees, but also to other categories of PAFs, including major sons, landless agricultural laborers and encroachers. For the successful integration of the displaced families, it is important to provide all displaced families, all categories with basic resources for livelihood. Since most displaced communities depend on agriculture and land-based activities, it is crucial to ensure that the land they are given is of good quality.

**Checking Land Quality :**

The cell takes extensive measures to ensure that only agricultural land is selected and given to the oustees. The cell identifies the land available for sale, and conducts a preliminary inspection to verify if the land is fit for procurement. It is verified by District Collectors, tested by Gujarat Agriculture University and crosschecked by Deputy Director (SSPA).

**Buying Land from the Open Market :**

The cell procures the land from the farmers at the open market rates. Only those farmers who are willing to sell their plots are approached for land procurement and their consent to sell the land is obtained before it is actually bought. The District Collectors in the resettlement districts assist in preparing the land purchase proposals and negotiating the purchase price. Complete payment for the plots is made only after the land has been fully acquired and the procedure for the revenue records has been completed.

After the land has been acquired, the PAFs are given the option of selecting the land where they want to resettle. Once the resettlement process has been completed along with the necessary documentation, the land ownership papers are given to the resettled families.

It is revealed that out of total number of respondents (260) 256 (98.46%) respondents stated that they have availed land benefit. 4 (1.53%) respondents reported that they didn't get it, further inquiry revealed that those were the cases at Golagamadi site, who were left out in initial survey due to their absence because of labour work (working as chakars).

Majority respondents stated that the land is beneficial, various reasons stated being, according to 161 (61.92%) PAF's land is flat and black soil, which is suitable for maize, cotton and tuber crops. According to 187 (71.92%) land is beneficial because they get cash crops, which form major source of income in a year. According to 76 (29.23%) they get improved quantity of crops, as are able to get twice a year crops i.e. in monsoon and winter. According to 138 (53.07%), better irrigation is the benefit. This finding clearly established the fact that the displacement has not resulted in land (asset) depletion.

The Government of Gujarat is supposed to provide a minimum of 5 acres of land to every male of 18 years and above age. Almost all respondents have acquired the 5 acre land which they feel is beneficial. Thus, no gap is evident between the amount of agricultural land to be provided and actually provided. This is higher in comparison to 4 acre land owned in submergence village. The respondents own agricultural land and over 90 percent of them take independent decisions regarding input use; quantity and time of marketing. As mentioned in 24<sup>th</sup> M & E (Monitoring and Evaluation) Reports "the landless households are less than 4 percent in the new sites". Even those are identified as PAFs and are in process of acquiring land.

## Availability of land

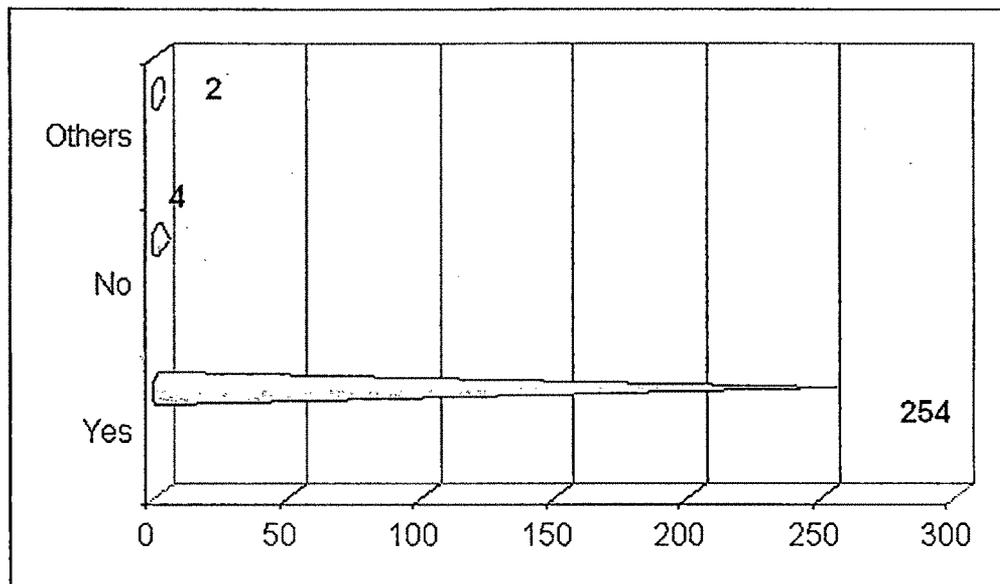


Table II.1.b : \*Respondent's perceptions of effects of R and R on milch animals (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Difficulty of pasture land		Grass to be purchased		Sold off animals		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	7	6.86%	10	8.77%	5	6.85%	2	20.00%		
			Vadaj	9	8.82%	9	7.89%	4	5.48%	0	0.00%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	8	7.84%	5	4.39%	5	6.85%	0	0.00%		
			Paniya	10	9.80%	10	8.77%	7	9.59%	2	20.00%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	9	8.82%	6	5.26%	3	4.11%	0	0.00%		
			Kankuvasana	9	8.82%	7	6.14%	7	9.59%	0	0.00%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	8	7.84%	7	6.14%	4	5.48%	1	10.00%		
			Simalghoda	7	6.86%	9	7.89%	9	12.33%	1	10.00%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				67	65.69%	63	55.26%	44	60.27%	6	60.00%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	7	6.86%	12	10.53%	5	6.85%	0	0.00%
Sheera	9				8.82%	9	7.89%	8	10.96%	2	20.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			6	5.88%	12	10.53%	7	9.59%	0	0.00%		
	Vaviyala			7	6.86%	10	8.77%	5	6.85%	2	20.00%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				29	28.43%	43	7.72%	25	34.25%	4	40.00%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	6	5.88%	8	7.02%	4	5.48%	0	0.00%			
		Grand Total	102	100%	114	100%	73	100%	10	100%			
				39.23%	43.85%	28.08%	3.85%						

\*M.R. -- Multiple Response

A considerable number of respondents felt that lack of grazing land and fodder adversely affected milch animals. The PAFs in keeping with the socio-cultural milieu and the traditions of tribals, possessed large herds of cattle. As their native villages were in forest areas, they never faced the problem of grazing their cattles. They face acute shortage of fodder at sites as the grazing land is not only limited but is also traditionally used by the natives of the host villages.

Out of 260, 102 (38.46%) respondents stated that they face lack of pasture land at the site. 114 mentioned (43.84%) that grass needs to be purchased for live stock while 73 mentioned that they have sold off animals. Difficulty of lack of pasture land is more acute in summer but now with canal initiation it will be over. As per 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3d M & E Report, a very few respondents reported that their cattle died during year 1984-85 due to relocation in new sites. Some respondents brought only oxen with them and left other cattle in submerging villages, where there are no constraints on grazing.

Respondent's perception of effect of R and R on milch animals

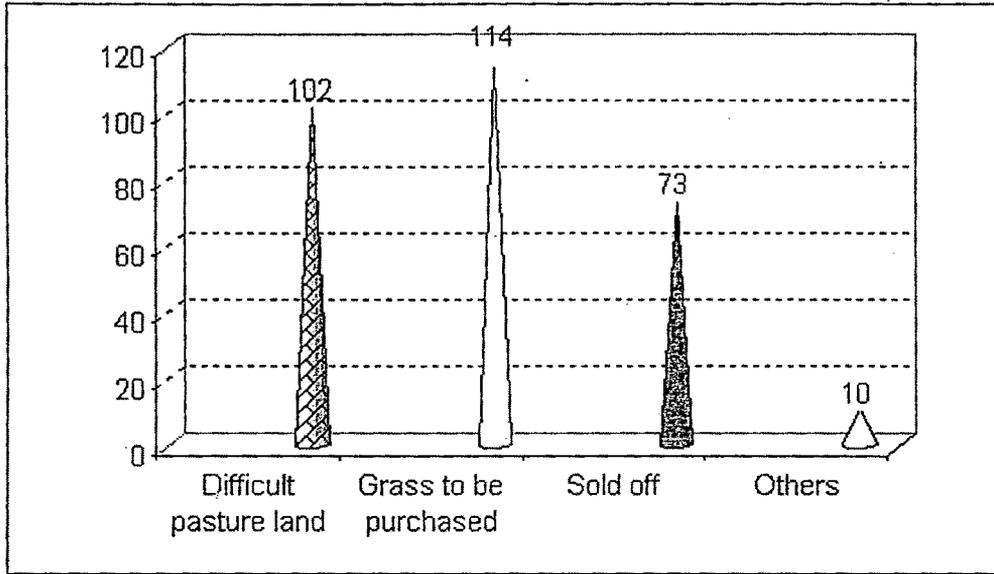




Table II.1.c : Respondent's perceptions regarding good farm income : (n = 260)

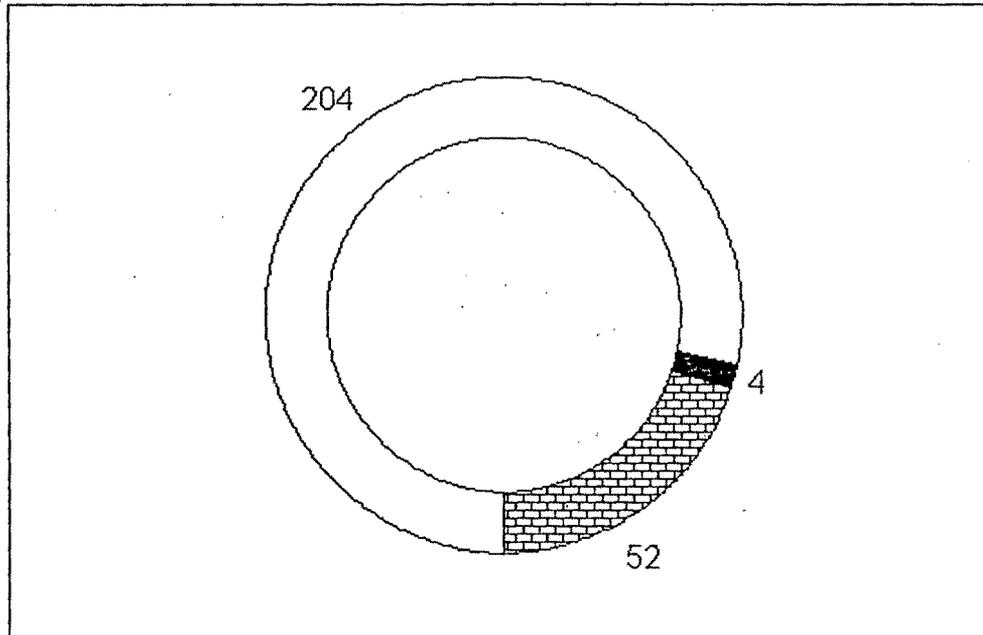
No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	9.80%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	9.80%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	16	7.84%	1	25.00%	3	5.77%
			Paniya	16	7.84%	0	0.00%	4	7.69%
		Naswadi	Kolu	13	6.37%	0	0.00%	7	13.46%
			Kankuvasana	12	5.88%	0	0.00%	8	15.38%
			Ferkuva	15	7.35%	0	0.00%	5	9.62%
		Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	17	8.33%	1	25.00%	2	3.85%
			Sub total [Vadodara District]	129	63.24%	2	50.00%	29	55.77%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	15	7.35%	2	50.00%
Sheera	17				8.33%	0	0.00%	3	5.77%
Nandod	Khadagada			14	6.86%	0	0.00%	6	11.54%
	Vaviyala			14	6.86%	0	0.00%	6	11.54%
Sub total [Narmada District]	60			29.41%	2	50.00%	18	34.62%	
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	15	7.35%	0	0.00%	5	9.62%	
		Grand Total	204	100%	4	100%	52	100%	
				78.46%	1.54%	20.00%	Row %		

Agriculture has become major economic activity after resettlement. The trend of crop diversification observed after relocation leading a shift from subsistence farming towards high value crops production for sale. Increased access to irrigation has been major reason underlying this process.

The extension wing of S.S.P.A. is providing support to bring appropriate cropping pattern changes and selection of seed varieties to suit the local weather. Because of gradual increase and integration with market the number of respondents – selling crop has increased, and also the proportion of total produce sold has increased significantly.

It becomes evident from Table II.C.1.c that out of 260 respondents, 204 (78.49%) respondents farm income is good. 4 (1.54%) PAFs stated that it is not good. As per 52 (20.00%) respondents opinion, it is expensive, as fertilizers medicines are required to be purchased.

## Respondent's perception about economic aspects [Good farm income]



Key :

- Yes
- No
- Others

Table II.1.d : Respondent's perception of availability of employment opportunity at the R and R sites : (n=260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	9	5.39%	8	11.27%	5	22.73%		
			Vadaj	11	6.59%	6	8.45%	0	0.00%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	13	7.78%	9	12.68%	2	9.09%		
			Paniya	11	6.59%	5	7.04%	3	13.64%		
			Kolu	17	10.18%	6	8.45%	0	0.00%		
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	16	9.58%	3	4.23%	0	0.00%		
			Ferkuva	13	7.78%	4	5.63%	3	13.64%		
		Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	18	10.78%	4	5.63%	0	0.00%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				108	64.67%	45	63.38%	13	59.09%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	7	4.19%	2	2.82%	4	18.18%
Sheera	16				9.58%	9	12.68%	2	9.09%		
Nandod	Khadagada			14	8.38%	2	2.82%	0	0.00%		
	Vaviyala			13	7.78%	6	8.45%	0	0.00%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				50	29.94%	19	26.76%	6	27.27%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	9	5.39%	7	9.86%	3	13.64%			
		Grand Total	167	100%	71	100%	22	100%			
Row %				64.23%		27.31%		8.46%			

Table II.1.d presents respondents perception of availability of employment opportunities at the R and R sites are presented in this table.

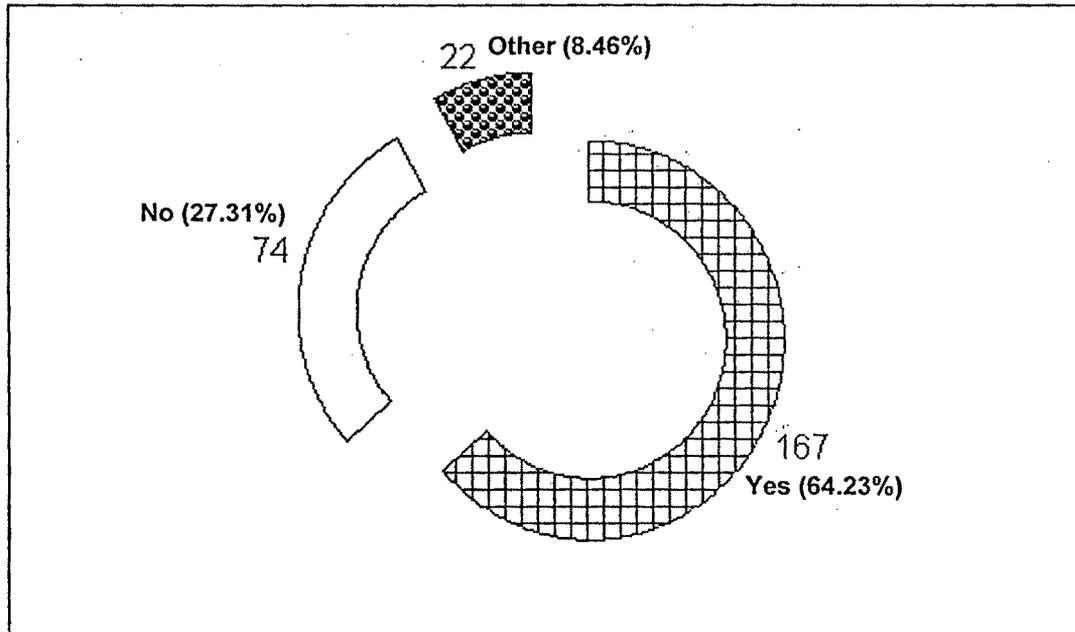
R and R package provides 5 acres of irrigable agricultural land to all eligible PAF's, the land being main source of income. Equally availability of off-farm employment opportunities are also important.

Though agriculture has been the main economic activity, live stock have been major socio-economic assets and means of affluence in submergence villages. Agriculture and cattle rearing have been two important activities which provided employment. At the R and R sites it is observed that 167 (64.24%) respondents opined that employment opportunities include agricultural labour work, work in shops, driving, self employment and SSPA PAFs from Khadagada, Vaviyala, Golagamadi are employed at SSPA due to better educational level. According to 20 (8.46%) PAFs availability of employment opportunity is subject to eligibility of a person. 73 respondents opined that the same are not available at the R and R sites.

In mid 1986, the government has introduced few programmes at R and R sites with a view to developing the productive resources of PAFs e.g. – A carpentry course under TRYSEM was organized. There is an urgent need to orient PAFs about various developmental programmes from which they can benefit.

As stated in 24<sup>th</sup> M & E Report (Oct.1996 – March 1997) “Over the years as well as in comparison of submergence villages, the proportion of population engaged as agricultural labour in new site has reduced. Hardly about 1-2% population is engaged in casual labour like road construction, digging wells as helpers for welding and masonry work. Male participation is relatively higher to that of female in casual labour. It is worthnoting that the reduced importance of causal labour activity is not because of lack of opportunity but because their own agriculture is able to provide for the family's needs properly. It is only under distress they take up casual labour work.

