# PSYCHO-SOCIAL STUDY OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES OF SARDAR SAROVAR PROJECT (GUJARAT)

(SYNOPSIS)
A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA
FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN

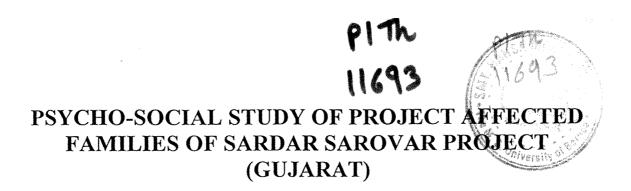
SOCIAL WORK

BY
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RESEARCH GUIDE
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FACULTY OF SOCIAL WORK
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VADODARA – 390 002

**APRIL 2007** 



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#### **PREFACE**

India is a county with vast cultural, linguistic, religious and ethnic diversity. In independent national development has been largely equated with economic growth and surplus. A significant feature of India's development strategy since independence has been planned development with emphasis on large scale public sector funding for development projects including irrigation and multipurpose river valley projects which had promised to set India on the path of modernization and development, one of the inevitable outcome of this has been massive environmental degradation and development induced displacement.

Displacement is a phenomenon by which person is forced to live his or her original location and go elsewhere. It starts much before the actual physical displacement and continues for a long time after uprootment has taken place. The experience with development projects across the country reveals the fact that huge-backlog of almost 75 percent of those displaced have not been rehabilitated and the long drawn process of displacement has caused widespread adverse psychological and socio-cultural consequences. Thus, forced displacement has resulted in what Micheal Cernea calls - "A spiral of impoverishment". Any development project can have different impact on different stake holders, benefiting some and causing harm to others. This study is about Psycho-social conditions of Sardar Sarovar project, which is interstate, multipurpose, water resource development projects has been controversial since it's inception. Several issues are involved with this project such as institutional arrangement, tribal identity, regaining quality of life, role of NGO's etcetera, of which issues of resettlement and rehabilitation at S.S.P. are of local, national and global dimensions and significance. The state (Government of Gujarat) claims that it has delivered the most compensatory package to Project Affected Families (PAFs). 90 percent PAFs to be addressed in the study are 'tribals', who are the masses struggling for their survival needs, human rights and social justice.

Relative isolation, largely self-sufficient life style with minimum specialization of functions, social system with no hierarchy and strong sense of belongingness to their habitat are main socio-economic features of the tribal communities. Having understood the basic life realities of tribal people this study makes an humble attempt to visualize and study the post effect of resettlement and rehabilitation on social and psychological conditions of PAFs. Avoidance of gamut of eight risks (such as landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, morbidity, food insecurity, marginalisation etc.) indicate a successful resettlement at S.S.P. The question remains whether they are being rehabilitated or not? Basic concern of rehabilitation is people and regaining quality of life (QOL) is one major criterion of good rehabilitation. This study is an effort to explore the same.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First of all, I offer my 'Koti Koti Vandan' to my Satguru Shri Gajanan Maharaj for accepting me. He is my pilot; he has taken total responsibility of my life.

I express a deep sense of gratitude to my research guide **Prof.(Dr.)Chhaya Patel**, Faculty of Social Work, The M.S.University of Baroda. As distinguished scholar and academician in the field of social work, she has been a great source of inspiration for me at various stages of this study. She enabled me to explore and develop clear insights of intricacies of the concepts, methodology and processes relevant to my study. Prof.Chhaya Patel readily offering guidance and inspiring me with all reading methodology. Grateful to her for clearing several conceptual confusions at various levels. Easy and ungrudging access to the guide is indeed a privilege of a doctoral research and I have received ample I shall remain indebted to her.

I am highly obliged to **Prof.Aruna Khasgiwala**, Dean and Head, Faculty of Social Work, The M.S.University of Baroda for providing me an opportunity to undertake the study and facilitating the same. I am also grateful to **Prof.Ramesh Kothari**, the then Dean, Faculty of Education and Psychology, The M.S.University of Baroda for accepting an invitation to be an expert for Ph.D. seminars on (i) concept paper and (ii) research methodology. I wish to express my sincere thanks to Prof.Kothari for his expertise and guidance in conceptualizing and methodology of the study. He also facilitated me in validation of tool of data collection by guiding me to other experts namely **Prof.Joshi** and **Prof.Donga**. My sincere thanks are also due to **Prof.P.S.Choondawat**, Head, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, The M.S.University of Baroda for offering his expertise and guidance for (iii) review of relevant literature.

I wish to express feelings of gratitude to Shri Dagur, Commissioner, S.S.P.A., Shri Vadekar, Executive Engineer, Shri Dhandaliya, Extension Officer, who with their indepth understanding have engaged me with enlightening discussions, facilitated my access to much needed information. My special thanks are also due to Smt.Prabha Nagraj, Manager Medicell, S.S.P.A. for facilitating me to relevants documents. I wish to express my sincere thanks to colleagues in Centre for Social Studies (CSS) Surat, especially Ms.Heena Desai, Library Incharge, Dr..Jaishree Soni and Dr. Lancy Lobo, Director, C.C.D. (Centre of Cultural and Development), I am highly indebted to all my respondents i.e. heads of the households and keyinformants at various R and R sites in Gujarat who have patiently responded to my interactions, inspite of their hectic schedule, without their support and contribution, this study would not have been possible.

My deepest gratitude is due to my family members especially my mother, mother-in-law and husband Dr.Vardiwale, who despite bearing all inconveniences, have supported and encouraged me to face challenges and continue my journey. My beloved young daughters namely Vishwa, Shraddha and Renu have motivated me in their own words and ways; subordinated their priorities and interests at various stages of this endeavour. My special thanks are also due to Shri Sameer Bhalerao and Shri Shirish Nagarkar for their expertise, computer assistance and pains taken for timely completion of this study.

I am thankful to all individuals who have directly and indirectly contributed in the study.

April 2007

Saroj Vardiwale

#### INTRODUCTION

Development is the major concern at global and national level. Development is undertaken to generate benefits for the society at large. The core issue of development in the country is to manage its natural resources. Two pre-requisites for the development of nation are energy and water. Dams in independent India have become the new icon of development and are considered a source of irrigation and power. "Dams are both – technology option and a development choice" – said South African Minister of Education and World Commission on Dams chair Professor Kadar Asmal (Dec. 2000).