**Respondent's perceptions of Availability of employment opportunities**



Key :

-  Yes
-  No
-  Others





Income and Expenditure

Table II.1.e : Respondent's perceptions about rise in overall income : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others		
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	16	9.14%	0	0.00%	4	4.94%	
			Vadaj	13	7.43%	1	25.00%	6	7.41%	
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	16	9.14%	0	0.00%	4	4.94%	
			Paniya	13	7.43%	0	0.00%	7	8.64%	
			Kolu	13	7.43%	0	0.00%	7	8.64%	
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	14	8.00%	0	0.00%	6	7.41%	
			Ferkuva	17	9.71%	0	0.00%	3	3.70%	
		Pavjetpur		Simalghoda	8	4.57%	1	25.00%	11	13.58%
				Sub total [Vadodara District]	110	62.86%	2	50.00%	48	59.26%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	6	3.43%	2	50.00%	12
Sheera	17				9.71%	0	0.00%	3	3.70%	
Nandod	Khadagada			16	9.14%	0	0.00%	4	4.94%	
	Vaviyala			11	6.29%	0	0.00%	9	11.11%	
Sub total [Narmada District]				50	28.57%	2	50.00%	28	34.57%	
3	Panchmahal			Jambughoda	15	8.57%	0	0.00%	5	6.17%
		Grand Total	175	100%	4	100%	81	100%		
			Row %	67.31%	1.54%	31.15%				

Table II.1.e depicts respondents perceptions about overall income. R and R package provides for 5 acres of irrigable agricultural land to all eligible PAFs. PAFs are also by and large satisfied with the quality of agricultural land.

Out of 260 respondents, 175 (67.31%) respondents experienced that there is rise in their overall income. 4 (1.54%) respondents felt that there was no rise in overall income. 81 (31.15%) respondents belonged to others, response category, who had feeling that rise in income is diluted by rise in expenditure. The respondents who felt there was no rise in overall income, are probably those who don't have access to markets such as land, water, credit and labour and hence they find it difficult to get production support. Discussions with respondents reveals that rise in overall income is attributed to multiple factors, such as imitation of new agricultural techniques; discussions with the opinion leaders from the host villages, irrigation facility, market linkages etc.

Thus resettled people have become part of the rural economy. They are engaged in agricultural cultivation, also purchase of necessary inputs and sale of produce takes place in rural market. Thus it becomes evident that a significant number of respondents perceive the rise in overall income which is indicative of economic integration, to which rehabilitation is closely related and dependent.

**Respondent's perception about rise in overall Income**

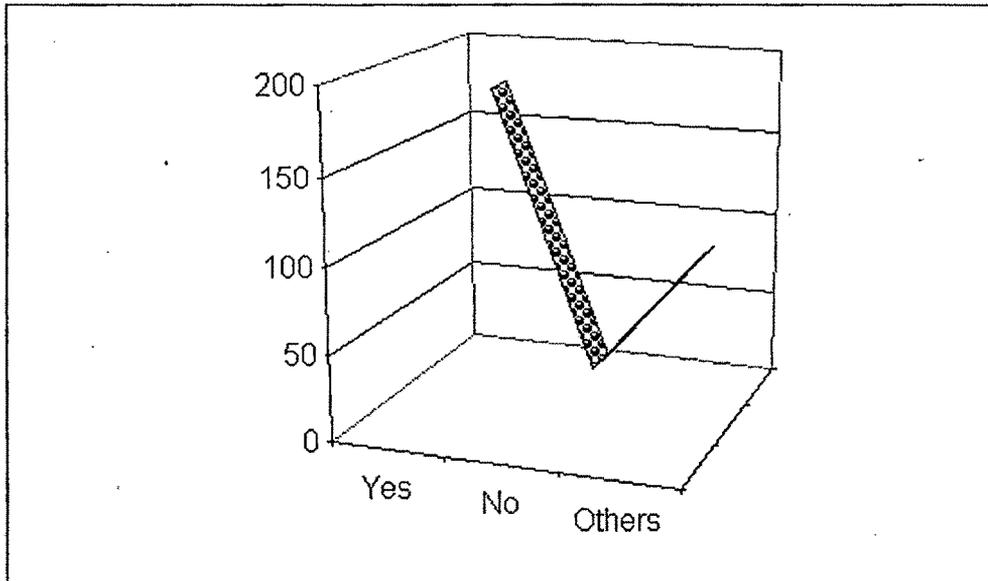


Table II.1.e : Respondent's perceptions about rise in food expenditure : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	18	7.44%	0	0.00%	2	11.11%		
			Vadaj	17	7.02%	0	0.00%	3	16.67%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
			Paniya	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	18	7.44%	0	0.00%	2	11.11%		
			Kankuvasana	17	7.02%	0	0.00%	3	16.67%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
			Simalghoda	16	6.61%	0	0.00%	4	22.22%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				146	60.33%	0	0.00%	14	77.78%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	17	7.02%	0	0.00%	3	16.67%
Sheera	20				8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
	Vaviyala			19	7.85%	0	0.00%	1	5.56%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				76	31.40%	0	0.00%	4	22.22%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
		Grand Total			242	100%	0	0.00%	18	100%	
				93.08%		0.00%		6.92%			

Food is the basic necessity of life, inevitable for survival of living beings. Consumption of daily food and expenditure on essential items are to a large extent related to the standard of living of a household.

The review of 14<sup>th</sup> M & E Report (Oct.1991 to March 1992) makes consumption and expenditure pattern of PAFs of submergence villages (9) evident. Their staple food consisted of cereals and pulses, also used different types of leaves, dudhi, galka, turiya, beans, bhindi, brinjals, beet roots etc. grown in their farms.

As mentioned in Table II.1.e, out of 260 respondents, 242 (93.08%) respondents reported rise in the food expenditure. The average per capita intake in new sites is significantly higher (M & E Report). The increased productivity of land is major reason for this improvement. Improvement in agricultural production has resulted in income share of day to day expenditure on food purchase. Discussions with PAFs brought out that (a) increase in quantity and quality of food ingredients, (b) purchase of vegetables in summer and (c) increased expenditure at the time of ceremonies, due to addition of 'sweet' (laddus) and decoration (mandap etc.) all factors put together have resulted in rise in food expenditure.

15<sup>th</sup> M & E Report (April – Sept. 1992) states that "households in submerging villages spent about 78 Rs. / week on purchase of items like cereals, pulses, vegetables, sugar, tea etc.

Table II.1.e : Respondent's perceptions about rise in health expenditure : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
			Vadaj	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
			Golagamadi	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
		Sankheda	Paniya	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
			Kolu	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
			Ferkuva	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
Sub total [Vadodara District]				0	NA	160	61.54%	0	NA
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
			Sheera	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
		Nandod	Khadagada	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
			Vaviyala	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
			Sub total [Narmada District]	0	NA	80	30.77%	0	NA
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA	
		Dhanakiya	0	100%	260	100%	0	100%	
Grand Total				0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%
Row %				0.00%		100.00%		0.00%	

All the 260 (100%) respondents reported health expenditure to be nil; as presented in table II.1.e, this is mainly because health care facilities such as visits of health workers, mobile medical van, subprimary health centres etc. are provided free of cost at their doorsteps. It also becomes evident that health seeking practices have been influenced by allopathic services considerably. This is a significant change in health seeking behaviour. Review (study ) of composite M & E Report (March 31, 2000) reveals that submerging villages had traditional health care services mainly provided by 'Bhuva', alternatives were totally absent over there. After relocation traditional health care services are largely replaced by non-traditional services. These changes have taken place mainly because of – (a) non-availability of roots, herbs in new sites; (b) death of some of the faith healers without passing their indigenous knowledge to others and (c) easier access to modern health care services and prompt recovery, which has strengthened their faith in non-traditional health care system.

Thus health being the basic human right and vital indicator of social development, the easy and better access to modern health care system would go a long way in attaining quality of life (QOL) of PAFs.

Table II.1.e : Respondent's perceptions about rise in education expenditure : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
			Vadaj	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
			Paniya	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
		Naswadi	Kolu	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
			Kankuvasana	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
			Simalghoda	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				0	NA	160	61.54%	0	NA
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA
Sheera	0				NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
Nandod	Khadagada			0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
	Vaviyala			0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
Sub total [Narmada District]				0	NA	80	30.77%	0	NA		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	0	NA	20	7.69%	0	NA		
		Grand Total				0	100%	260	100%	0	100%
				0.00%		100.00%		0.00%			

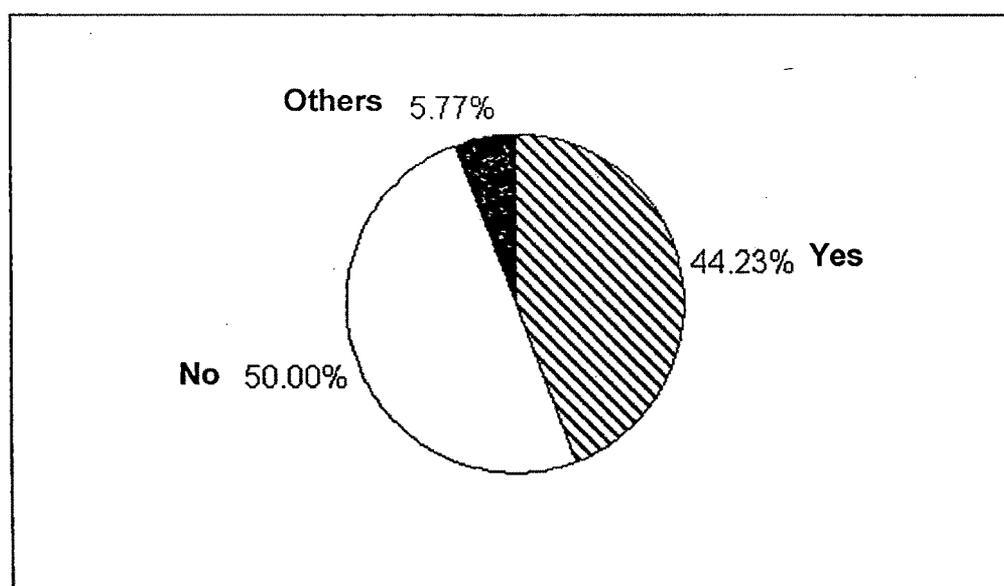
Education is one of the significant social input for desired socio-cultural and economic transformation both at individual and societal level. India's planning commission also has placed due importance to it since its inception. Above Table II.1.f depicts respondents perception of educational expenditure. The R and R policy provides for school at new sites. respondents perceptions regarding educational facilities are sought. All the 260 (100%) respondents reported education expenditure to be nil at the R-R sites, mainly because of its availability at the doorsteps. Schools were inaccessible in submerging villages, also a sizeable population of school going children was engaged in cattle grazing and agriculture. Consequently literacy rates were low. Composite monitoring and evaluation report (March 31, 2000) by D.C.Shah states that about 25% of males and 6% of females were literate in submerging villages. In the R and R sites about 41% males and 18% females are literate.

Table II.1.f : Respondent's perceptions about rise in saving potential : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	5	4.35%	13	10.00%	2	13.33%		
			Vadaj	8	6.96%	9	6.92%	3	20.00%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	12	10.43%	8	6.15%	0	0.00%		
			Paniya	11	9.57%	9	6.92%	0	0.00%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	8	6.96%	12	9.23%	0	0.00%		
			Kankuvasana	6	5.22%	14	10.77%	0	0.00%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	12	10.43%	8	6.15%	0	0.00%		
			Simalghoda	9	7.83%	11	8.46%	4	26.67%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				71	61.74%	84	64.62%	9	60.00%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	5	4.35%	10	7.69%	5	33.33%
Sheera	9				7.83%	7	5.38%	0	0.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			12	10.43%	8	6.15%	0	0.00%		
	Vaviyala			12	10.43%	8	6.15%	0	0.00%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				38	33.04%	33	25.38%	5	33.33%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	6	5.22%	13	10.00%	1	6.67%		
			Grand Total				115	100%	130	100%	15
				Row %		50.00%		5.77%			

As stated earlier, the significant number of respondents perceive the rise in overall income, which is indicative of material wellbeing and economic integration. Saving potential is essentially important indicator of the same. Sitewise respondents perception of rise in saving potential are sought for Table II.1.f states that out of 260 respondents, according to 115 (44.23%) respondents saving potential has improved, especially in case of those who are in government employment at Golagamadi, Khadagada, Vaviyala sites. They are able to save Rs.1000 (one thousand) per month. 130 respondents (50%) opined that saving potential is not improved. 15 (5.77%) respondents stated that they invest in family's social needs such as extension or renovation of house, purchase of assets etc. Self help groups (SHGs) are also functional at the sites. Extension officers of SSPA facilitate it and norms are decided by it's members. Members save meager amount ranging between Rs.30 – 100 per month. They avail loans with the rate of interest 2-3 percent per month.

Saving potential



Key :

-  Yes
-  No
-  Others

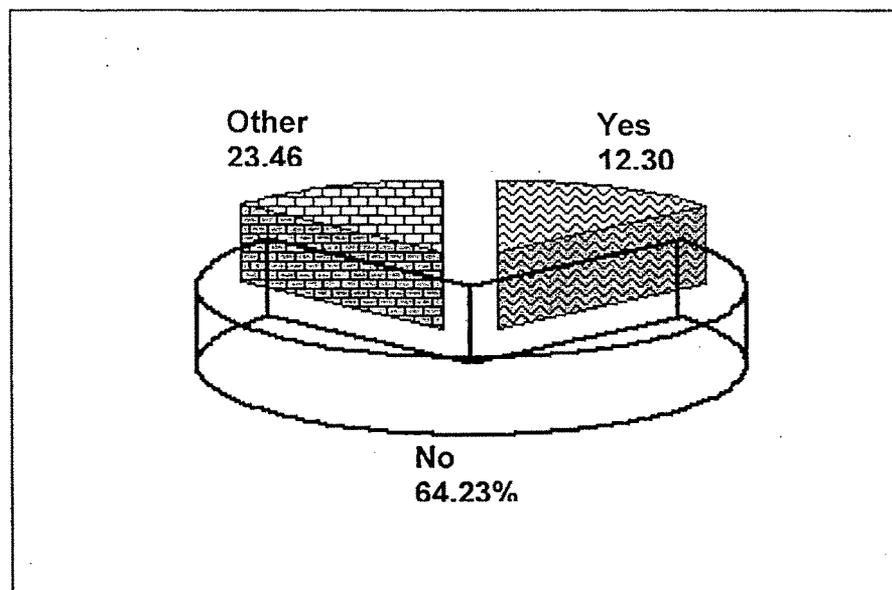
Table II.1.g : Debt in family increased : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	2	6.45%	13	7.83%	5	8.33%		
			Vadaj	5	16.13%	9	5.42%	6	10.00%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	0	0.00%	14	8.43%	6	10.00%		
			Paniya	2	6.45%	18	10.84%	0	0.00%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	0	0.00%	13	7.83%	7	11.67%		
			Kankuvasana	0	0.00%	16	9.64%	4	6.67%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	3	9.68%	17	10.24%	0	0.00%		
			Simalghoda	6	19.35%	6	3.61%	8	13.33%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				18	58.06%	106	63.86%	36	60.00%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	6	19.35%	7	4.22%	7	11.67%
Sheera	3				9.68%	11	6.63%	6	10.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			1	3.23%	15	9.04%	4	6.67%		
	Vaviyala			2	3.23%	13	7.23%	5	6.67%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				12	35.48%	45	27.11%	22	35.00%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	2	6.45%	15	9.04%	3	5.00%			
		Grand Total	32	100%	167	100%	61	100%			
Row %				12.30%		64.23%		23.46%			

Consideration of amount of debt for any household is inevitable alongwith income, expenditure and saving. Understanding of all these components put together gives fair understanding of economic aspect and economic integration.

It becomes evident from this table that according to 166 (64.23%) respondents there is no debt. While 31 (12.30%) respondents stated that debt is mainly due to expenses on farm, celebrations, influence and imitation of host village people's practices.

**Respondent's perceptions about debt in family**



Key :

-  Yes
-  No
-  Others

Table II.1.h : Respondent's perception about vocational training imparted : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	17	8.67%	0	NA	3	4.69%		
			Vadaj	15	7.65%	0	NA	5	7.81%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	18	9.18%	0	NA	2	3.13%		
			Paniya	13	6.63%	0	NA	7	10.94%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	14	7.14%	0	NA	6	9.38%		
			Kankuvasana	15	7.65%	0	NA	5	7.81%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	15	7.65%	0	NA	5	7.81%		
			Simalghoda	18	9.18%	0	NA	2	3.13%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				125	63.78%	0	NA	35	54.69%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	17	8.67%	0	NA	3	4.69%
Sheera	12				6.12%	0	NA	8	12.50%		
Nandod	Khadagada			15	7.65%	0	NA	5	7.81%		
	Vaviyala			13	6.63%	0	NA	7	10.94%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				57	29.08%	0	NA	23	35.94%		
3	Panchmahal			Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	14	7.14%	0	NA	6	9.38%
		Grand Total	196		100%	0	100%	64	100%		
Row %				75.38%		0.00%		24.62%			

In today's economic scenario and high cost of living, agriculture – alone may not suffice the economic needs of households. Also agriculture is heavily dependent on monsoon and availability of water resource. Vocational training becomes instrumental in creating an opportunity for self-employment and supplementary income. With this objective vocational training is imparted to PAPs at R and R sites. In this regard emphasis is on dependents of PAFs and women.

Almost at the all R and R sites vocational training is imparted by SSPA to farmers for 2 days on various aspects of agricultural betterment such as new farm techniques, animal husbandry etc. Other NGO's (Non-government organizations) were also involved by the government in skill development and upgradation of PAFs, namely (a) Anand Niketan Ashram which imparted training at Golagamadi for driving and sewing; (b) Shramik Vikas Sansthan participated to impart sewing, embroidery, ambar charakha training at Sheera, Khadagada, Vaviyala sites; (c) Women's Action Group (Ahmedabad) imparted training in sewing, leave's cup making (padiya-patarala) at Golagamadi, Parveta, Kalediya sites (d). Divya Seva Trust imparted training to security guards at Dabhoi sites namely Shinor and Vadaj.

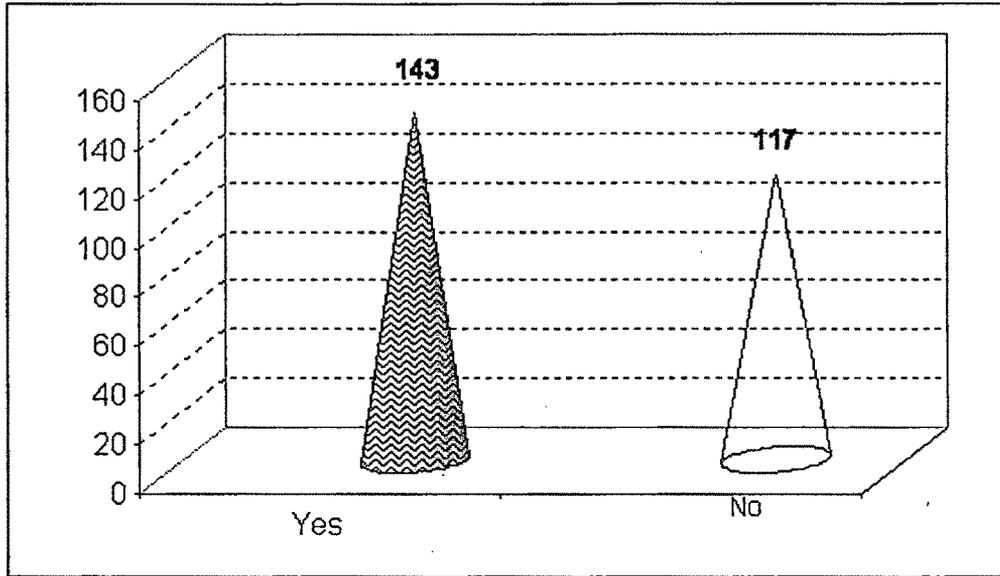
In addition, GRA (Grievance Redressal Authority) has insisted S.S.P.A. to actively involve TASP (Tribal Area Subplan), DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) and DIC (District Industrial Centre) in the same task. They would provide assets to the PAPs for income generation. Also the commercial and co-operative banks are persuaded to finance PAPs on priority basis.



Table II.1.i : Loans availed by the respondents : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	11	7.69%	9	7.69%		
			Vadaj	9	6.29%	11	9.40%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	10	6.99%	10	8.55%		
			Paniya	9	6.29%	11	9.40%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	12	8.39%	8	6.84%		
			Kankuvasana	11	7.69%	9	7.69%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	12	8.39%	8	6.84%		
			Simalghoda	10	6.99%	10	8.55%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				84	58.74%	76	64.96%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	8	5.59%	12	10.26%
Sheera	13				9.09%	7	5.98%		
Nandod	Khadagada			12	8.39%	8	6.84%		
	Vaviyala			14	9.79%	6	5.13%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				47	32.87%	33	28.21%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	12	8.39%	8	6.84%			
		Grand Total	143	100%	117	100%			
				Row %		45.00%			
				55.00%					

Loans availed by the respondents



Key :

-  Yes
-  No

Table II.1.i : Loan Purposes : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Agrocity/tire		Social			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	7	8.05%	4	7.14%		
			Vadaj	3	3.45%	6	10.71%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	10	11.49%	0	0.00%		
			Paniya	9	10.34%	0	0.00%		
			Kolu	4	4.60%	8	14.29%		
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	8	9.20%	3	5.36%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	12	13.79%	0	0.00%		
			Simalghoda	10	11.49%	0	0.00%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				63	72.41%	21	37.50%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	1	1.15%	7	12.50%
Sheera	10				11.49%	3	5.36%		
Nandod	Khadagada			7	8.05%	5	8.93%		
	Vaviyala			2	2.30%	12	21.43%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				20	22.99%	27	48.21%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	4	4.60%	8	14.29%			
Grand Total				87	100%	56	100%		
				60.83%		39.16%			
			Row %						

Purpose of loan

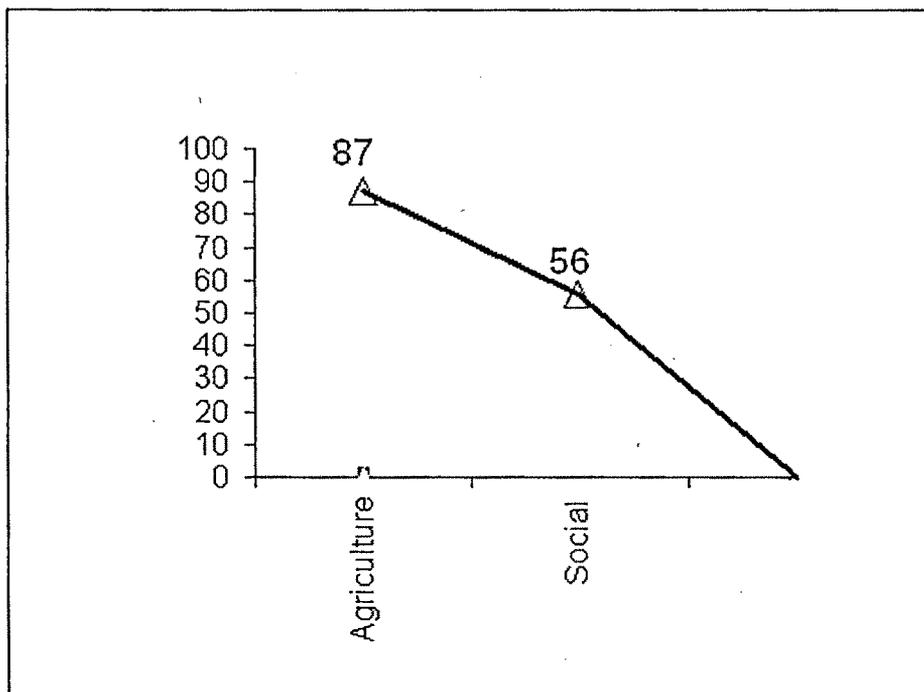


Table II.1.i is indicative of number of respondents who have availed loans and its purposes. Out of 260 respondents 143 (55%) have availed loans and 117 (45%) haven't. In almost all sites loans are availed for agricultural (60.83%) (i.e. purchase of seeds and fertilizers and pesticides) and social (39.46%) purposes. Loans are mainly availed through alignment with nationalized banks. Loans from co-operative banks are availed by few (10%) of the respondents.

The rehabilitation cell was constituted with the intention of raising the standard living of the resettled families by providing them subsidies for productive assets for agriculture and animal husbandry. It facilitates the rehabilitation of the people by supporting them in income generation. It provides various farm implements at subsidized rates and helps the PAFs in getting used to the new farming environment by liaisoning with the agricultural cell. It also counsels the PAFs on employment opportunities.

The cell liaisons with other related state departments such as the tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and the District Industries Centre (DIC) for providing income generating assets to the PAFs. Wherever necessary, the commercial and cooperative banks are persuaded to finance the income generating activities undertaken by PAFs.

Benefits given to PAFs through different agencies :

Agency	No. of PAFs	Amount (Rs. in Laacs)
Samaj Suraksha	416	2.3
Gujarat Energy Development Agency	938	1.5.
District Industries Centre	158	3.33
DRDA	988	74.08
Tribal Sub Plan	6323	27.19
Dist Panchayat	7924	13.09
Mahila Arthik Vikas Nigam	90	0.21
NIRED	14	26.85

Details of productive assets given to PAFs :

Item	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Total
Elect. Motor	12	0	0	12
Agri.Equipment	1940	390	1163	3493
Cows	99	39	22	160
Bullock Carts	341	74	118	533
Bullocks	5784	1011	5772	12567
Oil Engine	4	0	0	4
Cash	1178	28	137	1343

This table presents number of PAFs who have availed loans from various agencies.

II.2 - Health Aspect

Table II.2 : Respondent's perception of availability of healthcare facility : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Easily Available		Available		Difficult			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	14	7.49%	6	8.22%	0	NA		
			Vadaj	16	8.56%	4	5.48%	0	NA		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	13	6.95%	7	9.59%	0	NA		
			Paniya	15	8.02%	5	6.85%	0	NA		
		Naswadi	Kolu	16	8.56%	4	5.48%	0	NA		
			Kankuvasana	15	8.02%	5	6.85%	0	NA		
			Ferkuva	15	8.02%	5	6.85%	0	NA		
		Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	15	8.02%	5	6.85%	0	NA		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				119	63.64%	41	56.16%	0	NA
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	14	7.49%	6	8.22%	0	NA
Sheera	12				6.42%	8	10.96%	0	NA		
Nandod	Khadagada			15	8.02%	5	6.85%	0	NA		
	Vaviyala			13	6.95%	7	9.59%	0	NA		
Sub total [Narmada District]				54	28.88%	26	35.62%	0	NA		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	14	7.49%	6	8.22%	0	NA			
		Grand Total	187	100%	73	100%	0	NA			
				71.92%		28.08%		0.00%			
				Row %							

Health being the basic right and vital component of social development, respondent's perception about availability of healthcare facilities, incidence of illness in population, types of illnesses are sought for, which are indicative of quality of life at the R and R sites.

It is important to understand the availability and accessibility of health services to various segments of the community in order to suggest possible areas for the improvement of outreach of primary health care.

The medical cell is concerned with the physical well being of the PAFs and is headed by the Deputy Director (Medical). It is responsible for providing preventive and curative care to PAFs as per their requirements and offers comprehensive services to the families. The medical experts in the cell include physician, pediatrician, gynaecologist, emergency medical officer, statistical assistant and pharmacist.

The medical cell ensures that doorstep medical facilities are available to all families through the provision of 20 mobile medical units. There is also one mobile hospital and 154 dispensaries have been established in the sites. Diagnostic camps and other medical camps are also held at regular intervals. During these camps, the PAFs have access to such facilities as x-rays, sonography and pathology facilities.

The cell is responsible for overseeing the hygiene and nutrition aspects of the sites. It ensures that the people receive safe drinking water, and adopt good hygiene habits. Regular immunization is also conducted and ante-natal and post-natal treatment is also being given to the expectant mothers at their doorsteps.

The S.S.P.A. dispensaries have records of all the PAFs. Family-wise health cards and folders are maintained, so that the consulting doctor is aware of the patient's medical history and the treatment that has been administered. The cell also coordinates with the district health machinery to offer more comprehensive services and expand the health service coverage.

**Health and medical facilities under SSPA and state health machinery :**

No.	Type of Service / Activity	Under SSPA	Under the Health
1	Manpower		
1.1	Female health worker	444/FHW	4000/FHW
1.2	Multi purpose health worker	1700/MPHW	6000/MPHW
1.3	Medical Officer	1700/MO	30000/MO
2	Visit Frequency		
2.1	Female health worker	Daily	Once a week
2.2	Multi purpose health worker	Twice a week	Once a fortnight
2.3	Medical Officer	Twice a week	Once a month
3	Visit Site	House to House	At sub centre or at village
4	Specialist services available	At R&R site	At Taluka level
5	Diagnostic facilities (like X-ray, sonography, ECG, laboratory)	At R&R site	At Taluka level
6	Ambulance services	Available at doorstep (on call) free of charge	Available at PHC/CHC H.Q. with charges or with conditions
7	ICDS Nutritional services (AWC / sub centre)	1/38 beneficiaries	1/60 beneficiaries
8	Provision of drinking water	Round the year provision of safe drinking water with quality monitoring	System of quality monitoring of drinking water in epidemic situation
9	Health status record of population	Available in the form of family folder and health card	Available in register format
10	Specialized diagnostic treatment camp like diabetes, physically challenged, kidney diseases, skin and ayurvedic camps	Organized frequently	Organized once a year

11	Couple protection rate	58/100 couples (ster)	34/100 couples (ster)
12	Birth rate	27/1000 population	27/1000 population
13	Infant mortality rate	37/1000 live births	68/1000 live births
14	Death rate	5.1/1000 population	8.3/1000 population

Table II.2 reveals that out of 260 respondents, 187 (71.93%) respondents have reported that health services are easily availed and 73 (28.07%) reported that the same are available and none has reported difficulty in availing the same. Thus indicators of outreach of health services are encouraging. The NHP (National Health Policy) envisages a conceptual change from the emphasis on curative services to the preventive and promotive aspects of health care, particularly to weaker and deprived sections of the society. Thus encouraging indicators of outreach of health services would go a long way in promotive health and also to prevent deterioration in health. This is a significant change in areas of health care system after displacement. In submerging villages, the services were totally lacking. They had to travel 10 km to 65 km to reach to the health centre. Traditional medicines and institutions like Bhagat and Bhuva used to fill the gap. In absence of traditional health care system (due to lack of forest river etc.), diffusion of allopathic health care system amongst PAFs is significant. Further inquiry in areas of incidence of illness among different target groups of population (children, women and men) revealed that almost more than 90% respondents reported it to be decreased. It is significant to note that sources of treatment mainly include – nurse and doctors in health centres run by SSPA. A very few PAFs resort to home remedies and the rarest cases resort to Bhuva. Out of 260, 7 (2.70%) respondents reported diarrhoea, vomiting and scabies common among children. Researcher could observe prevalence of scabies among children belonging to Dungari bhill and Vasava subgroup, may be because of reduced level of education – as well as health and hygiene related awareness and behaviour. 11 (4.23%) respondents reported gynaec and skin related health problems prevailing among women. 3 (1.15%) respondents stated prevalence of T.B. and skin disease among men.



II.3 : Education Aspects

Table II.3.a : Respondent's perception of education facility at R ad R site (better school &amp; education facility) (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes	
				Freq.	%
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	7.69%
			Vadaj	20	7.69%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	7.69%
			Paniya	20	7.69%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	7.69%
			Kankuvasana	20	7.69%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	20	7.69%
			Simalghoda	20	7.69%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				160	61.54%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	7.69%
			Sheera	20	7.69%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	7.69%
			Vaviyala	20	7.69%
Sub total [Narmada District]				80	30.77%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	7.69%
Grand Total				260	100%
Row %				100.00%	

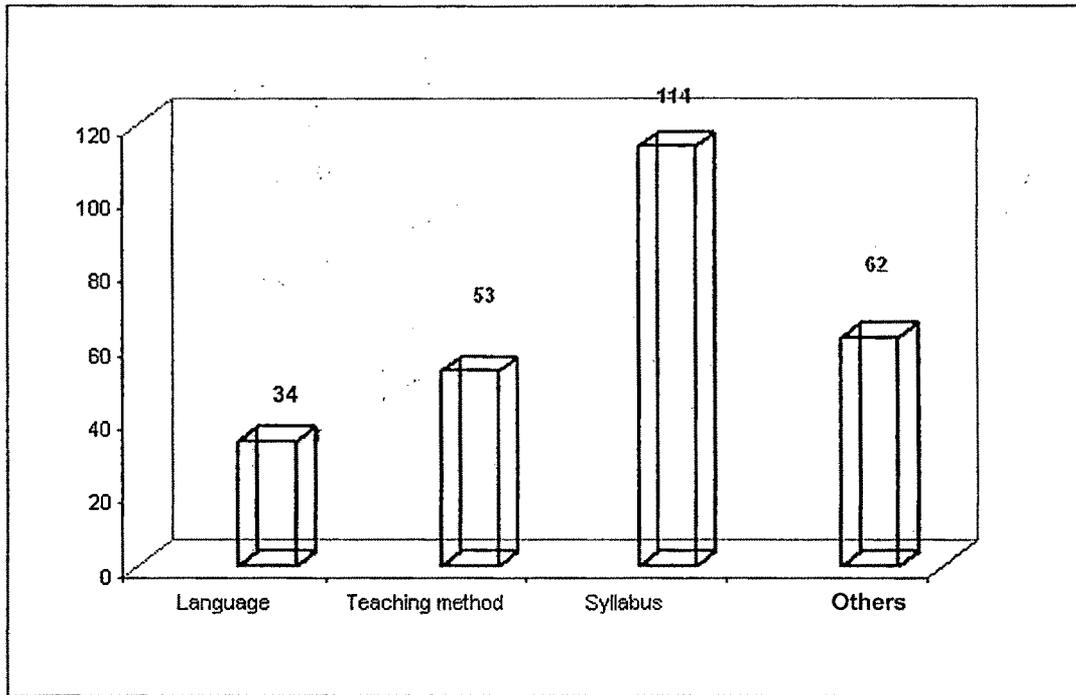
Table II.3.b : Respondent's perception about sensitivity of teachers to students learning needs : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	18	7.79%	2	6.90%		
			Vadaj	15	6.49%	5	17.24%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	8.66%	0	0.00%		
			Paniya	20	8.66%	0	0.00%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	18	7.79%	2	6.90%		
			Kankuvasana	17	7.36%	3	10.34%		
		Pavjetpur	Ferkuva	17	7.36%	3	10.34%		
			Simalghoda	16	6.93%	4	13.79%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				141	61.04%	19	65.52%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	17	7.36%	3	10.34%
Sheera	20				8.66%	0	0.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			20	8.66%	0	0.00%		
	Vaviyala			17	7.36%	3	10.34%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				74	32.03%	6	20.69%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	16	6.93%	4	13.79%			
		Grand Total	231	100%	29	100%			
Row %				88.85%		11.15%			