Irrigation and power play a vital role in Indian economy as it is predominantly agricultural economy. The economic progress of the country and the rise in quality of life (QOL) of the people depend upon the development and utilization of available natural resources. India is rich country in water resources and its maximum utilization is contributing greatly to the prosperity of the country. River valley projects have been given prominence in successive five year plans. Development is undertaken to generate benefits for the society at large but the process has often ended up being painful. It is estimated that owing to construction of over 1,500 major irrigation development projects since Independence. Over 16 million people were displaced from their habitat, of which about 40% belong to tribal population. Past experience relating to R and R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) of development induced displaced people have been for from encouraging. Indepth studies on induced displacement due to agricultural projects like Hirakud dam, Nagarjunsagar dam, Pongdam, Baliraja dam, Ukai dam have shown that till very recently the state was adhoc in it's R&R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) approach and insensitive to displacement, Problems in identification of PAFs (project affected families), inconsistency in acquiring land and inadequate compensation, multiple displacement of PAPs (project affected persons), lack of gainful employment, lack of amenities in new sites and above all socio-cultural void are a consistent occurrences in these R and R efforts, mainly due to absence of comprehensive rehabilitation policy. Thus the process has often led to forced relocation of thousands of people, uprooting their communities and shredding to pieces their essential

social fabric. It is now being increasingly acknowledged that the key problem with projects requiring resettlement is that the costs are unequally shared. Those who bear the cost may not be those who enjoy the fruits of development and otherwise.

Involuntary displacement is an issue that currently is high on the development agenda. In India approximately 50 million people are estimated to have been displaced in last five decades by the construction of dams, power plants, highways and such other infrastructure development projects. Subsequently no more than a quarter of them could be assisted to regain their livelihood. The majority get reduced to poverty from the loss of land and other means of making a living and continue to face uncertain future (Hari Mohan Mathur -Involuntary Resettlement and Voluntary Organisation, 1999, p.14). Thus development induced resettlement leads to loss of habitat, traditional organisation, family and community, socio-economic status of affected population. Starting life afresh in new settlement which leads to deterioration of their socio economic and living conditions. Though the Government as well as NGOs (Non-government organisation) and World Bank have come up with various R&R programmes, the fate of the displaced continues to be grim. The experience with development projects across the country suggests that the long drawn process of displacement has caused widespread adverse psychological and socio-cultural consequences. It is also well established that except in the rarest of the rare cases, forced displacement has resulted in a "spiral of impoverishment" (Micheal Cernea - 1991 - A senior sociologist of World Bank). Thus, though many of the development projects have been instrumental in the faster economic growth of the nation, they have often proved to be painful.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### Significance and Relevance of the Study:

Social work profession is human service profession, addressing human life realities and struggles to meet their basic needs and enhance quality of life (QOL). Developmental dimension in social work profession is concerned towards the development of weaker and vulnerable sections in society and hence, is concerned towards social justice, human rights, environment and sustainable development.

Sardar Sarovar Project is National Development Project. Involuntary migration is so intricately mixed with development that sincere efforts to study relocation (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) of Project Affected Families (PAFs) with focus on their psycho-social status is of utmost concern being a social work student.

Project Affected Families to be addressed in the study are tribals, constitute almost 90 percent are the masses struggling for their survival needs, human rights and social justice. They are at unfavourable position in terms of assets and income, disadvantaged due to increasing inequalities in income, resources and access to it.

Basic social work concepts and concerns at microlevel emphasize on family and building egostrength of an individual. It is the family and community that spawns, nurtures and produces human beings. The entire reaction of a person to his displacement and process of rehabilitation is based on psychological adjustment. As humanbeings all of us want to live in peace and harmony. Broader aspects in one's life concerns are personal wellbeing, peaceful, happy progressive life, family life, neighbourhood, life at work, career are nodal points in one's life. The accomplishment of aims requires the solution of many personal and family problems which may act as a barrier to full development, recovery of self-confidence and physical and mental readiness.

This study is about PAFs (project affected families) of Sardar Sarovar Project. It lays main focus to visualize the post effect of resettlement and rehabilitation on social and

<u>psychological conditions</u> i.e. experiences, needs and the perceptions of losses and gains of  $\underline{R}$  and  $\underline{R}$  and it's impact on PAF's — psycho-social aspect i.e. social and psychological conditions of the displaced population in the changed socioeconomic and environmental conditions.

Review of the existing literature on R and R, health hazards due to displacement health and living conditions of the displaced population reveal that -

- a) Studies were conducted by researchers belonging to different disciplines using diverse perspective.
- b) Most of the studies are exploratory in nature trying to answer general question.
- c) Studies reveal socio-economic characteristics.
- d) Socio-demographic characteristic of the sample under study are explored.
- e) Incidence of problem in specific region and time is studied
- f) Some studies are undertaken to answer specific question, thereby making their scope limited, though certainly provide useful and important insights e.g. (i) cropping pattern and waste and demand study (1987 ORG, Vadodara), (ii) some aspects role of panchayats and institutional arrangements for canal, irrigation (1982, Institute of Cultural and Durban Anthropology, Ahmedabad).
- g) Considerable number of studies have used survey designs (e.g. socio-economic benchmark survey of 72 talukas of Narmada Command Area 1982-83 by Group of Research Institutes) while some aspects such as sustenance of families, role performance as well as quality of social life can be studied meaningfully, eliciting qualitative data.
- h) The extent of information available is of low volume regarding support structures, social-cohesion, tolerance, self-confidence and self-determination etc.
- i) On one hand there is availability of considerable published and unpublished material on the other hand there is major scope for such material on family and social life as well as overall psycho-social status.