Table II.3.c : Respondent's perception of difficulties faced regarding : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Language		Teaching method		Syllabus		Others		
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	4	11.78%	3	5.66%	9	7.89%	4	6.45%	
			Vadaj	3	8.82%	4	7.55%	8	7.02%	6	9.68%	
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	2	5.88%	5	9.43%	7	6.14%	5	8.06%	
			Paniya	2	5.88%	2	3.77%	11	9.65%	5	8.06%	
			Kolu	2	5.88%	6	11.32%	6	5.26%	6	9.68%	
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	2	5.88%	5	9.43%	11	9.65%	2	3.23%	
			Ferkuva	3	8.82%	6	11.32%	6	5.26%	6	9.68%	
		Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	3	8.82%	6	11.32%	3	2.63%	8	12.90%	
		Sub total [Vadodara District]			21	61.76%	37	69.81%	61	53.51%	42	67.74%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	2	5.68%	3	7.55%	9	7.89%	4
Sheera	4				11.76%	2	3.77%	11	9.65%	6	9.68%	
Nandod	Khadagada			1	2.94%	3	5.66%	11	9.65%	2	3.23%	
	Vaviyala			3	8.82%	4	9.43%	11	9.65%	4	6.45%	
Sub total [Narmada District]					10	29.41%	12	26.42%	42	36.84%	16	25.81%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	3	8.82%	1	3.77%	11	9.65%	4	6.45%		
		Grand Total	34	100%	50	100%	114	100%	62	100%		
			Row %	13.08%	20.38%	43.85%	23.85%					

Respondent's perception of difficulties faced regarding



Significance of education as a critical social input is well established, as it plays a vital role in the transformation of individual as well as of society. It influences almost all walks of life in differing degrees and levels. The efforts to eradicate the incidence of illiteracy among the Indian masses can be traced back to both pre and post-independent era. However, the same after independence are rigorous and intensive both in scale and magnitude. Programmes and campaigns were launched to address the evil. The impact of which, however has been a mixed one. According to Eighth Five Year Plan (1993) scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled Tribes (STs) who form one fourth of the population were below poverty line and a large number of SC and ST children discontinue their studies and the reasons for dropping out are (a) household related; (b) system related; (c) infrastructural and physical and (d) individual related (pupil's learning competencies etc).

It is important to take a note of the disturbing aspect of development i.e. widening gap between overall population and the SC-ST population, which reaffirms the basic apprehension that education is not accorded the priority among the marginalized sections of the society. Thus the programmes could not produce the desired results / effects because they had either been conceived or implemented inadequately.

The purpose of education cell is to achieve significant improvement in the quality of education as a sustained method for attracting and retaining children in the schools. SSPA, through the education cell has taken several measures to bring about this improvement.

The R and R policy of Government of Gujarat provides for "school" at new sites. The availability, accessibility and utilization are equally important. Hence, PAF's perception towards educational facility provided at the R-R site are sought for regarding – (a) school and educational facility; (b) regular functioning of the school; (c) sensitivity of teachers to student's learning needs and (d) difficulties faced.

It is observed that according to all the 260, respondents school and educational facilities are definitely of better quality. It is provided at the sites only and schools are regularly run

almost in all the sites. Mostly schools have 4 rooms and appropriate number of the teachers. Almost all the students are enrolled and attend the school. Out of 260 respondents, 231 (88.85%) reported that teachers are sensitive to learning needs of the students. This scenario is pointer to the fact that it gives an interesting account of the working of the schools. However, an inquiry into difficulties faced revealed that 114 (43.85%) respondents reported syllabus related difficulties meaning thereby that syllabus according to them was lengthy and difficult. 62 (23.85%) reported other difficulties such as lady teachers going on maternity leave, commuting from other place, teacher enjoying holidays at a stretch etc. which according to them interrupted flow and affected learning process. 34 (13.08%) respondents reported language related difficulties. Medium of instruction is Gujarati only but the pronunciation tone speed are differing.

Thus in terms of quality of education – it is inferred that as schools are provided at the doorsteps only and operating in the sites only, which enables interaction between school functionaries and residents, thus there is no void. Also it has positive effect on school enrolments, attendance, retention and teaching.





#### **II.4 Respondent's perceptions of their food at the R and R sites :**

Food is the basic need of human beings, essential for survival and healthy living. Consumption of food and expenditure on it are to a large extent related to the standard of living of a household.

As stated in 14<sup>th</sup> Monitoring and Evaluation report (Oct.1991 – March 1992) of the R and R of PAF's of SSP "the staple food of tribals in submerging villages included cereals like maize, bajara, rice and pulse like arad, mung. They used to cultivate their own land and forest land. R and R policy provides for five (5) acres of agricultural land to PAFs, which becomes the focal point of economic activity again at the newsites, even landless households of the submerging villages are recognized as PAFs and have restarted own cultivation". respondents perception of (a) type of food consumed by them and change in it; (b) change in cooking practices; (c) difficulties faced and d) coping are sought for.

It is revealed through qualitative data that there is betterment in quality of food. 'Maize-Rotalo and Udad dal' has been replaced by Tuver, Juvar, Rice. Diversity also has been introduced. In submergence villages very little consumption of rice was there and vegetables were available only in monsoon. Now at the R and R sites, the same are available in all seasons. By and large a PAF's household at new sites consumes Makai-Rotalo, Tuver, Wheat roti, Juvar and vegetables. In submergence villages they used to get monsoon yield of juvar, so juvar rovalo used be red colored. While at the new sites they get winter yield of juvar, which is white colored. Because of lack of forests at the new sites they miss forest produce such as fruits, roots, honey etc.

Table II.4.a : Respondent's perception of change in cooking practices : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Wood		Chullah		Stove		Gas			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	9	25.71%	5	5.88%	6	4.55%	0	0.00%		
			Vadaj	5	14.29%	8	9.41%	7	5.30%	0	0.00%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	15.15%	3	37.50%		
			Paniya	3	8.57%	0	0.00%	14	10.61%	0	0.00%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	15.15%	0	0.00%		
			Kankuvasana	7	20.00%	9	10.59%	2	1.52%	0	0.00%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	0	0.00%	15	17.65%	5	3.79%	0	0.00%		
			Simalghoda	0	0.00%	15	17.65%	5	3.79%	0	0.00%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				24	68.57%	52	61.18%	79	59.85%	3	37.50%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	4	11.43%	9	10.59%	7	5.30%	0	0.00%
Sheera	4				11.43%	11	12.94%	5	3.79%	2	25.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			0	0.00%	1	1.18%	17	12.88%	0	0.00%		
	Vaviyala			0	0.00%	1	1.18%	16	12.12%	3	37.50%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				8	22.86%	22	25.88%	45	34.09%	5	62.50%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	3	8.57%	11	12.94%	8	6.06%	0	0.00%		
Grand Total				35	100%	85	100%	132	100%	8	100%		
Row %				13.46%		32.69%		50.77%		3.08%			

This table (II.4.a) reveals change in cooking practices. Presubmergence exclusive dependence on forest wood for cooking has undergone change due to displacement. Out of 260 respondents, 132 (50.77%) reported use of stove, 85 (32.69%) reported use of chullah, 35 (13.46%) that of wood and 8 (3.08%) use of Gas. Presubmergence cooking practice was characterized by Mangalo (made up of cow-dung cakes and bricks) use of stove is prominent in 'Golagmadi' site (Ta.Sankheda) and Kolu (Ta.Nasavadi) also at Sheera, Vaviyala and Khadagada sites. While use of gas is initiated at Golagamadi, Sheera and Vaviyala sites. Also other changes in cooking practices have been evident to the researcher during interaction, such as use of boiled maize floor is replaced by maize rotalo and dal, use of edible oil to fry vegetables and pulses, use of cooker etc. Some respondents have reported difficulties faced due to lack of fire wood in absence of forest which they are managing by using agrowaste.

**Respondent's perception of change in cooking practice**

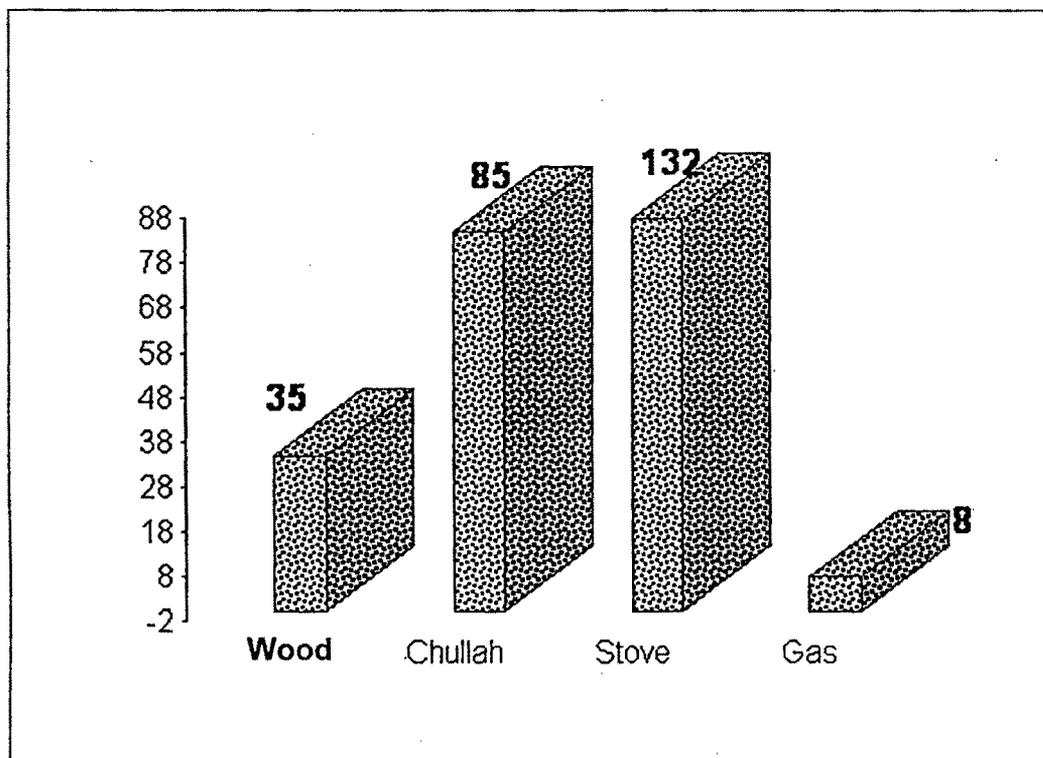


Table II.4.b : Respondent's coping to difficulties due to changed cooking practices : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Wood		Wood + Kerosene		Sown trees		Others		
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	3	8.11%	17	8.54%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Vadaj	0	0.00%	19	9.55%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	0	0.00%	20	10.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Paniya	6	16.22%	12	6.03%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	
		Naswadi	Kolu	0	0.00%	20	10.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Kankuvasana	6	16.22%	14	7.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	6	13.51%	14	6.53%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Simalghoda	0	0.00%	20	10.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Sub total [Vadodara District]			21	54.05%	136	67.84%	0	0.00%	3	42.86%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	6	16.22%	7	3.52%	7	46.67%	0
Sheera	4				10.81%	13	6.53%	3	20.00%	0	0.00%	
Nandod	Khadagada			1	2.70%	17	8.54%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	
	Vaviyala			2	5.41%	16	8.04%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	
Sub total [Narmada District]				13	35.14%	53	26.63%	10	66.67%	4	57.14%	
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	4	10.81%	11	5.53%	5	33.33%	0	0.00%		
		Grand Total	38	100%	199	100%	15	100%	7	100%		
			Row %		76.92%		5.76%		2.69%			
			14.61%									

It becomes evident that out of 260 respondents, 200 (76.92%) reported use of wood and kerosene, 38 (14.61%) of wood, 15 (5.77%) stated that they have sown trees, and 7 (2.69%) of 'others' included use of agrowaste (of cotton and tuber which is in abundance) available.

Table II.4.c : Food grains storage facility used by respondents : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Tin boxes		Jar		Kothar		Others			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	16	9.88%	4	5.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
			Vadaj	14	8.64%	6	8.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	14	8.64%	2	2.70%	4	25.00%	0	0.00%		
			Paniya	0	0.00%	18	24.32%	0	0.00%	2	14.29%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	13	8.02%	4	5.41%	3	18.75%	0	0.00%		
			Kankuvasana	16	9.88%	2	2.70%	2	12.50%	0	0.00%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	14.29%		
			Simalghoda	3	1.85%	17	22.97%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				94	58.02%	53	71.62%	9	56.25%	4	28.57%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	16	9.88%	0	0.00%	4	25.00%	0	0.00%
Sheera	18				11.11%	0	0.00%	2	12.50%	0	0.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			16	9.88%	2	2.70%	0	0.00%	2	14.29%		
	Vaviyala			17	10.49%	3	4.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				67	41.36%	5	6.76%	6	37.50%	2	14.29%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	1	0.62%	16	21.62%	1	6.25%	8	57.14%			
		Grand Total	162	100%	72	100%	14	100%	12	100%			
Row %				62.30%	27.69%	5.38%	4.61						

This table (II.4.c) reveals various forms of food storage practices adopted by respondents at the R-R sites. Out of 260 respondents, 162 (62.30%) reported use of tin boxes at Golagamadi, Vaviyala, Khadagada sites, 72 (27.69%) of jar (made up of bamboo) which are found more at Simalgoda, Paniya and Dhanakiya sites, 14 (5.38%) that of kothar (made in wall) and 12 (4.61%) reported use of others such as bags made up of kantan.

**II.5 : Water Facility**

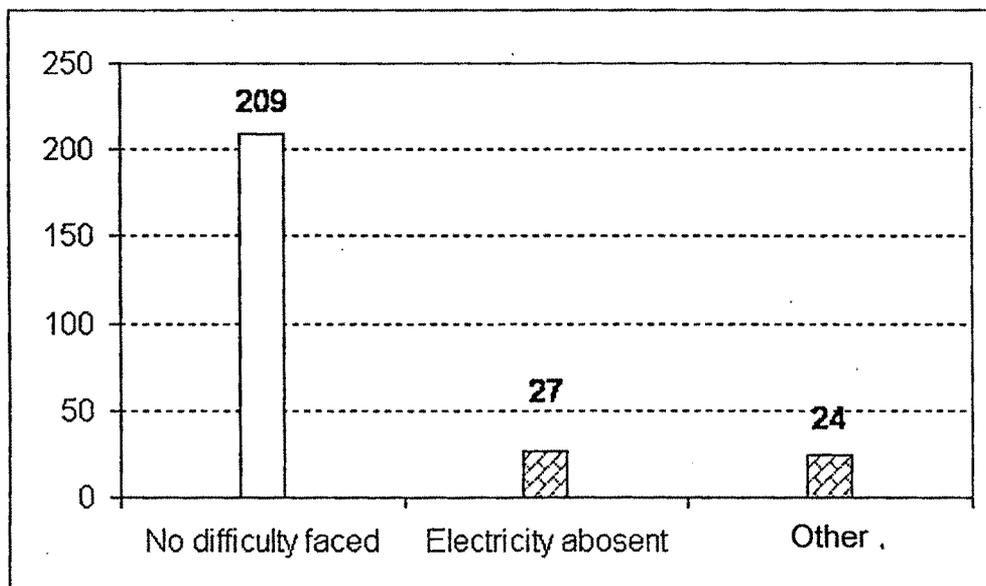
Table II.5 : Respondent's perception difficulty faced (if any) : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	No Difficulty Faced		Electricity Absent		Other Difficulties			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	1	0.48%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%		
			Vadaj	16	7.66%	0	0.00%	2	8.33%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	9.57%	2	7.41%	5	20.83%		
			Paniya	9	4.31%	3	11.11%	0	0.00%		
			Kolu	13	6.22%	7	25.93%	4	16.67%		
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	18	8.61%	4	14.81%	3	12.50%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	13	6.22%	2	7.41%	0	0.00%		
			Simalghoda	20	9.57%	7	25.93%	0	0.00%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				110	52.63%	25	92.59%	17	70.83%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	9.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sheera	15				7.18%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Nandod	Khadagada			18	8.61%	0	0.00%	5	20.83%		
	Vaviyala			18	8.61%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				71	33.97%	0	0.00%	5	20.83%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	28	13.40%	2	7.41%	2	8.33%		
Grand Total				209	100%	27	100%	24	100%		
				80.38%		10.38%		9.23%			
				Row %							

Water is the basic need essential for survival of all living beings, also for domestic daily requirements as well as industrial production water is the necessity. Access to water was easier and in abundance for PAFs in submergence villages as those are located in northern bank of Narmada, except Surpan, Mokhadi and Pandheria villages which are situated in southern bank. Provision of water facility figures a top priority in the action plan of Government of Gujarat.

An inquiry into respondent's perceptions of water facility revealed that almost all, 260 (100%) respondents reported it to be good, regular and available at the sites only, 80-85% respondents reported to have borewell and hand pumps and others have hand pumps and open wells. Further on probing difficulties faced. Table II.5 it is found that out of 260, 209 (80.38%) respondents reported no difficulty being faced, 27 (10.38%) reported it only in absence of electricity and 24 (9.23%) reported other difficulties such as dysfunct hand pumps, delays in repairing etc. Discussions with respondents also revealed few coping techniques used by them such as use of hand pump, use of 'kotar' for animals, especially at Golagamadi, Paniya, Shinor, Simalghoda and Kankuvasana sites.

PAF's perception of water difficulties faced [if any]



II.6 : Costumes

Table II.6.a : Respondent's perception of change in costume among women : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Dupatta, Peticot, Blouse		Saree, Blouse		Dress, Gown	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	6	10.53%	11	8.80%	3	3.85%
			Vadaj	6	10.53%	14	11.20%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	0	0.00%	13	10.40%	7	8.97%
			Paniya	10	17.54%	7	5.60%	3	3.85%
			Kolu	7	12.28%	6	4.80%	7	8.97%
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	8	14.04%	5	4.00%	7	8.97%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	0	0.00%	7	5.60%	13	16.67%
Simalghoda	0		0.00%	10	8.00%	10	12.82%		
Sub total [Vadodara District]				37	64.91%	73	58.40%	50	64.10%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	0	0.00%	9	7.20%	11	14.10%
			Sheera	20	35.09%	5	4.00%	3	3.85%
		Nandod	Khadagada	0	0.00%	17	13.60%	3	3.85%
			Vaviyala	0	0.00%	11	8.80%	6	7.69%
Sub total [Narmada District]				20	35.095	42	33.60%	23	29.49%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	0	0.00%	10	8.00%	5	6.41%
		Grand Total			57	100%	125	100%	78
				Row %		48.08%		30.00%	

Table II.6.b : Respondent's perception of change in costume among men : (n = 260)

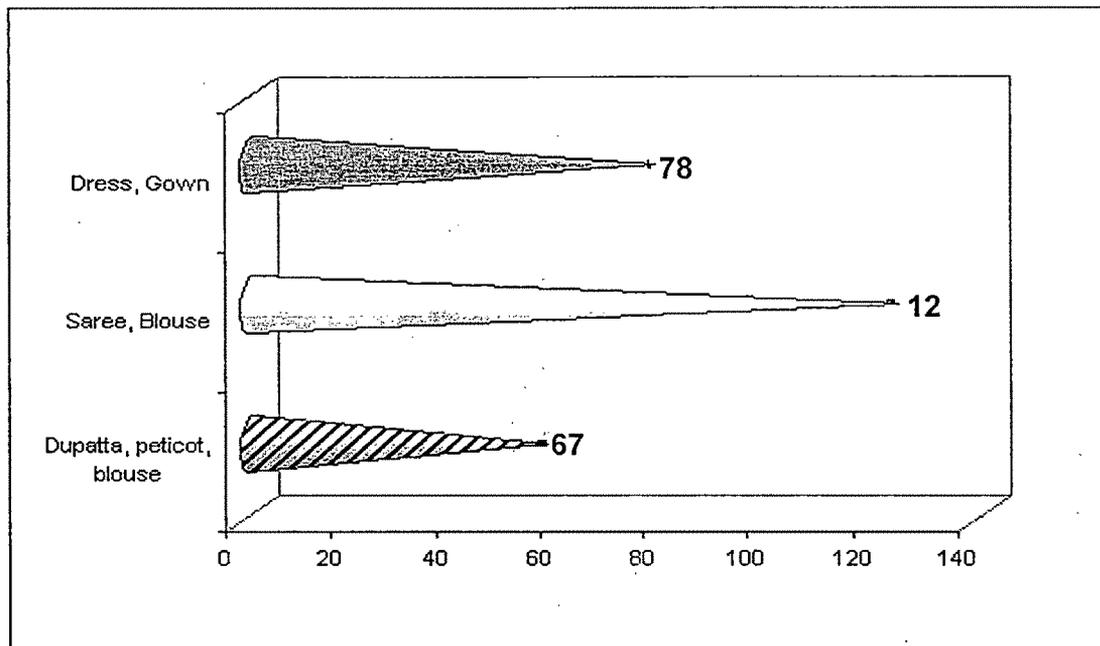
No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Pant, Shirt		Jhabbo		Dhotiya	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	3	2.11%	7	8.64%	6	16.22%
			Vadaj	5	3.52%	5	6.17%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	5	3.52%	9	11.11%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	13	9.15%	7	8.64%	0	0.00%
			Kolu	11	7.75%	9	11.11%	4	10.81%
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	7	4.93%	9	11.11%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	16	11.27%	4	4.94%	9	24.32%
Simalghoda	11		7.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Sub total [Vadodara District]			71	50.00%	50	61.73%	19	51.35%	
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	13	9.15%	7	8.64%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	14	9.86%	6	7.41%	6	16.22%
		Nandod	Khadagada	14	9.86%	10	12.35%	3	8.11%
			Vaviyala	19	13.38%	8	9.88%	9	24.32%
		Sub total [Narmada District]			60	42.25%	31	38.27%	18
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	11	7.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Grand Total	142	100%	81	100%	37	100%	
			54.62%	31.15%	14.23%				
			Row %						

Respondent's perception of present costume and change in costumes for men and women are sought for. It is observed that almost in all sites pattern of costumes of men and women has changed.

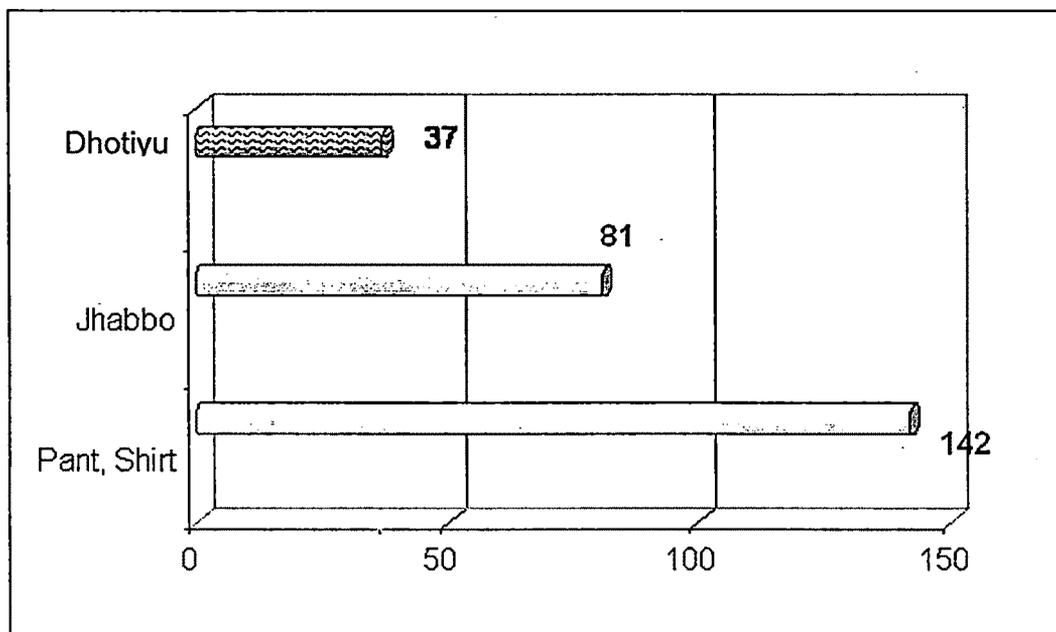
Table II.6.a presents changed costumes of women. It becomes evident that preshift costumes of women such as 'chaniya' and 'choli' (gosalo) is being substituted by petticoat, blouse and dupatta as stated by 57 (21.92%) respondents. 125 (48.08%) respondents reported it to be 'saree' and 'blouse'. 78 (30.00%) respondents reported that young, teenage girls do put on Punjabi dresses, gowns also.

Table II.6.b presents respondent's perception of change in costumes of men. It depicts that preshift costumes of men such as 'half cloth' (addhiya / langot) 'paghadi' and 'bandi' has taken form of 'dhoti', pant, shirt etc. Further it is also noted that out of 260 respondents, 93 (35.77%) respondents like present costume, 97 (37.31%) are comfortable with it while 70 (26.92%) found it to be costly one.

## Respondent's perception of change in costumes among women



## Respondent's perception of change in costume among men



**II.7 : Home and Housing**

**Table II.7 : \* Respondents feelings associated with home : (n = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	A		B		C			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	6	6.19%	5	6.10%	12	8.63%		
			Vadaj	9	9.28%	8	9.76%	7	5.04%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	8	8.25%	7	8.54%	14	10.07%		
			Paniya	5	5.15%	9	10.98%	13	9.35%		
			Kolu	12	12.37%	7	8.54%	11	7.91%		
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	7	7.22%	5	6.10%	10	7.19%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	5	5.15%	5	6.10%	7	5.04%		
			Simalghoda	4	4.12%	8	9.76%	11	7.91%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District].				56	57.73%	54	65.85%	85	61.15%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	8	8.25%	7	8.54%	15	10.79%
Sheera	7				7.22%	4	4.88%	13	9.35%		
Khadagada	8				8.25%	5	6.10%	10	7.19%		
Vaviyala	9				9.28%	6	7.32%	8	5.76%		
Sub total [Narmada District]					32	32.99%	22	26.83%	46	33.09%	
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	9	9.28%	6	7.32%	8	5.76%		
		Grand Total				97	100%	82	100%	139	100%
				Row %		31.54%		53.46%			

A : It is for ever ours; B : Initially disliked it, but now feel that it is ours; C : Future is bright here

\*M.R. – Multiple Response.

Table II.7 : \*Respondent's feelings associated with home : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	D		E		F		G			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	5	6.58%	6	13.64%	7	8.64%	1	1.93%		
			Vadaj	4	5.26%	4	9.09%	6	7.40%	4	7.70%		
			Golagamadi	4	5.26%	3	6.82%	8	7.87%	3	5.76%		
		Sankheda	8	10.53%	2	4.55%	5	6.18%	4	7.70%			
		Kolu	7	9.21%	5	11.36%	8	9.87%	2	3.84%			
		Naswadi	5	6.58%	7	15.91%	7	8.64%	4	7.70%			
		Ferkuva	6	7.89%	2	4.55%	6	7.40%	5	9.61%			
		Simalghoda	8	10.53%	4	9.09%	5	6.18%	1	1.93%			
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				47	61.84%	33	75.00%	52	64.18%	24	46.17%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	4	5.26%	3	6.82%	4	4.94%	4	7.70%
Sheera	5				6.58%	2	4.55%	9	11.12%	3	5.76%		
Nandod	Khadagada			8	10.53%	1	2.27%	5	6.18%	9	17.30%		
	Vaviyala			5	6.58%	3	6.82%	7	8.64%	5	9.61%		
	Sub total [Narmada District]				22	28.95%	9	20.45%	25	30.86%	21	40.38%	
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	7	9.21%	2	4.55%	4	4.94%	7	13.46%			
		Grand Total				76	100%	44	100%	81	100%	52	100%
				Row %		16.92%		31.15%		20.00%			

D : For children the future facilities are good; E : Everything is set now. This is ours;

F : Allis well. When the land problem is solved, then no tension; G : Better than the past home. Now this is our home (vatan)

\*M.R. - Multiple Response

It is well established fact that housing (shelter) fulfils physical as well as psychological needs of human beings. Government of Gujarat has provided 502 sq.m. plot and Rs.45,000 to construct the house. Almost all respondents have constructed pucca house of their own choice and convenience.

Households have been visited by the researcher during data collection and it has been observed that the same are adequately ventilated. Also for animals they have made outhouse nearby house with tin sheds. Almost all respondents have affirmative feelings and sense of owning. Table II.7 presents respondents perceptions of housing and environment. Out of 260, 97 (37.31%) respondents stated "it is for ever ours". As per 82 (31.54%) respondents who "initially disliked it but now feel that it is ours". 139 (53.46%) respondents perceived their future being bright here. 76 (29.23%) perceived their children's future being bright at the R and R sites. 44 (15.92%) opined "everything is set now, this is our own".



**II.8 : QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE**

Table II.8.a : Structure of respondent's families :

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Nuclear		Joint	
				Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
			Simalghoda	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				160	7.81%	0	0.00%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	7.81%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				80	31.25%	0	0.00%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	16	6.25%	4	100%
Grand Total				256	100%	4	100%
Row %				98.46%		1.54%	

Family is the basic social institution all over the World, performing significant functions for its members such as socialization, social integration and social control etc. The adivasi family relationship is closely based on mutual love, respect and humour between family members.

Table demonstrates the fact that small nuclear family of parents and dependent children has become the dominant form at these R and R sites.

Quality of family life of PAFs is studied by studying structure and functioning of family –

- Structure and functioning of family

- changes in it
- Inter-personal relationships
- role performance
- difficulties faced in role performance if any
- decision making in family and
- response of family members towards quality of family life

Out of total number of respondents (260), 256 (98.46%) respondents have nuclear families. In submergence villages PAFs had joint families (Table II.8.a).

Table II.8.b : Respondent's perceptions of changes in family structure : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Parents, same site		Parents, brothers, same site		Parents at native		Relatives at native	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	15	6.85%	5	20.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	9.13%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	15	6.85%	0	0.00%	5	41.67%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	9.13%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Kolu	12	5.48%	5	20.83%	0	0.00%	3	60.00%
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	20	9.13%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	20	9.13%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Simalghoda	16		7.31%	4	16.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Sub total [Vadodara District]				138	63.01%	14	58.33%	5	41.67%	3	60.00%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	13	5.94%	0	0.00%	7	58.33%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	14	6.39%	6	25.00%	0	0.00%	2	40.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	16	7.31%	2	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	9.13%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sub total [Narmada District]				63	28.77%	8	33.33%	7	58.33%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	18	8.22%	2	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Grand Total	219	100%	24	100%	12	100%	5	100%	
Row %				84.23%		9.23%		4.62%		1.92%	

It is also found that parents of respondents stay at same sites as stated by 219 (84.23%) respondents, 24 (9.23%) respondents stated that their parents and brothers reside at the same site. Thus, no family disorganization is evident out of total no. (260) of respondents only 10-12 PAFs have voluntarily separated from their family members due to their own disputes, such as 5 PAFs of Golagamadi are residing at Lunadra site (Ta.Sankheda) and 7 PAFs of Agar site at Hanfeshwar.

It is indeed impossible to imagine the survival and sustenance of the family without conscious and organic involvement of women. This is equally true for the PAFs in R-R sites. They have extremely complex range of duties and responsibilities associating with domestic and external environment. How the women in new sites fare in terms of gender equality and justice? How are they treated in family and community? What avenues of development and growth are available to them in present environment? These are some of the vital questions that need to be pursued in order to ensure equitable gender respecting environment in new sites.

Most of the women are happy about the quality of land, as it is fertile amenable for multiple crops also supported by irrigation. They admired and agreed that they have learnt new ways of storage and marketing. They appreciated transportation, education, health care facility. Thus R and R policy can be used (indirectly) as an instrument to promote gender justice.

Table II.8.c : Changes in family functioning : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	20	7.48%	1	16.67%
			Simalghoda	159	62.60%	1	16.67%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				18	7.09%	2	33.33%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	7.87%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				78	30.71%	2	33.33%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	17	6.69%	3	50.00%
Grand Total				254	100%	6	100%
Row %				97.69%		2.31%	

Family being one of the basic social institutions performs many functions for its members. This table reveals major change in it, as stated by 254 (97.69%) respondents, while 6 (2.31%) respondents opined that functioning of family has not changed.

Table II.8.d : Respondent's perception of change in family functioning (involvement in decision making) : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Only Father		Himself		Father + Himself		Himself + Parents		Himself + Wife			
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)								
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	0 0.00%	7 24.14%	2 11.11%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	11 5.61%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	11 5.61%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	
			Vadaj	0 0.00%	2 6.90%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	18 9.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	18 9.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	3 42.86%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 10.00%	0 0.00%	16 8.16%	1 10.00%	0 0.00%	16 8.16%	1 10.00%	0 0.00%
			Paniya	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	20 10.20%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	20 10.20%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2 11.11%	0 0.00%	12 6.12%	2 11.11%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	12 6.12%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
			Kankuvasana	0 0.00%	6 20.69%	3 16.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	14 7.14%	3 16.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	14 7.14%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	0 0.00%	3 10.34%	2 11.11%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	18 9.18%	2 11.11%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	18 9.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
			Simalghoda	1 14.29%	7 24.14%	1 5.56%	0 0.00%	1 10.00%	10 5.10%	1 5.56%	1 10.00%	1 10.00%	10 5.10%	1 10.00%	1 10.00%
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				4 57.14%	25 86.21%	10 55.56%	2 20.00%	119 60.71%	2 20.00%	0 0.00%	119 60.71%	2 20.00%	0 0.00%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	3 42.86%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Sheera	0 0.00%				4 13.79%	2 11.11%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	13 6.63%	2 11.11%	1 10.00%	1 10.00%	13 6.63%	1 10.00%	1 10.00%
Nandod	Khadagada			0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4 22.22%	0 0.00%	4 22.22%	1 10.00%	1 10.00%	15 7.65%	1 10.00%	1 10.00%
	Vaviyala			0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6 60.00%	6 60.00%	16 8.16%	6 60.00%	6 60.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				3 42.86%	4 13.79%	6 33.33%	2 11.11%	61 31.12%	4 40.00%	4 40.00%	61 31.12%	2 20.00%	2 20.00%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	16 8.16%	2 11.11%	2 20.00%	2 20.00%	16 8.16%	2 20.00%	2 20.00%		
Grand Total				7 100%	29 100%	18 100%	10 100%	196 100%	10 100%	10 100%	196 100%	10 100%	10 100%		
Row %				2.69%	11.15%	6.92%	3.85%	75.38%	6.92%	3.85%	75.38%	6.92%	3.85%		

Inspite of it's vital significance family has been seat of patriarchy since ancient times. History reveals that patriarchal system dominated the whole life of the family. Centre of power rested with the age and males. Inspite of having performed vital role in family and community; sharing 2/3 rd of work load, women own 1/10<sup>th</sup> of resources and 1% meagre assets, their participation in decision making is minimal.