Thus the significance of the present study is from triple perspectives –

- Research Methodology Perspective: Social work research is a systematic, scientific method of discovering new facts, verifying old ones, cause and effect relationships, it's explanations. It encompasses entire canvas of social work knowledge and practice. Entire gamut of social phenomena, social problems, human-beings responses, perceptions, interventions etc. form the part of this problem-solving endeavour with humanistic goals of social work profession. This study makes use of quantitative as well as qualitative data thereby making an attempt to satisfy the need for an intensive study.
- 2) Social work education perspective: The study focus on psycho-social aspect of PAFs which includes person-in-situation / person-in-environment theories the same constitute the primary knowledge base for curriculum as the same focus on individual, family and community as well as mutuality between people and their environment. This study makes an attempt to understand project affected persons and families in changed socio-economic and cultural environment. It also tries to develop insights into intricacies of processes of R and R and PAF's living and functioning.
- Social work practice perspective: Social work so far has made significant contribution to the development of both theory and practice in the field of family and marriage. Clinical social work practice with individuals and families form vital component of curriculum. This study tries to identify and develop basic understanding of the problems faced by Project Affected People prior, during and after displacement which will enable, clinical social work practitioners to offer need based, effective services to family members at various developmental stages of family life cycle. Thus, the identification of the potential stress points in the implementation of the development project is of vital importance and may provide a base for future experience.

#### Research Questions:

Does displacement lead to reduced 'psycho-social status' because of change in sociocultural, economic environmental and living conditions? 2) Does R&R package attempt to provide better living conditions and enhance their quality of life (QOL) even in new locale?

#### 5) Objectives of the Study:

This study is about PAFs of S.S.P., having main focus on post effect of R&R on social and psychological conditions of PAFs. Displacement results in significant changes in socio-cultural set up, economic and environmental conditions of households, changes in occupation, dietary intake etc. Lifestyle of resettled population may result in adjustment related, health and psychological problems.

The psycho-social status of an individual is affected by factors like family, social support network and individual factors (like values, attitudes, educational attainment, coping strengths when faced with stresses). Thus, the main attempt is to develop researcher's understanding on social and psychological conditions of the displaced population in the changed socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions.

Against this background the following objectives have been delineated for the present study.

#### **Broad Objective:**

(I) To study perceptions of PAFs (project affected families) of S.S.P, Gujarat of their psycho-social status.

#### Specific Objectives:

- 1) To understand PAFs perceptions of important aspects of their life (need fulfilment, role performance, material, wellbeing, social status etc.)
- 2) To study PAF's perceptions of the availability, accessibility and utilization of civic amenities.
- 3) Locating inadequacies in personal functioning (i.e. communication, relationships, behaviour etc.)
- (II) To identify prevailing social support network at R and R sites for PAFs.

#### (III) To enhance PAF's comfort and satisfaction by -

- a) Locating sitewise aspects in which improvement is needed.
- b) Locating suggestions for desired environmental changes to facilitate adaptation and reintegration.

#### Key Concepts used in Study:

- 1) Psycho-social: Psycho-social means psychological and social aspect of an individual (PAFs). Psycho-social status of an individual is affected by family, social support network, individual factors like values, attitudes, educational attainment and coping strength when faced with stresses.
- 2) PAFs (Project Affected Family): This term is used by the World Bank. The term PAFs in this study connotes project affected families of Gujarat, i.e. have undergone submergence and resettled in Gujarat.
- 3) Resettlement: Resettlement is basically a physical administrative process of providing land acquisition, declaring PAF's status, relocation at R and R sites, facilities, housing etc.
- 4) Rehabilitation: The word 'to rehabilitate' as per Webster's dictionary means to restore to rank, privilege or property which one has lost. In Sociology it means "to restore to a state of physical, mental and moral health through treatment". In context of PAFs, it means optimum physical and psychological restoration and regaining relative autonomy and quality of life (which they used to enjoy earlier).
- 5) Displacement: It is a process of expropriation of land, other assets.
- 6) Vasahat (R-R site): It means resettlement colony where the displaced population is relocated.
- 7) Host village: It means a village community residing near the area in which affected people are relocated.

8) Relocation: It means rebuilding housing assets, productive land and public infrastructure at host location.

#### 6) METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

Research Design: The study is exploratory and descriptive, wherein researcher has attempted to study psycho-social status of PAFs in Gujarat.

#### : Universe Sample and Method of Study :

- Universe of the study consists of PAFs from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The present study focuses on project affected families in Gujarat as villages have been submerged and PAFs have been resettled. The area of study has been selected judiciously by keeping in mind the objectives.
- Study population: It comprises of Project Affected Families (PAFs) in Gujarat, resettled in Gujarat. Those are resettled mainly in three districts namely Vadodara, Narmada and the Panchmahal.

Table 1 : District and Talukawise distribution of R and R sites (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) in Gujarat.

District	Taluka Number & Names	No.	Total Number and Names of Sampled Talukas	No.	Total Number of R & R Sites
1. Vadodara	(i) Dabhoi	7	(i) Dabhoi	4	22
	(ii) Sankheda	<del>                                     </del>	(ii) Sankheda	,	43
	(iii) Naswadi	1.	(iii) Nasawadi	a	22
	(iv) Pavi-jetpur	t. t. t	(iv) Pavi-jetpur		5 .
	(v) Waghodiya	; ; ; ;	/ !	,	
-	(vi) Chotaudepur	t · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
t	(vii) Shinor	t ; ;			- 1
2. Narmada	(i) Tilakwada	3	(i) Tilakwada	2	7
	(ii) Dediapada		(ii) Nandod		. 24
	(iii) Nandod	<del>-</del>			
3. Panchmahal	(i) Jambughoda	1	(i) Jambughoda	1	1

Table 2: The sampling frame of the study:

District	Names of the sampled Taluka	No. & Name of the R & R sites	No.
1. Vadodara	(i) Dabhoi	(a) Shinor	2
		(b) Vadaj	
	(ii) Sankheda	(a) Golagamadi	2
		(b) Paniya	·
	(iii) Naswadi	(a) Kolu	2
		(b) Kankuvasana	
,	(iv) Pavi-jetpur	(a) Ferkuva	, 2
		(b) Simalghoda	
2. Narmada	(i) Tilakwada	(a) Agar	2
		(b) Sheera	
	(ii) Nandod	(a) Khadagada	2
		(b) Vaviyala	
3. Panchmahal	(i) Jambughoda	(a) Dhanakiya	1
Total 3	7		13

- (1) PAFs in Gujarat are mainly resettled in three districts i.e. Vadodara, Narmada and the Panchmahal.
  - (2) In Vadodara District PAFs are inhabited in 7 Talukas (Namely Sankheda, Dabhoi, Nasawadi, Pavi-jetpur, Vaghodiya, Shinor and Pavi-jetpur. In Narmada Dist. they are reside over in 3 talukas (namely the Tilakwada, Dediapada and Nandod). In the Panchmahal district, they are located only in 1 taluka namely Jambughoda.
  - (3) The number of sites in Taluka is mentioned from wherein 2 R and R sites and PAFs will be selected for the study.