This table II.8.d reveals the pattern of change. As stated by 7 (2.69%) respondents decision making, still rests with father in the family. 29 (11.15%) respondents stated that decision making lies with themselves. As stated by 18 (6.92%) respondents it is shared by himself and father. 10 (3.25%) respondents stated it to be shared by himself and both the parents. 196 (75.38%) respondents stated it to be shared by husband and wife. This is a drastic change as women and wives are involved in decision making.

Table II.8.e : Respondent's perceptions of extent of feelings among family members : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Lessened		Same		Strengthened			
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	0	0.00%	8	13.56%	12	6.19%		
			Vadaj	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	10.31%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	3	42.86%	0	0.00%	17	8.76%		
			Paniya	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	10.31%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	0	0.00%	9	15.25%	11	5.67%		
			Kankuvasana	0	0.00%	6	10.17%	14	7.22%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	10.31%		
			Simalghoda	0	0.00%	11	18.64%	9	4.64%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				3	42.86%	34	57.63%	123	63.40%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	4	57.14%	0	0.00%	16	8.25%
Sheera	0				0.00%	9	15.25%	11	5.67%		
Nandod	Khadagada			0	0.00%	6	10.17%	14	7.22%		
	Vaviyala			0	0.00%	4	6.78%	16	8.25%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				4	57.14%	19	32.20%	57	29.38%		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	0	0.00%	6	10.17%	14	7.22%		
Grand Total				7	100%	59	100%	194	100%		
				Row %		22.69%		74.62%			

Family structure interpersonal relationships, performance of social roles, mutual trust and emotional bonding construct psychological environment which contribute to mental health or ill health of an individual. Family plays an important role in providing social, psychological and economic support, help individual mobilize their psychological resources.

As it is revealed by this table II.8.e, out of total number of respondents (260), 194 (74.62%) opined that feelings among family members have been strengthened. 59 (22.69%) stated it to be same as earlier and 7 (2.69%) perceived it to be lessened. This is pointer to the fact that though structurally families are nuclear, it has not weakened the emotional ties and feelings among members are strengthened. The main underlying reason being family members stay at same site and are together in 'ups' and down of it's member.

Thus in changed environment at R and R sites, nuclear family has emerged but at the same time the very importance of family has not been lessened among PAFs.

Table II.8.f : Respondent's perception of feeling of alienation : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	No		Yes	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	19	7.66%	1	8.33%
			Simalghoda	17	6.85%	3	25.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				156	62.90%	4	33.33%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	17	6.85%	3	25.00%
			Sheera	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.06%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				77	31.05%	3	25.00%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	15	6.05%	5	41.67%
Grand Total				248	100%	12	100%
Row %				95.38%		4.62%	

Earlier data (Table II.8.d – Table II.8.e) made it evident that at R and R sites; though structurally changed, families of PAFs have sustained functioning and cohesiveness (solidarity); same finding is further supported by this table. Out of total number of respondents (260), 248 (95.38%) have stated that they don't feel alienated (separated) from their own family members. 12 (4.62%) stated that they are separated from their family members voluntarily, due to disputes existent since preshift times.

**II.C.9 : QUALITY OF SOCIAL LIFE**

Table II.9.a : Respondent's perception of their relationship at different sites : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Reduced		Same		Strengthened		
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	0	0.00%	5	6.33%	15	8.82%	
			Vadaj	0	0.00%	3	3.80%	17	10.00%	
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	3	27.27%	4	5.06%	13	7.65%	
			Paniya	0	0.00%	9	11.39%	11	6.47%	
			Kolu	2	18.18%	6	7.59%	12	7.06%	
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	0	0.00%	9	11.39%	11	6.47%	
			Ferkuva	0	0.00%	10	12.66%	10	5.88%	
		Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	2	18.18%	6	7.59%	12	7.06%	
		Sub total [Vadodara District]			7	63.64%	52	65.82%	101	59.41%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	0	0.00%	4	5.06%	16
Sheera	3				27.27%	3	3.80%	14	8.24%	
Nandod	Khadagada			0	0.00%	9	11.39%	11	6.47%	
	Vaviyala			0	0.00%	8	10.13%	12	7.06%	
Sub total [Narmada District]				3	27.27%	24	30.38%	53	31.18%	
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	1	9.09%	3	3.80%	16	9.41%		
		Grand Total	11	100%	79	100%	170	100%		
			Row %	4.23%	30.38%		65.38%			

An act is the basic unit of human behaviour. Social interaction is the continuous process which provides an important base for all social life. Human social interaction is flexible, entirely different and varied from other social animals. Animals in other social species interact with one another in an unreflecting and rigid manner. But human social interaction is entirely different as we live and react in a meaningful world. Every object and event has a meaning for us. Social interaction takes place only if people are able to define and interpret the situation in which they find themselves. It is the basic and fundamental mechanism through which we confront the social World. As we know, India has adopted integration approach for tribal development, the basic objective being mainstreaming the tribals while maintaining their unique cultural identity.

The submerging villages are located in northern bank of Narmada, except Surpan, Mokhadi and Pandheria, which are situated in southern bank. The whole area is characterized by uneven, undulating topography making communication extremely difficult. The interior villages are not easily accessible. Relative isolation of these villages provided conducive environment for developing strong ties. Interaction from outside world is mainly in form of exchange and buying items like cloth, oil, match boxes, etc. PAFs shifted from this environment, are they able to relate with people at R and R sites?

An enquiry into PAF's perception of quality of social life explores and probes into relationships among PAFs in same as well as different sites and between PAFs and host village people. It also brings out areas of co-operation, borrowing, participation in celebrations, social hierarchies, religious practices etc.

**Relationships among PAFs in same site :**

It has been revealed that relationships among PAFs at same site are in terms of co-operation in areas of day to day functioning, exchange of things such utensils on marriage occasion, farm equipments etc. Out of 260 respondents almost 68% respondents stated that relationships have been strengthened and according to 32% respondents it has remained same. Further it also has been revealed that all participate in celebrations such as 'Diwaso',

Holi Dhuleti, Navaratri etc. wherein they have fun and folk-dance using traditional instrument such as 'Dhol', food etc. They help and support each other during difficulties.

**Relationships among PAFs in different sites :**

It has been revealed that relationships among PAFs in different sites has been strengthened as reported by 215 (82.69%) and remained same as stated by 42 (16.15%) while 3 (1.15%) respondents reported it to be reduced, mainly due to physical factors such as distance and time. Majority respondents have strong relations at nearby sites (e.g. PAFs at Kankuvasana site have more frequent contacts and relations with PAFs at Kolu and Rozia. They participate in festival celebrations, attend marriage and other social occasions, during difficulties they provide financial help, tractors, other farm equipments etc. part with their vehicles in emergency.

**PAFs relationships with host village :**

The R and R sites are in nearby vicinity of host villages. The researcher has made an attempt to analyze and understand respondents relationships with host village for which source of data are questions in interview schedule for heads of households and key informants. Open ended questions also were included to know areas of mutual help, trouble in living with host community. It has been found that by and large PAFs at almost all R and R sites have developed cordial relations with people in host village. They share the common resources, participate in festivals and ceremonial celebrations, part with tractors, other farm equipments, even mutually help in tilling the land. Only respondents in Paniya site stated that they have limited interactions with host village people. Thus, healthy and cordial relations with host village people is one of the significant indicator of rehabilitation of PAFs at R andR sites.

## Respondent's perception of their relations at different sites

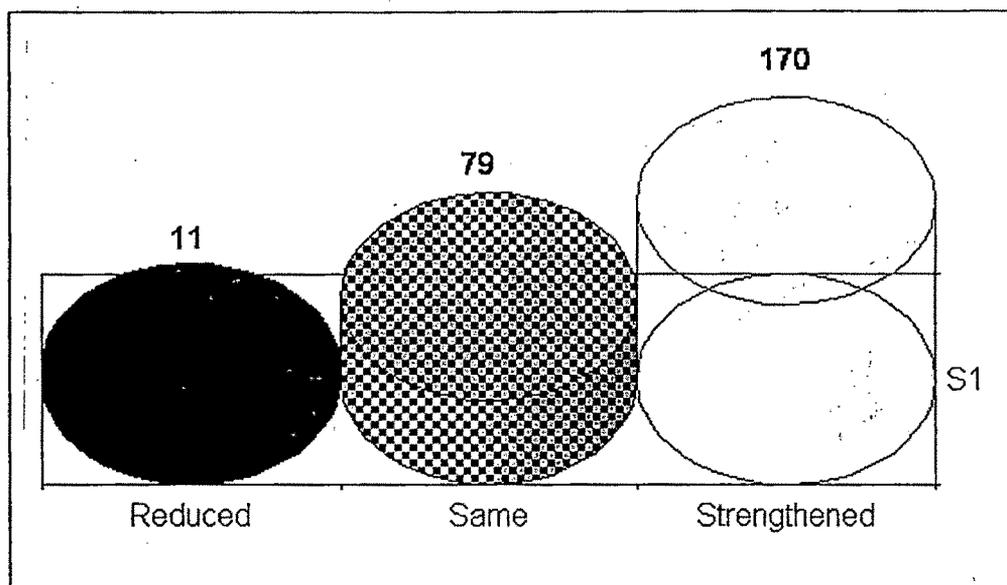
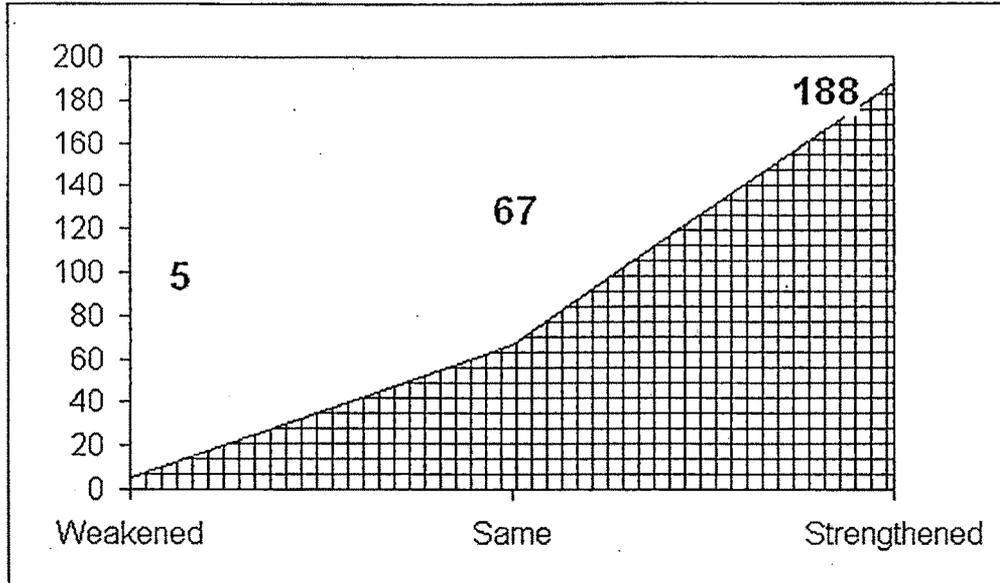




Table II.9.b : Respondent's perception of relations between different social groups : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Weakened		Same		Strengthened		
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	0	0.00%	5	7.46%	15	7.98%	
			Vadaj	0	0.00%	3	4.48%	17	9.04%	
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	2	20.00%	7	10.45%	11	5.85%	
			Paniya	0	0.00%	8	11.94%	12	6.38%	
			Kolu	0	0.00%	5	7.46%	15	7.98%	
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	10.64%	
			Ferkuva	2	20.00%	0	0.00%	18	9.57%	
		Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	10.64%	
		Sub total [Vadodara District]			4	40.00%	28	41.79%	128	68.09%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	0	0.00%	8	8.96%	12
Sheera	0				0.00%	7	13.43%	13	7.45%	
Nandod	Khadagada			1	20.00%	11	16.42%	8	4.26%	
	Vaviyala			0	0.00%	4	5.97%	16	8.51%	
Sub total [Narmada District]				1	20.00%	30	44.78%	49	26.06%	
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	0	0.00%	9	13.43%	11	5.85%		
		Dhanakiya	5	100%	67	100%	188	100%		
Grand Total			1.92%	100%	25.77%	100%	72.31%	100%		
			Row %							

**Respondent's perception of relations between different Social Group**



Society is a group of interacting individuals, sharing the same territory and participating in common culture. Due to heterogenous nature of society, social stratification exists, which is based on caste and class. Caste is a social group in which one is born. It is closed, rigid and hierarchal in nature i.e. a system comprising superiority and subordination. The rural society is distributed in a strong hierarchy, almost always on the basis of different economic and social interests. Such differences get manifested from time to time in the behaviour, attitudes and opinions of the people.

The population of PAFs is of scheduled tribes, belonging to different subgroups such as Tadavis, Rathavas, Dungari Bhill and Vasavas.

Table II.9.b reveals respondents perception of relations between different social groups. It becomes evident that out of total number of respondents (260), 188 respondents (72.31%) reported that social relations between different groups, have been strengthened. According to 67 (25.77%) respondents it remained same. While 5 (1.92%) respondents stated it to be weakened.

Social hierarchies and leadership are also seen to be in process of change. For an instance opinion or 'say' of PAF belonging to Tadavi group is sought by patel in host village. Earlier leadership was village or faliya based now sitewise leadership has emerged. For an instance prior submergence, Hanfeshwar village had one leader., but now it's 14 sites have 14 leaders. In presubmergence phase it had leader belonging to Rathava group, now at R-R site leader is of Dungari bhil group.

At some R and R sites PAFs have been elected to be sarpanch and panchayat members, which demonstrates their political representation (at Paniya, Kolu, Simalghoda, Khadagada and Vaviyala sites).

### SECTION – III

#### **Respondent's perception of adjustment and reintegration / rehabilitation potential :**

Human beings are social beings having certain needs, aspirations, ambitions. Social needs are the most important among them. One of the major need is the desire to maintain one's respect in society. They have the need to get some thing with which they can identify themselves and get satisfaction.

Personal adjustment to environment is a complex and individual phenomenon. Adjustment may be regarded in terms of social conformity; tension reduction, self-satisfaction. The factors which are involved in adjustment are motivation, conflicts, defenses and coping, learning, self concept, role etc.

#### **Social integration :**

Social integration is used in sociology and several other social sciences. It connotes the process of integration of a group of persons like minority, refugees, under previledged sections of society to integrate into the main stream of society, thus to avail of opportunity, rights and services available to the members of main stream of society. The General Assembly of U.N. has defined social integration as one of the main agenda items of the

World Summit for social development. It is regarded as heightened solidarity and mutual identification.

Having undergone the process of displacement and relocation and stayed displacement and at the R and R sites for considerable number of years; resultant overall psychosocial status of respondents is explored and studied, in terms of wellbeing, broad satisfaction of needs, reduction of frustration and anxiety, formulation of realistic goals and ways to cope up with the crises.

**Table III.a : Respondent's perception of intimacy among family members : (n = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.44%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.44%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	15	6.33%	5	21.74%
			Paniya	20	8.44%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	16	6.75%	4	17.39%
			Kankuva-sana	14	5.91%	6	26.09%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.59%	2	8.70%
			Simalghoda	16	6.75%	4	17.39%^
Sub total [Vadodara District]				139	58.65%	21	91.30%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	7.59%	2	8.70%
			Sheera	20	8.44%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.44%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.44%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				78	32.91%	2	8.70%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	8.44%	0	0.00%
Grand Total				237	100%	23	100%
Row %				91.15%		8.85%	

Out of 260 respondents 237 (91.15%) feel that their family members feel closely related, thereby sustaining emotioinalities and cohensiveness among the family members. This

reflects sense of belongingness and satisfaction. This is one of the factors minimizing alienation (Table III.a).