Sample and sampling technique – It involves multistage PPS (probable proportionate to size) sampling unit i.e. a sample proportionate to size of sampling unit is taken. It involves selection of subsample proportionate in size to the total population. Thus,

- The first sampling units are talukas
- The secondary sampling units are  $\rightarrow$  R and R sites
- Final sampling units are → PAFs
- Out of seven Talukas in Vadodara district, four Talukas and minimum two sites, out of three Taluka in Narmada district, 2 Taluka and minimum two sites and 1 Taluka in Panchmahal district and one site are selected considering the proximity of the sites.
- 20 PAFs from each R and R site are selected at random.
- 2 key-informants per site will be included.
- Thus, the total sample size consists of 260 PAFs and 26 villages knowledgeable i.e. 286.
- 260 number includes 160 respondents from Vadodara dist. 80 from Narmada and 20 from the Panchmahal district.
- Thus, multistage stratified probable proportionate to size (PPS) sampling method is adopted for the present study.

#### **Tools of Data Collection:**

A semi structured interview schedule is used for collecting data.

The schedules were validated by the experts and academicians. Those were translated into simple Gujarati language and pretested, they were finalised after incorporating modifications. The schedules were pretested.

The data is collected from the following sources:

- (i) Primary sources The respondents are Heads of the households of PAFs and key informants at the sites.
- (ii) Secondary sources of data constitute baseline data, statistical record, R and R officials etc.

#### Reference Period: May and June 2005

#### **Details of Research Tools**

Sr. No.	Interview schedule number	Administered to	Purpose	Total number of respondents
I	3	Key informants	Profile of the R&R site	26
2	2	Key informants	To study their perceptions about R&R	26
3	1	Heads of the Households (PAFS)	To study their perceptions about R&R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) and psychosocial conditions	260
Total	3		-	286

#### Areas and Contents of Tool:

- 1) Material well being: Rehabilitation is closely related with integration which is a complex issue and is closely associated with economic opportunities available to PAFs. It includes an inquiry into land, its quality, farm economy, income, expenditure, saving etc.
- 2) Quality of family life: Family structure, interpersonal relationships, performance of social roles mutual trust and emotional bonding construct psychological environment which contribute to mental health / ill health of an individual. As family plays an

- important role in providing social, psychological and economic support, it helps individual mobilize their available psychological resources.
- 3) Quality of social life: Mental health is the function of the interaction between an individual and entire social structure, focus is on the –

Neighborliness; Social consciousness on civic sense and Adaptability to changes

It focuses on examining relationship among PAF's at the site, in different sites and between PAF's and host village people.

- Environment and infrastructural facility
- Rehabilitation potential: (with focus on personality strength, coping strength when faced with physical and psychological stresses)
  - > Self-confidence
  - > Love and respect for others
  - > Compassion / helpful nature
  - > Motivational force in life

#### Chapterization Plan of Research Report:

The research report consists of the following chapters.

- Preface
- Acknowledgement
- Contents
- List of tables

#### Chapter - I: INTRODUCTION

- Theme of Study
- Overview of displacement
- Project affected families
- Resettlement and rehabilitation policy and R-R package by the Govt. of Gujarat
- Research Methodology
  - > Design
  - ➤ Universe
  - > Sampling and sample size

#### Chapter - II : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Project affected families (PAFs) of dams / projects at International, National Level and S.S.P.
- Studies on rehabilitation
- A brief review of rehabilitation policy in India.
- Rehabilitation policy in Gujarat with special reference to Sardar Sarovar Project.

# Chapter – III: PROFILE OF THE RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION (R AND R) SITES AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS.

- I.A) Profile of the R and R Sites
- I.B) Profile of the Respondents
- II) Perceptions of the respondents regarding their experiences in preshift

### Chapter – IV : PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS OF THE R AND R PROCESS AND PACKAGE

- The focus of the study being psycho-social aspect of PAFs with reference to post displacement phenomena, the views, feelings and perceptions of PAFs regarding the following aspects are studied:
  - (i) Changed socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions in the R and R sites
  - (ii) Facilities availed in sites from Government of Gujarat
  - (iii) Difficulties faced by PAFs
  - (iv) Coping and rehabilitation potential of PAFs
  - (v) Views of key-informants regarding R and R will be documented.

The data will be presented in single frequency tables. To highlight relevant, important issues and concerns visual aids are employed such as maps, graphs, boxes etc.

The appendices provide R & R policy tools of data collection, map, news clippings.

#### ${\bf Chapter-V: FINDING, CONCLUSIONS\ AND\ SUGGESTIONS}$

#### FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### FINDINGS:

#### Profile of R and R Sites:

Three districts namely Vadodara, Narmada and the Panchmahal, talukas there under and two sites from each taluka are selected for the study purpose.

Profile of the R and R sites depict year of establishment, number of PAF's on record; number of actual PAF's, tribes in site, distance from submergence village etc. It is revealed that –

- 1) Most of R and R sites are established since year 1990, 1991, 1992 except Simalghoda site which was established in year 1998.
- 2) Most of the PAF's visit submergence village two-three times in a year for ceremonies like marriages, to greet people on festivals. They make use of state transport or sometimes private vehicle also.
- 3) Most of the submergence villages are within reasonable reach (25-30 KM) from the R and R site except Surpan for Shinor, Makadkhada for Vadaj, Vadgam for Golagamadi, Hanfeshwar for Paniya.