**Table III.b : Respondent's perception of their reliance on family members to remedy any difficulty : (n = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	16	6.67%	1	25.00%	3	18.75%
			Paniya	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	17	7.08%	0	0.00%	3	18.75%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.50%	0	0.00%	2	12.50%
			Simalghoda	17	7.08%	0	0.00%	3	18.75%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				148	61.67%	1	25.00%	11	68.75%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	14	5.83%	2	50.00%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	19	7.92%	1	25.00%	4	25.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				73	30.42%	3	75.00%	4	25.00%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	19	7.92%	0	0.00%	1	6.25%
Grand Total				240	100%	4	100%	16	100%
Row %				92.31%		1.54%		6.15%	

Out of 260 respondents, 240 respondents (92.31%) stated that they strongly rely on their family members to solve their problems. While 16 respondents (6.15%) reported reliance on others (which included extended relations) and 4 (1.54%) respondents denied their reliance on family members.

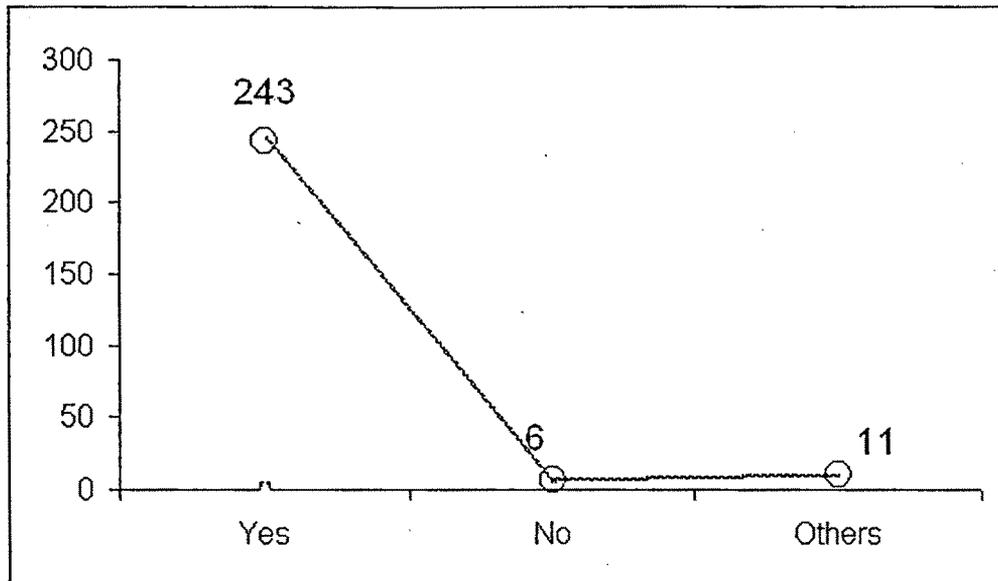
Thus joint reading of Table III.a and III.b – depicts solidarity among family members, also though under process of transition, the institution of family continues to perform it's vital function of enriched source of psycho-social support for it's members even in R and R sites.

**Table III.c : Respondent's reliance on their relatives and friends during difficulties :**

(n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)		Frequency (%)	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	7.00%	3	50.00%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	8.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	16	6.58%	0	0.00%	4	36.36%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.41%	0	0.00%	2	18.18%
			Simalghoda	18	7.41%	0	0.00%	2	18.18%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				149	61.32%	3	50.00%	8	72.73%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	17	7.00%	2	33.33%	1	9.09%
			Sheera	17	7.00%	1	16.67%	2	18.18%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				74	30.45%	3	50.00%	3	27.27%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	8.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Grand Total				243	100%	6	100%	11	100%
Row %				93.46%		2.31%		4.23%	

Table III.c reveals that out of total 260 respondents, 243 (93.46%) are sure that their relatives and friends will help during difficulty. This reveals solidarity, belongingness, sharing, identification with others, overall social inclusion and satisfaction in social relations. This is one of the major contributing factors to minimize alienation and facilitate reintegration, mainly because their individuality, sociability and sensibility is sustained at R and R sites.

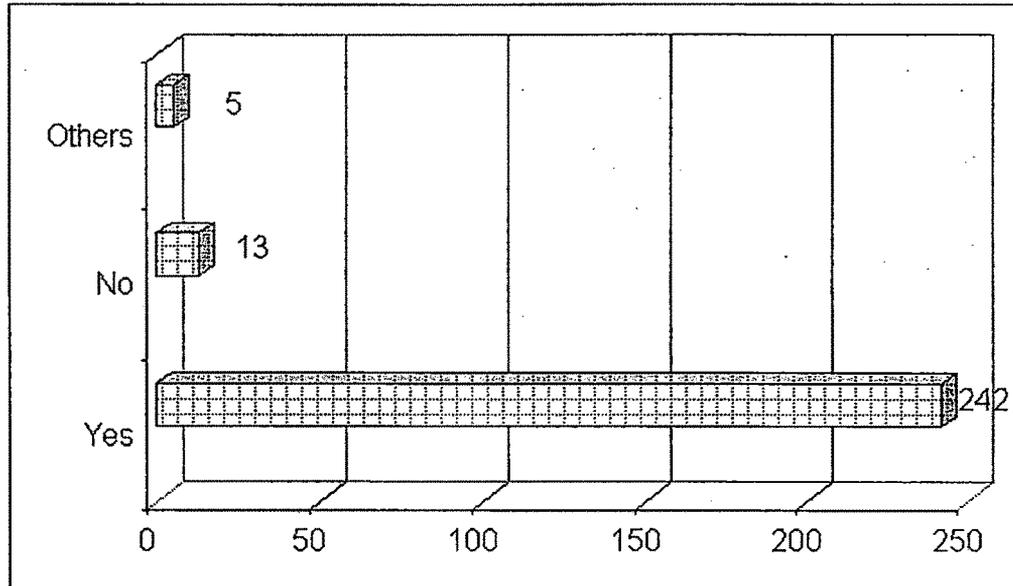
**Respondent's reliance on relatives and friends during difficulties**

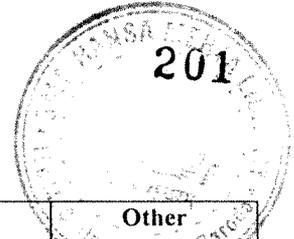
**Table III.d : Respondent's confidence in their coping with unexpected circumstances :**  
(n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	7.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	16	6.61%	4	30.77%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.44%	2	15.38%	2	40.00%
			Simalghoda	16	6.61%	2	15.38%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				147	60.74%	8	61.54%	2	40.00%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	7.44%	1	7.69%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	17	7.02%	4	30.77%	3	60.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				75	30.99%	5	38.46%	3	60.00%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Grand Total				242	100%	13	100%	5	100%
Row %				93.08%		5.00%		1.92%	

Human beings are confronted with problems and difficulties and adjust to them either positively or destructively. Healthy and strong individual exhibits good functioning, morale, courage, the appropriate ways to cope with crisis and good contact with the reality. As reported by 242 (93.08%) respondents, they feel that they can cope up with unexpected circumstances – this confidence shows their personal emotional strength. ‘Trust is the bridge between an individual and existence’, which is an ideal to be cherished by every human being. Millions of people are born, live their life and die but without knowing why they were born and why opportunity of life was given to them? PAFs who may be illiterate or semi literate but have shown and continued to exhibit this basic nature.

**Respondent's confidence in their coping with unexpected circumstances**





**Table III.e : Respondent's response to difficulties in life : (n = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	7.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	16	6.61%	4	33.33%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.44%	2	16.67%	3	50.00%
			Simalghoda	16	6.61%	2	16.67%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				147	60.74%	8	66.67%	3	50.00%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	7.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	17	7.02%	4	33.33%	3	50.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				75	30.99%	4	33.33%	3	50.00%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	8.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Grand Total				242	100%	12	100%	6	100%
Row %				93.08%		4.62%		2.31%	

Out of total 260 respondents, 242 (93.08%) don't get frustrated with difficulties in life. This reflects ego-strength of respondents and feelings of personal adequacy. Thus, it becomes evident that resettlement has not led to adverse effect on personality. 12 (4.62%) respondents get tense and stressed in difficulties. While 6 respondents (2.31%) though become stressed are aware of their feelings and are able to manage it using personal strength and social-support.

**Table III.f : Respondent's perception of present life (better compared to same in submergence village) : (n = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	7.08%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%
			Paniya	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%
			Kankuva-sana	16	6.67%	0	0.00%	4	21.05%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.50%	2	50.00%	0	0.00%
			Simalghoda	16	6.67%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				147	61.25%	3	75.00%	10	52.63%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	7.50%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%
			Sheera	17	7.08%	0	0.00%	2	10.53%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	1	5.26%
			Vaviyala	20	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				75	31.25%	0	0.00%	6	31.58%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	18	7.50%	1	25.00%	3	15.79%
Grand Total				240	100%	4	100%	19	100%
Row %				92.31%		1.54%		7.31%	

Out of total 260 respondents 240 (92.31%), stated that their present life is better than prior one. 15<sup>th</sup> Monitoring and Evaluation Report (April-September 1992) by Centre for Social Studies examines socio-economic conditions of PAFs in 14 submerging villages. It states that "health and transport services were totally lacking. They had to walk 5 to 30 kms to reach to the nearest bus stand. Things were extremely difficult during monsoon. They had to travel 10 to 65 kms to reach to the health centre. Health services were traditional those provided by Bhuvras and Bhagat. Except Vadgam none village had electricity. Main occupation was agriculture and cattle rearing characterized by low fields". Thus submergence villages remained outside the perview of development process. Against this

socio-economic conditions at R and R sites are characterized by easy access to agricultural land better yields and crop diversification.

**Respondent's perceptions of present life in R and R site (better compared to prior one)**

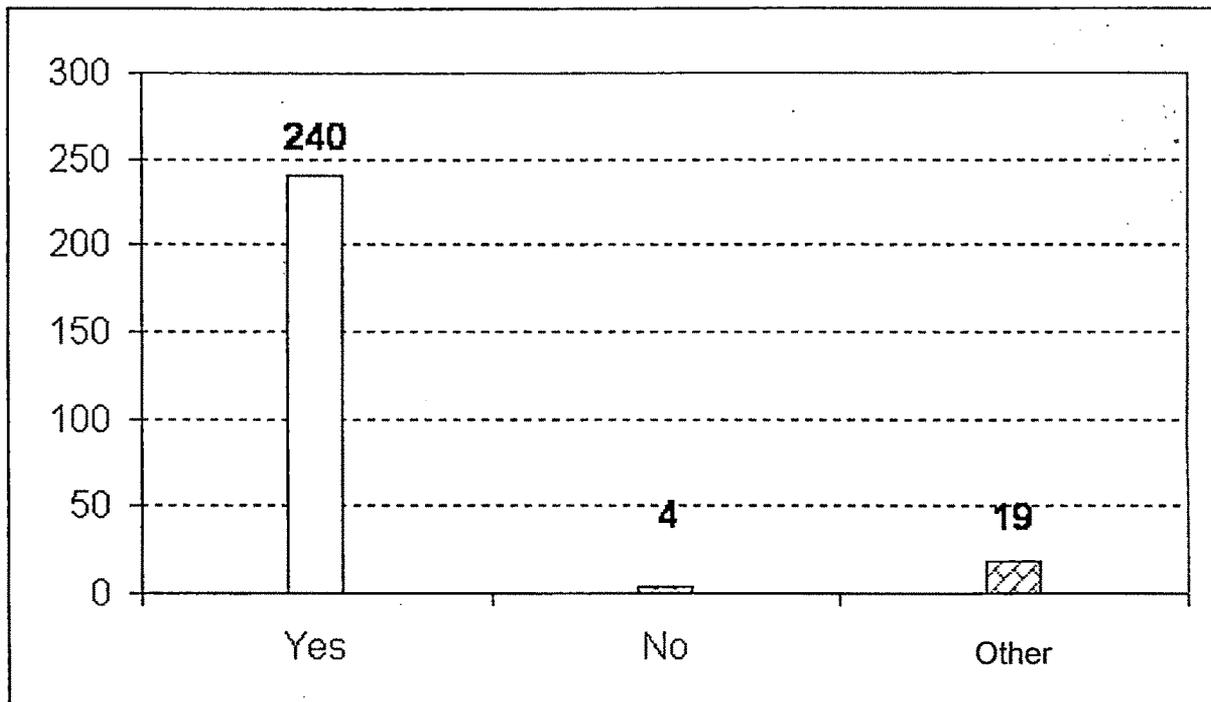


Table III.g : Respondent's perception of attainment of standard of living : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	8.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	7.14%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	8.40%	0	0.00%	4	21.05%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	16	6.72%	2	66.67%	2	15.79%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.56%	0	0.00%	2	15.79%
			Simalghoda	16	6.72%	0	0.00%	4	26.32%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				150	61.76%	2	66.67%	8	63.16%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	7.56%	2	66.67%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	19	7.14%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	17	8.40%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%
			Vaviyala	18	7.56%	0	0.00%	2	10.53%
Sub total [Narmada District]				72	30.67%	3	33.33%	5	26.32%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	18	7.56%	0	0.00%	2	10.53%
Grand Total				240	100%	45	100%	15	100%
Row %				92.30%		1.92%		5.76%	

India is a welfare state. Special stress has been laid on this subject in the preamble and directive principles in the constitution of India. It's one of the major objectives is to improve socio-economic conditions of the masses.

Out of total number of respondents 238 respondents (92.30%) stated that they have attained standard of living. Development in present context has both qualitative and quantitative parameters. Thus because of better opportunities available to people; better financial conditions; improved health and education status, respondents experience better standard of living. They are satisfied with quality of land; crop diversification and market links are gradually developing, yield have substantially improved compared to submergence villages. Also communal relocation according to respondent's preferences and the full integration of

the respondent's with the host village people has taken place. Thus improving or maintaining standard of living which is the broad objective of R and R programme has become the reality.

**Table III.h : Respondent's perception of their life being interesting : (N = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	7.17%	0	0.00%	3	17.65%
			Paniya	20	8.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.44%	0	0.00%	3	17.65%
			Kankuva-sana	16	6.75%	0	0.00%	2	11.76%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.59%	2	22.22%	0	0.00%
			Simalghoda	16	6.75%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				147	62.03%	3	33.33%	8	47.06%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	7.59%	0	0.00%	3	17.65%
			Sheera	16	6.75%	3	33.33%	2	11.76%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.44%	1	11.11%	1	5.88%
			Vaviyala	18	7.59%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				72	30.38%	4	44.44%	6	35.29%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	18	7.59%	2	22.22%	3	17.65%
Grand Total				237	100%	9	100%	17	100%
Row %				91.15%		3.46%		6.54%	

Life is a journey – a pilgrimage. Each of us is in search of something indefinable. It is that dimension of existence we are trying to comment upon where philosophy and authentic mysticism take separate paths. Philosophy goes after questions, answers, in an attempt to reach conclusions. Mysticism simply drops the mind and moves into silence. And the most amazing thing in life is that then, when there is no question you have found the answer and purpose and experience that it is interesting. As presented in Table III.h, out of total number of 260 respondents, 237 (91.19%) feel that their life is interesting – this feeling is more than

enough and is indicative of disappearing of anxieties, tensions, depressions etc. they had experienced during shift.

**Table III.i : Respondent's perceptions of satisfaction about overall aspects in life :**

(n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other			
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)				
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	8.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
			Vadaj	20	8.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	7.05%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%		
			Paniya	20	8.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
			Kankuva-sana	16	6.64%	1	50.00%	3	13.33%		
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.47%	0	0.00%	2	0.00%		
			Simalghoda	16	6.64%	2	0.00%	2	13.33%		
		Sub total [Vadodara District]				147	61.00%	3	50.00%	10	53.33%
		2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	7.47%	1	25.00%	2	13.33%
Sheera	16				6.64%	2	50.00%	2	13.33%		
Nandod	Khadagada			20	8.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
	Vaviyala			20	8.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Sub total [Narmada District]				74	30.71%	2	50.00%	4	40.00%		
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	10	8.30%	0	0.00%	2	0.00%		
Grand Total				209	100%	4	100%	16	100%		
Row %				91.9%		1.9%		6.15%			

This table reveals that out of 260 respondents, 239 (91.9%) respondents are satisfied about overall aspects in their life, which includes satisfaction about economic aspects due to better quality of land, crop-yields and overall income. Further it also takes into an account based on discussions with them; socio-cultural and environment aspects. Data presented in foregoing tables and it's discussions supports their sense of satisfaction on socio-cultural, as well as environmental aspects, while other 5 (1.9%) and 16 (6.15%) respondents have some

concerns pertaining to inclusion of young generation for the due benefit, employment for them and some vices such as gambling and alcoholism prevalent among some youth.

**Table III.j : Respondent's perception of improved post-shift situation due to their efforts : (n = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	15	6.28%	1	33.33%	4	22.22%
			Paniya	20	8.37%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	15	6.28%	0	0.00%	5	27.78%
			Kankuva-sana	20	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	16	6.69%	1	33.33%	3	16.67%
			Simalghoda	15	6.28%	1	33.33%	4	22.22%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				141	59.00%	3	100%	16	88.89%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	20	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.37%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				80	33.47%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	18	7.53%	0	0.00%	2	11.11%
Grand Total				239	100%	3	100%	18	100%
Row %				91.92%		1.15%		6.92%	

This table reveals that out of total number (260) of respondents, 239 (91.92%) respondents expressed that their efforts to improve post-shift situation have been successful. This refers to income level, quality of housing, food, medical care, education opportunity, transportation etc. Out of the total of respondents 1.15% denied it. They are dissatisfied as their farm production is significantly lower and are unable to feed their members from their self production and those respondents have to resort relatively more to casual and agricultural labour.