#### Profile of the Respondents:

#### 1. Age of the Respondents:

It is observed that out of total 260 respondents, 116 (44.61%) respondents belong to the age group 36-50 years and 115 (95.77%) belong to the 50-70 years age groups.

#### 2. Sex:

Out of total number of respondents interviewed majority i.e. 249 (95.77%) are males. Females constitute 4.23% (11).

#### 3. Education:

Emerging trends in educational status among respondents depict that 159 (61.15%) are illiterate, 90 (34.61%) have studied up to secondary and higher secondary level. Literacy is low among the respondents. Females are more illiterate than the males.

#### 4. Tribes / Social Groups:

Majority respondents belong to Tadavi, Dungaribhill, Rathawa and Vasava tribes. R-R sites at Shinor, Golagamadi, Kolu and Kankuvasan in Vadodara districts Agar, Sheera, Khadagada and Vaviyala in Narmada dist. are resided over by Tadavi's. Dhanakiya site in Panchmahal dist. is resided over by Rathava respondents. Vasava respondents are at Vadaj site in Vadodara dist. Dungaribhill respondents are at Paniya (Sankheda Ta.) Ferkuva and Simalghoda sites (Pavijetpur Ta.) in Vadodara dist.

#### 5. Occupation:

Almost all PAF's cultivate their agricultural land. Some also work as agricultural labourers.

#### 6. Duration of stay at R and R sites:

Out of 260 respondents interviewed 231 (88.88%) are residing at sites since more than 10 years. 29 (11.15%) are staying at the sites since 6-10 years.

#### PAF's Perceptions Regarding Their Experiences in Pre-shift Process:

Resettlement and rehabilitation being complex, sensitive human centered process and not merely physical process of shifting individuals from one place to another; actual process undergone by the respondents and the difficulties faced, benefits availed, government approach; compensation practices etc. are explored and studied based on respondents perceptions.

- Prior information, survey of land, assets, issue of compensation notices and practices. It is observed that out of total number of respondents (260), 234 (90.00%) were given prior information about R and R only 26 (10.00%) didn't have it mainly due to their absence at place.
  - 247 (95.00%) respondents opined that survey of the land and assets was done. 231 (88.80%) respondents agreed that compensation notices were issued. All eligible respondents (260) have received the compensation.
  - Almost all respondents have availed due benefits being eligible PAF's, which
    include Rs.4500/- subsistence allowance, 750 rehabilitation grant; Rs.45000,
    to construct house; core-house / house plot (5000 sq.ft. size).

#### 2. Difficulties faced by PAF's in pre-shift phase

Almost 60% PAF's stated that they had problems due to hot tin shed 30% PAF's mentioned problem of water logging and 5-7% stated problems related to lack of compensations of trees, very rarely differences with host village people in initial stage.

#### PAF's Perceptions of R and R Process and R and R Package:

PAF's who are tribals, had easy access to sources of water, fodder for cattle, forest produce, fisheries, farm. Philosophy of cooperation constituted the basis of their living. They used to perform all labour intensive tasks collectively such as harvesting fields; bringing grains from farm to the house, building house etc. Tribes, language, kinship determined socio-economic security. These tribes are exposed to education, formal sector employment and market

economy. Thus in changed socio-economic condition what are their psycho-social conditions is explored and studied.

This section reveals PAF's perceptions regarding the actual shift process from submergence of villages to R-R site which makes mention of the facilities availed, difficulties faced, government approach, feelings and experience of family members (wife and parents) and entire community during shift process.

#### 1) Facilities availed during shift:

It included distribution of food packets to PAF's on actual days of shift, transport facility, temporary shelters (Tin sheds) at sites, shifting allowance, subsistence allowance, counselling and guidance etc. It is observed that all these facilities are availed almost by all respondents at the R and R sites. Settlement grant initially began with Rs.750, lastly paid Rs.1,450; subsistence allowance was given in two instalments i.e. Rs.3,000 prior shift and Rs.1,500 post shift to each respondent i.e. per family.

#### Government's approach:

Government of Gujarat has formulated comprehensive R and R policy and package to facilitate resettlement and rehabilitation of PAF's. During process of shift from submergence villages to R and R sites in Gujarat, government officials and NGO's (Non-government Organisation) were involved. In addition to facilities availed by PAF's as mentioned earlier, they were also provided with transportation facility for people as well as to shift their belongings. They were guided and helped by NGO functionaries and officials. Majority respondents have reported and the affirmative (co-operative) approach on the part of Government. None has reported use of coercion. Only (3.47%) respondents have reported that government approach was not inappropriate.

#### 2) Difficulties faced during shift process:

Difficulties faced by and narrated by respondents during shift process are related to -

- a) Out of total number of respondents 87 (33.46%) stated they didn't get compensation for their trees left at native.
- b) 88 (33.84%) had problems due to hot tin sheds.
- c) 12 (4.61%) faced problem due to water logging

#### 3) Psychological problems faced by PAPs during shift:

Psychological reactions of PAP's towards process of shift are broadly categorized into four i.e. the same experienced by (a) the respondents (b) their wives (c) their parents and (d) community as a whole.

It is very essential to study these reactions as emotional effects, cognitive, physical and interpersonal effects are interrelated.

#### 3.a) Respondent's psychological response during shift process

It is revealed that majority of the respondents 203 respondents (78.08%) experienced tension and worries about their future at new sites. 197 respondents had anxiety; 142 respondents had insomnia, 116 respondents experienced helplessness, 42 respondents had headache, 14 respondents reported appetite related problems and 6 had disorientation.

#### 3.b) Wife's response to shift process

196 respondents responded that their wives experienced severe tensions, 178 respondents had anxieties, 141 respondents faced disorientation, 44 had appetite related problems, 28 respondents had insomnia.

#### 3.c) Parent's response during shift

106 respondents stated that their parents had severe anxieties 87 reported that they had appetite problems, 70 respondents stated that they had tension, 52 mentioned insomnia, 31 revealed disorientation.

#### 3.d) Community's response to shift process

33 respondents stated that community's response is of hope of benefit at new sites. 81 stated

that community has mixed response to it. 63 reported community's response to be of helplessness.

Thus it becomes evident that displacement leads to some pathological outcomes, which are likely to add to difficulties of psychological adjustment.

#### 4) Respondent's perceptions regarding their experiences in post-shift phase :

The major focus of the study is psycho-social status of P AF's of S.S.P. in Gujarat in post shift phase. This is studied using five major attributes namely,

- 1. Material Wellbeing
- 2. Quality of family life
- 3. Quality of social life
- 4. Housing and environment.
- 5. Ultimately resultant adaptation, reintegration and rehabilitation potential.

#### 1) Material Wellbeing:

Respondent's perceptions towards material wellbeing (economic) is understood in terms of (a) availability of land, quality of land, (b) farm income, (c) employment opportunities (d) expenditure, (e) debt, (f) saving potential, (g) vocational training (if imparted) and (h) overall economic status of respondents at the R and R sites.

#### a) Availability and quality of land:

It is revealed that 256 (97.69%) respondents stated that they have availed land benefit. 4 respondents (1.53%) P AF's reported that they didn't get it; further inquiry revealed that who were the cases at Golagamadi site those 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%) respondents land is flat and black soil which is suitable for

maize, cotton and tuver crops. According to 187 (71.92%) respondents land is beneficial because they get cash-crops, which form major source of income in a year were to 76 (29.23%) felt they get improved quantity of crops, as the are able to get twice a year crops i.e. in monsoon and winter to 138 (53.07%) better irrigation facility is the benefit.

#### b) Effect of shift on milch animals:

100 (38.46%) respondents stated that they face lack of pasture land at the R and R sites. 114 (43.84%) mentioned that grass needs to be purchased for the live-stock. 73 respondents (28.07%) mentioned that they have sold off animals. Thus this difficulty due to lack of pasture land is faced by PAF's almost in all sites of Gujarat, more so in summer but now with canal initiation it will be over.

#### c) Respondent's farm economy:

According to 204 (78.46%) respondents farm income is good while 4 respondents (1.54%) mentioned that it is not good. As per 52 (20.00%) respondents opinion, it is expensive, as fertilizers, medicines are required to be purchased.

#### d) Availability of employment opportunities:

R and R package provides 5 acres of irrigable agricultural land to all eligible PAF's the land being the main source of income. Equally availability of off farm employment opportunities are also important against which 167 (64.24%) respondents opined that employment opportunities are available which include agricultural labour work; shops, driving; self employment and at SSPA. PAF's from Khadagada, Vaviyala, Golagamadi are employed at SSPA due to better educational level. 71 (27.30%) respondents mentioned that it is difficult to get employment opportunities. According t022 (8.46%) P AF's availability of employment opportunity is subject to eligibility of a person.

#### e) Overall income and expenditure:

As stated by 175 (67.31%) respondents overall income has increased. The total expenditure by the respondents has increased. The better purchasing power of the respondents at new

sites is mainly due to increased productivity of the land and improved agricultural production.

#### f) Saving potential of respondents at the R and R sites:

According to 115 (44.23%) respondents saving potential has improved, especially in case of those who are in government employment a t Golagamadi, Khadagada, Vaviyala sites they are able to save Rs. 1000/ month. 130 respondents (50.00%) opined that it's not improved. 15 (5.77%) respondents stated that they invest in family's social needs.

#### g) Debt in family at the R and R sites:

64% respondents reported that there is no debt. 12% respondents mentioned problem of debt mainly due to expenses on farm, expenses on celebrations and influence and imitation of host village people's practices.

#### h) Overall income of Respondents at R and R sites:

It is observed that according to 175 (67.30%) respondents overall income has increased; mainly due to access to irrigable agricultural land, irrigation facility of the market and double crops in a year (such as cotton; tuver, maize, castor oilseeds etc.) Majority respondents overall income is tentatively 60,000 Rs. Per annum. Even at some R and R sites such as Shinor, Vaviyala, Dhaakiya, almost 10% respondents gross income is 2-3 lacs Rs. They take 'Rice' (Danger) to pulse mills also while 4 respondents (1.53%) opined that overall income has not improved. 81 (31.17%) respondents opined that it's a matter of tremendous hard work on farms, use of fertilizers, better quality seeds and farm techniques.

#### i) Vocational Training:

Atmost at all the R and R sites vocational training is imparted by S.S.P.A. for farmers for 2 days on various aspects of agricultural betterment such as new farm techniques, animal husbandry etc. Other NGO's were also involved by the government in skill development upgradation of P AF's such as Anand Niketan Asharam imparted training at Golagamadi for driving and sewing. Shramik Vikas Sansthan participated to impart sewing, embroidery;

ambar charkha training at Sheera, Khadagada, vaviyala sites. Women's action group (Ahmedabad), imparted training in sewing, leaf cup making (padiya-patarala) at Golagamadi, Parveta, Kalediya sites. Divyaseva trust imparted training to security guards at Dabhoi sites Shinor, Vadaj etc.

#### j) Loans-availed by respondents:

143 (55.00%) respondents have availed loans. 117 (45.00%) are not taking loans. In almost all sites loans are availed for agricultural (60.83%) and social (39.17%) purposes. Loans are availed mainly through alignment with nationalized banks. Loans from co-operative banks are availed by few (almost 10%).

#### 4.2) Health-care facilities at the R and R sites:

'Good Health' is the basic right of every human being. In toto health is inclusive of many factors, respondents perception of availability of health services, distance between residence and facility, and incidence of sickness at R and R sites, mode of service used for treatment are sought for. It is revealed that 187 (17.93%) respondents stated that health care facilities are easily available. 73 (28.07%) opined the same should to be available at their doorsteps only, at the R and R site itself, which saves their money on transportation, prompt treatment is available.

#### Incidence of sickness:

It is revealed that incidence of sickness has decreased among children, women and men at almost all the sites.

#### Sources of treatment:

Mainly it include nurse and doctors in health centers run by S.S.P.A very few resort to home remedies and the rarest cases resort to Bhuva.

#### 4.3) Respondent's perception of Educational facility at the R and R sites:

All respondents reported educational facility to be definitely of better quality, it is at the sites only, and schools are regularly run almost in all sites. Teachers are sensitive to learning needs of students few faced difficulties relating to language, syllabus etc.