This reflects that both the dimensions of quality of life, i.e. subjective aspect (feeling good and satisfied) as well as objective aspect (measures regarding material wealth) are fulfilled as stated by considerable number of respondents.

**Table III.k : Respondent's perceptions of their relations with other PAPs (project affected persons) : (n = 260)**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	20	8.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	6.88%	2		1	
			Paniya	20	8.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Kankuva-sana	20	8.10%	0	60.00%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.29%	0	0.00%	2	
			Simalghoda	18	7.29%	1		1	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				153	61.94%	3		4	
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	17	6.88%	2		0	0.00%
			Sheera	17	6.88%	2		0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				74	29.96%	4		2	
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	8.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Grand Total				247	100%	7	100%	6	100%
Row %				95.00%		1.92%		3.08%	

This table presents that out of total number (260) of respondents, 247 (95.00%) respondents have expressed that their relations with PAFs at same and different sites have been strengthened.

PAFs do maintain social relations with families living in their neighbourhood. They visit their houses, sit with them and the elderly persons and exchange notes on mundane affairs, help each other in difficulties, also accompany them in market, school, even at government offices at Bodeli or Kevadiya Colony. There are more frequent meetings at places like Hats or Weekly market Jatras or Melas, Satsang or religious congregations. Such events enable women especially to meet their family members who lived at a distance.

Nayanaben of Golagamadi village has her relatives in Kaliapura and Tanakhala, about two hours journey from her house here. She visits them on occasions of marriage, house warming ceremony, birth of newborn baby, illness or death. There is exchange of information and also goods and services among them. They carry with them vegetables, dry fish, grains, blouse piece etc. when they visit their parents or daughters. Their preferred locations for purchases are particular shops in 'Devalia' or 'Tilakwada, Bahadarpur, Nasawadi'. Even agricultural implements are bought from definite places such as Baroda or Dabhoi.

They celebrate festivals, religious and cultural events in new sites, which prove to be periodical breaks introducing changes in their daily activity. Thus respondents have organic ties and linkages with members living at same site and different sites. They also exchange modern farm equipments like thresher, tractor, sprayer etc. Thus there is a close network of exchange relations that helped the respondents to share their resources, which saved cost / necessary investment also.

#### **Quality of Social Life :**

It is indeed very vital that there is some kind of organic unity and integration among PAFs. They experience a sense of solidarity an atmosphere of safety and security, coming together in times of happiness as well as in times distress; identification with a village (site) as one's own precious, domestic place and above all carrying a sense of some attachment and pride of belonging to a village.

**Table III.I: Respondent's perceptions of their social participation at R and r sites :**

(n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Yes		No		Other	
				Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	15	6.61%	2	22.22%	3	12.50%
			Vadaj	18	7.93%	0	0.00%	2	8.33%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	17	7.49%	1	33.33%	2	8.33%
			Paniya	20	8.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	17	7.49%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%
			Kankuva-sana	17	7.49%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	15	6.61%	0	0.00%	5	20.83%
			Simalghoda	17	7.49%	1	11.11%	3	12.50%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				136	59.91%	3	100%	21	
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	16	7.05%	0	0.00%	4	16.67%
			Sheera	19	8.37%	0	0.00%	1	
		Nandod	Khadagada	19	8.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	8.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				74	32.60%	0	0.00%	6	20.83%
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	17	7.49%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%
Grand Total				227	100%	3	100%	30	100%
Row %				87.31%		3.46%		9.23%	

Almost all PAFs of Gujarat belong to the category of scheduled tribes. They are the people living in forests and hills, who are relatively backward. They have their own identity and culture. The contention behind exploring this is to ensure whether they are able to retain their unique cultural identity or not?

This table reveals that out of 260 respondents, 227 (87.31%) respondents stated that they participate and enjoy various celebrations at the R and R sites.

Most of these households are religious and have faith in one or other God or Goddess. Some houses have their entire front wall laden with photo frames of numerous deities from Lord

Shiva to Amba Mata, Balia Mata to Lord Hanuman. Some visit Pavagarh at regular intervals, Mataji temple at Deomogra near Dediapada also attracts considerable number of PAFs. Thus, it is heartening to note that living in these sites also they can maintain their contacts meet their religious and cultural mandate.

Festivals : Holi, Diwali, Navratri, Diwaso etc. are major festivals celebrated here and women are found to take leading part in these events.

Some are superstitious also. Rathawa and Tadavi strongly believe in what they call evil eye. They say that some people have strange capacities of harming and damaging others, also have a string of remedies to counter the evil designs of Dakans or Bhuvras.

Thus, it becomes evident that respondents still maintain their ethnic identity, while becoming the part of the system, which has been the aim of tribal development plan i.e. to integrate tribals with main stream in such a way that they become part of the system and still maintain their separate identity.

Table III.m : Respondent's perceptions of civic amenities at R and R Sites :

Sr. No.	R-R Site	Water			Approach			Internal Road			Bus / Transport			Electricity			Drainage		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Shinor-1	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Vadaj	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-
	Gotagamadi	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Paniya	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Kolu	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Kankuvasana	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Ferkuva	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Simalghoda	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Agar	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Sheera	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Kahadagada	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Vaviyala	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
	Dhanakiya	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-

1 : Better; 2 : Same; 3 : Worse

**Housing and Environment :**

Good farm income and other income have enabled considerable number of respondents to live in some what comfortable lifestyle. Their houses are durable and sturdy, with upper stories with protruding balconies. Wooden swings, full curtains, electric fans, portable TV, wall clock, motor cycle / scooter at the doorstep and durable furniture inside the house and in verandah are all signs of upcoming status and security.

- a) According to the NWDT award and World Banks checklist, the government is expected to provide certain amenities to the PAFs at R and R sites which include panchayat ghar, children's park, dispensary, road, primary school, transportation, drinking water etc. The engineering cell provides civic amenities.
- b) Free electrical wiring has also been provided at the homesteads, in case the PAFs want to avail of the facilities. The provision of these facilities is critical in helping the families raise their socioeconomic conditions.
- c) The engineering cell identifies the sites for residential purpose and creates a layout of the various facilities that will be provided at the R and R sites. This cell is also responsible for land development work and attends to all engineering-related grievances. Wherever the PAFs have settled in the non-command areas, the Cell makes provision for water by implementing lift irrigation schemes.

<b>Civic amenities</b>	<b>Provided</b>
Approach road (Km)	109.92
Piped water supply	197
Open dug wells / bore wells for drinking water	605
Dispensaries	154
Primary schools	236
Internal road (Km)	282.15
Street lights (No. of sites)	236

- d) In fact in submergence villages, they didn't enjoy many such services.

**Road :**

Each site is required to be linked with main road by road of appropriate standards. As mentioned by 251 (96.5%) respondents approach roads to the sites are satisfactory.

As far as internal roads at the sites are concerned all the R and R sites under the study have adequate roads, known as WBM (Water Bond Mechadum), and are satisfactory.

**Bus / Transportation Facility :**

Table III.m shows that almost all respondents at all the R-R sites have opined that transport facility is better at R-R sites. In submergence villages they had to walk 10 to 25 km to reach to the nearest bus stand and things were extremely difficult during monsoon.

**Electricity :**

Almost none of the submergence village had electricity. Generally household activity and cattle care used to be over during day time. At R-R sites, all the respondents replied that electricity facility is better, except Dhanakiya at Panchmahal.

**Water Facility :**

Almost all the respondents at all the sites except Dhanakiya (Dist.Panchmahal) stated that water facility is better at the R-R sites.

The findings on availability of amenities in submerging villages as stated in 15<sup>th</sup> Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CSS) show that this area has been left out during the course of development process. But the provision of and accessibility to the same to the PAFs at R-R sites means provision of capacity building opportunities.

Thus, as a result of accessibility of above mentioned civic amenities the quality of life (QOL) experienced by the resettled respondents has seen significant improvement as compared to their life prior shift. Since all the basic civic amenities are easily available at the R-R sites, the women and children have especially benefited.



Section - IV**Key informant's Perceptions of R and R Process :****Table IV.a : Key informant's perception of land acquisition by PAFs at the R and R sites :**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Acquired Land & Title	Only Land	No Land	Others
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	YES	--	--	--
			Vadaj	YES	--	--	--
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	YES	--	--	--
			Paniya	YES	--	--	--
		Naswadi	Kolu	YES	--	--	--
			Kankuva-sana	YES	--	--	--
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	YES	--	--	--
			Simalghoda	YES	--	--	--
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	YES	--	--	--
			Sheera	YES	--	--	--
		Nandod	Khadagada	YES	--	--	--
			Vaviyala	YES	--	--	--
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	YES	--	--	--

Key informants are the persons who are selected on the basis of their compatibility or experience or reputation to provide information about their community and culture. Two key informants per R and R site were interviewed.

Table 1 presents key informant's perception of land acquired by PAFs. It becomes evident that key informants opined that almost all PAFs at all R and R sites have acquired land and land title. A majority of the PAFs have lost only part of their land in acquisition. They own land at both the places and therefore cultivate at both the places. Land title is the legal document conveying title to a property. It contains a brief history of the transfer of a piece of a land.

**Table IV.b : Key informant's perception about crop – yield at R and R sites :**

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Improved	Reduced	Improved but costlier
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	YES	--	--
			Vadaj	--	--	YES
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	YES	--	--
			Paniya	YES	--	--
		Naswadi	Kolu	YES	--	--
			Kankuva-sana	YES	--	--
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	YES	--	--
			Simalghoda	--	--	YES
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	--	--	--
			Sheera	YES	--	--
		Nandod	Khadagada	YES	--	--
			Vaviyala	YES	--	--
3	Panch-mahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	YES	--	--

This table reveals key informant's perception of crop yield by PAFs at the sites. It becomes evident that except at Vadaj and Simalghoda site, almost at all the R-R sites crop yields have been improved. Key informants at Vadaj and Simalghoda sites opined that crop yields have been improved but are costlier. The findings pertaining to respondents perception of land and farm economy reveal that own cultivation has become an important activity in R-R sites. Crop yields have improved and crop diversification has resulted in bringing in high yield crops like wheat, paddy and cotton. Thus there is substantial improvement in the yields from about 90-95 kg per acre in submergence villages to 160 kg per acre at sites in case of maize, jowar and over 300 kg in case of paddy and wheat.

Table IV.c : Key informant's perception of PAF's adjustment with farming technique :

Sr. No.	R-R Site	Adjusted	Not adjusted
1	Shinor-1	√	--
2	Vadaj	--	√
3	Golagamadi	√	--
4	Paniya	√	--
5	Kolu	√	--
6	Kankuva-sana	√	--
7	Ferkuva	√	--
8	Simalghoda	√	--
9	Agar	--	√
10	Sheera	√	--
11	Khadagada	√	--
12	Vaviyala	√	--
13	Dhanakiya	√	--

This table presents key informant's perception of PAF's adjustment with farm techniques.

As mentioned in 15<sup>th</sup> M and E Report (CSS) "agriculture is traditional and devoid of modern techniques in submerging villages".

Cultivable land to PAFs is the first step towards their rehabilitation. Access to various modern farm techniques such as fertilizers seeds, pesticides, tractor, thresher, karabadi etc. enable them to make productive use of resources. Key informants at almost all sites have mentioned that PAFs have been adjusted to farm techniques, except at Vadaj and Agar sites.

Table IV.d : Key informants perceptions of PAF's adjustment and reintegration potential :

District	Taluka	R-R Site	Language			Costumes			Income / Employment		Yuvak Mandal	Mahila Mandal	SGH	Political Participation		
			Same	Mixed	Totally changed	A	B	C	Farm -ing	F+ AL				Panchayat Member	Sarpasneh	
Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	
		Vadaj	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	
	Sankheda	Golagamadi	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	
		Paniya	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	
	Naswadi	Kolu	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	
			Kanku-vasana	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	
		Ferkuva	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	
			Simalghoda	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√
	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
			Sheera	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
Nandod		Khadagada	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	
		Vaviyala	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	
Panch-mahal	Jambu-ghoda	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-		

A : Remained same; B : Mided; C : Changed; AL : Agricultural Labour; SGH : Self Help Group

India has adopted the integration approach to tribal development. Relocation as village units in accordance with the PAFs preferences is mandatory under the agreement with the world Bank and G.R. of November 1985. Reintegration is an intervention (or an outcome of intervention) which aims at provision of housing, education, employment, vocational training, counseling etc. for facilitating self reliance.

Findings reveal that the economic integration of PAF's with mainstream agriculture to greater extent is successful, but this is only one side of coin or partial scenario. The intricate and delicate relationship between human being and his environment is of vital significance and need equal attention. Respondents socio-cultural adjustment and reintegration is understood in terms of language, costumes, local organizations, political participation, ceremonial and festival celebrations.

Language is considered to be a system of communication with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing meaning, idea or thought. This table presents that respondents at Vadaj, Paniya, Ferkuva and Simalghoda sites continued to speak their own language i.e. Rath and Dungari bhill boli. PAFs at Shinor, Agar, Sheera Dhanakiya speak mixed dialect i.e. among PAFs they speak their original language but while dealing with host village people and nearby villages they speak Gujarati, also understands and speak Hindi. Earlier also they used to follow and speak Gujarati language, but at the R and R sites tone has changed.

**Tribal Costumes :** It becomes evident as opined by the key informants at various sites that at all the R-R sites costumes of both men and women have changed totally. They have by and large adopted themselves to clothing pattern resembling with non-tribals.

**Economic integration :** As opined by key informants PAFs at Paniya, Kankuvasana, Agar, Sheera are engaged exclusively in farming, further PAFs at Shinor, Vadaj, Ferkuva and Simalghoda are engaged in farming as well as agriculture labour. While PAFs at Golagamadi, Kolu, Khadgada, Vaviyala and Dhanakiya are both in farming and government

service. The driving force behind economic integration of PAFs at R and R sites has been mainly increased access to irrigation and initiation of market links. Key informants have shared that two features are noteworthy one is significant increase in proportion of total produce sold and another is considerable increase in proportion of PAFs selling crops in market.

**Social Participation (Festivals, ceremonies) :** A festival is an event usually staged by a local community which centres on some unique aspect of that community. It is a set of celebrations in honour of god. It is a day or time of religious significance that recurs at regular intervals.

Respondent's continue to celebrate their festivals and ceremonies at R and R sites also. Various festivals celebrated by PAFs mainly are Deevaso, Deewali, Holi. PAFs at some sites namely Kolu, Kankuvasana, Agar, Sheera, Paniya, Khadagada and Vaviyala have also added 'Navaratri' and 'Dashama vrat'. Thus it becomes evident that even in new locale also PAFs continue to celebrate their own festivals and ceremonies, which constitute significant entity of their unique culture.

**Political Participation :** Political participation means active engagement by individuals and groups with governmental processes that affect their lives. Political participation of PAFs is in gram panchayats either as Sarpanch or Panchayat member is evident. Gram panchayats are local government bodies at the village level in our country. It is the foundation of panchayat system, can be set up in villages with a population of more than 500. PAFs at Kolu, Agar and Sheera sites have been elected as panchayat membes while PAF at Ferkuva site is Sarpanch, who is the head of gram panchayat, who presides over the meetings of gram panchayat. He also implements the development schemes of the village. This reflects their political awareness and capacity building at the R and R sites.

Thus the discreption in foregoing paragraphs makes it evident that respondents adjustment and reintegration in terms of language, costumes, employment, social participation, political participation has been possible and is the reality at R and R sites in Gujarat.

**Self Help Group** : Key informants almost at all R and R sites have opined that PAFs have formed self help groups except at Simalghoda, Agar and Sheera sites.

Self help group is developmental intervention SHG is voluntarily working, organized and managed by its members for satisfying a common need, overcoming a handicap or life disrupting problem. It may provide material assistance along with emotional support.

Table IV.e: Key informant's perception regarding overall feelings of PAFs towards changes due to R and R :

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Many Gains	Gains & Losses equal	More losses are there	Own site, not going back	Own site, like to go back	Don't own site but no choice	Other		
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--		
			Vadaj	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--		
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	
			Paniya	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	
			Kolu	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	
			Kankuvasana	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	
			Ferkuva	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	
			Simalghoda	--	✓	--	--	--	✓	--	--	
		Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	--
				Sheera	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--
Khadagada	✓			--	--	✓	--	--	--	--		
Vaviyala	✓			--	--	✓	--	--	--	--		
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--			

Human being is born to achieve life. Life doesn't mean simply growing old but he must be growing up also. The basic source of attention is becoming. One is always trying to be something. The first and foremost important thing in life is to find meaning in the present moment.

PAFs have been displaced from submergence villages and been relocated at R and R sites in Gujarat. They have undergone process of change or transition. Having stayed at R and R sites over a period of time what have been their overall feelings towards it? Table 5 presents that almost at all R and R sites key informants have expressed PAFs feelings that they have gained except at simalghoda and Agar site. Further it also becomes evident that they have owned the sites and are not willing to go back, except PAF at Simalghoda site. PAF's also want to develop their sites. Thus PAFs have love, are rejoicing which is the basic favour of one's being. Thus inspite of having undergone difficult life circumstances, PAFs have been enable to gain, enjoy the important possibilities of their life arising out of access to developmental opportunities available at R and R sites in Gujarat. This reflects the interaction and outcome of individual and environmental factors resulting into sense of possession (achievement) as well as experience of satisfaction.