#### 4.4) Respondent's perception of food and nutrition at the R and R sites:

It is revealed that there is significant betterment in quality of food, diversity has been introduced. 'Maizerotalo and udad dal' has been replaced by Tuver, Juvar, Rice, Khichadi, Vegetables (which are available in all seasons.) respondents miss forest produce and fruits in food at the sites. Cooking practices have also undergone change, such as use of oil to fry vegetables, use of cooker, stove, gas (at Golagamadi, Vaviyala, Khadagada, Kolu, Sheera sites.) some respondents have reported difficulties faced due to lack of fire wood in absence of forest which they are managing by using agrowaste.

Food grain storage practices also demonstrate change. Bamboo jars have been replaced by tin boxes; some have made 'kothars' in walls of houses.

#### 4.5) Respondent's perception of water facility at the R-R sites:

Almost all respondents reported water facility to be good, regular, at the sites only. 80-85% reported to have borewell and hand pumps and others (10-15%) have hand pumps and openwells.

#### 4.6) Respondent's perception of change in costumes:

It is observed that almost in all sites pattern of costumes of men and women has changed. In case of women pre-shift costume such as chaniya and choli (Gosalo) is being substituted by petticoat, dupatta, saree. Young, teenage girls do put on Punjabi dresses and gowns also while preshift costumes of men such as half cloth (Adadhiyu/langot); paghdi, bandhni has taken form of dhoti, pant, shirt etc.

#### 4.7) Respondent's perception of housing and environment at R and R sites:

Government of Gujarat has provided 502 sq. m. plot and Rs.45,000 to construct the house. All respondents have constructed (15 x 40 ft.) pucca house of their own choice and convenience. Also for animals they have made out house nearby house with tin sheds. All houses at all the sites are properly ventilated. Almost all respondents have affirmative feelings and sense of owning. They don't find any difficulty associated with housing such as water logging, scratches in walls, less space etc. but they have expressed difficulty

pertaining to animals due to lack of pasture land. This difficulty is managed by them by taking animals to canal lines; roads, sometimes even to native, especially in heavy rain.

#### Respondent's perception of housing and environment at R and R sites:

- All the sites have approach road made up of dammar. There is need of internal road to be made pucca.
- Almost all the sites have bus facility and buses are regularly run.
- All sites have water facility.
- Except agar, all sites have telephone facility.
- All the necessities of daily living are available at all the sites.

#### 4.8) Respondent's perception of quality of their family life:

It is studied by studying structure and functioning of family, changes in it, interpersonal relationships, role performance, difficulties faced in role performance if any, decision making in family and response of family members towards quality of family life. It is revealed that

Out of total number of respondents 256 (98.47%) respondents have nuclear families. In submergence villages - respondents had joint families. It is also found that parents of respondents stay at same site with brothers. Thus no family disorganization is evident. Out of total number only 10-12 respondents have voluntarily separated from their family members due to their own disputes, such as 5 - respondents of Golagamadi are residing at Lunadra site (Ta. Sankheda) Drastic change is evident in decision making. Prior submergence decision-making rested only with elder males in the family even sons weren't involved while at R and R sites in decision-making process women and wives are also involved as stated by 196 (75.40%) respondents. It is also found that emotional ties among family members have been strengthened as reported by 194 (74.40%) respondents. More than 85% respondents reported that they don't face any difficulty in performing their social role as son, husband and father. 91 % respondents stated their family life is happy. 80% respondents have mentioned that there are some modifications in customs and practices,

such as change in marriage related practices. Among Rathawas and Dungari Bhills there was practice of absconding bride. (In case of PAF's at Dhanakiya, Simalghoda, Ferkuva, Paniya sites etc.) But now marriage is as per Hindu marriage ceremony including premarriage. Also change in utensils, ornaments given at the time of marriage are seen; especially on sites such as Golagamadi, Kolu, Kankuvasan, Agar, Sheera, Vaviyala, which are mainly resided over by Tadvi PAF's.

#### 4.9) Respondent's perception of quality of their social life:

An inquiry into quality into quality of social life explores and probes into relationships among PAP's of same site, among PAF's in different sites and between PAF's and host village people. All also brings out areas of co-operation, borrowing, lending, participation in celebrations, social hierarchies, religious practices etc.

It is observed that there are cordial relations among. P AF's at same site and different sites, also between P AF's and host village people. Participation in celebrations, festivals, lending borrowing in areas of day to day functioning; to farm equipments as well as monetary help during difficulties is also evident. Social hierarchies also seen to be in process of change. For an instance opinion. Say of PAP belonging to Tadavi caste saught for by Patel in host village. At some R and R sites PAF's have been elected to be sarpanch and panchayat members (at Paniya. Kolu. Simalghoda. Khadagada, Vaviyala sites). Majority respondents responded that they are able to practice religious faith. It is found that they have brought their God (Badadeoo) at R and R sites; and worship the same, also worship Mataji, Hanumanji, Krishna at new sites. Among Tadavis' Dashamavrat is newly introduced which is not practiced by Rathawas and Vasawas.

## 5) Respondent's perception of their adjustment, reintegration and rehabilitation potential at R and R Sites:

Having undergone the process of relocation (R and R) and stayed at R and R sites for years, resultant overall psycho-social status of respondents is explored and studied. It becomes evident that out of total number of respondents (260).

- 237 (91.47%) respondents arc assured to be helped and supported by family members and friends during difficulties.
- 241 (93.08%) respondents have pleasure of being resident of their own R-R site.
- 242 (93.08%) respondents expressed feeling that they would be able to cope up with unexpected circumstances.
- 245 (94.24%) respondents expressed that they feel confident to face future challenges.
- 242 (93.09%) respondents shared that they don't get frustrated with difficulties in life.
- 240 (92.30%) respondents feel that present life is better compared to prior one.
- 238 (92.00%) respondents feel that they have attained standard of living.
- 237 (91.15%) respondents feel that their life is interesting.
- 241 (92.69%) respondents feel happy about over all aspects in life.
- 239 (92.00%) respondents feel that their efforts to improve post shift situation have been successful.
- 247 (95.00%) respondents expressed that their relations with PAF's at the same and different sites have been strengthened.
- 227 (81.00%) respondents stated that they actively participate in celebrations at the sites.

#### 6) PAF's suggestions:

Respondent's suggestions in order of sequence are as follows:

- Pasture land
- Inclusion of young generation for the benefits under the package
- Funeral place (Smashan-bhoomi)
- Employment opportunities for youth

#### CONCLUSIONS

#### I) Profile of the R and R Sites and Social Background of the Respondents:

#### I.A) Profile of R and R Sites in Gujarat:

In all 13 R and R sites from 7 talukas in 3 districts are covered for the study purpose as stated in research methodology. Most of the sites are established since more than 10 years.

#### I.B) Profile of the Respondents:

Out of total population the number of male is higher than the females. Respondents belong to different tribes but the majority of them belong to Tadavi tribe. Literacy is low among respondents. Females are more illiterate than males. There is considerable school attendance among school going age group. The main occupation is cultivation of their own land and casual labour. Majority respondents have got agricultural land as well as residential plot. Agricultural land is more productive according to majority respondents, but the availability of fuel / wood and fodder have decreased as stated by most of the respondents.

#### II) PAF's Perceptions of Their Experiences in Pre-shift Process:

Discussion of findings in foregoing pages reveals that by and large all respondents were given prior information about displacement and relocation. Survey of land and assets was done, also the compensation notices were issued to them and also almost all eligible PAFs have received adequate compensation as well as other benefits such as subsistence allowance (Rs.4,500), rehabilitation grant (Rs.750) construction amount (Rs.45,000), core house / plot (5000 sq.ft. size).

Difficulties faced by them are mainly due to hot tin shed, water logging and lack of compensation of trees and very rarely differences with host village people in initial stage.

#### Perceptions of the Respondent's of R and R Process and Package:

#### Respondent's perceptions of their experiences during shift process:

#### Facilities availed:

It is observed that during shift process almost all respondents have received major facilities such as food packets on actual days of shift, free transport, temporary shelters, shifting allowance, counselling and guidance.

#### Difficulties faced:

Inspite of pertinent facilities provided by the Government of Gujarat to smoothen the shift process, PAFs have encountered few difficulties such as lack of compensation for trees left at their native, hot tin sheds and water logging.

#### Government approach:

By and large government's approach was affirmative. None has reported use of coercion.

#### Psychological problems faced by respondents:

Resettlement is a difficult and complex process. It's complexity is further compounded when the social group to be resettled is a tribe which has legacy of social and economic vulnerability.

It becomes evident that an event of shift has manifold effects on members in family. Mild to moderate normal stress reactions have persisted for few months. Various psychological responses include emotional effects such as tension, anxiety, helplessness, depression and physical effects such as insomnia, headache, decreased appetite. Thus it becomes evident that displacement leads to some pathological outcomes, which are likely to add to difficulties of psychological adjustment.

#### Respondent's Perceptions of Their Experiences in Post-shift Phase:

This is the major focus of the study. This is studied using five major attributes such as -

- 1. Material wellbeing
- 2. Quality of family life
- 3. Quality of social life
- 4. Housing and environment and ultimately resultant
- 5. Reintegration and rehabilitation potential

#### Material Wellbeing:

Findings pertaining to material well-being reveal that own cultivation has become major activity in R and R sites in Gujarat. Discussions with respondents as well as with key informants reveals that there is reduction in number of PAPs engaged as casual and agricultural labour. Landless households are 2 (%), even they are identified as PAPs (project affected persons) and are in process of acquiring land. Crop diversification has resulted in bringing high yield crops such as wheat, cotton, paddy. Also remarkably noticeable use of seeds, chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides purchased from market is there. After relocation there is overall improvement in purchasing power of respondents mainly due to increased productivity. Due to increased income, household's allocation for asset formation also has been improved. Thus, it becomes evident that there is improvement in economic conditions of respondents at R and R sites. Also there is significant change in trend of crop diversification i.e. from subsistence farming (production for consumption) to production for market, mainly because of quality of land and increased access to irrigation facility.

Two noteworthy things are (1) increase in number of PAFs selling crops and (2) increase in proportion of total produce.

Thus, there is significant change in economic conditions of respondents compared to that of in submerging villages. Where traditional occupations were agriculture and forest produce. Also significant shift is visible from traditional joint land operations in submergence villages to individually owned cultivation. As stated by Joshi V. based on his live contacts in the field and use of secondary data "32 percent of households didn't legally own land in

submerging villages and about 4.2 acre land was owned by them. Also irrigation was totally absent" [Rehabilitation is possible (2000) – Tax Publication, Ahmedabad].

#### Respondents Perceptions of Quality of Family Life at the R and R Sites in Gujarat:

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

The data and findings pertaining to structural and functional aspects of respondent's family demonstrates the fact that small nuclear family of parents (spouse) and their dependent children has become the dominant form at the R and R sites. It is found that parents of respondents reside at the same sites as stated by the majority respondents. Thus no family disorganization is evident. Further it also has been revealed that though family is structurally nuclear has not weakened it's emotional ties, but the feelings among members have strengthened and the very importance of family has not lessened.

#### Respondent's Perceptions of Quality of Social Life:

PAFs are shifted from submerging villages which were located in northern bank of Narmada, which were relatively isolated, making communication extremely difficult. PAFs shifted from this environment are they able to relate with PAFs at the same sites as well as different sites and with host village people is studied. It has been observed that there are cordial relations among PAFs at same site and different sites, also between PAFs and host village people. Participation in celebrations, festivals, lending – borrowing in areas of day to day functioning to farm equipments as well as monetary help during difficulties is also evident. According to 68% respondents relationships have been strengthened and according to 32% it has remained same.

#### Infrastructure Facilities:

Government of Gujarat is expected to provide certain amenities to PAFs at R and R sites according to NWDT award and World Bank's check list. Those amenities include Panchayat

Ghar, dispensary, seed store, children's park, which have been mandated by NWDT award and the G.R. 1985 for the R and R sites. Respondents were asked close as well as open ended questions seeking their opinions about facilities at the sites. Their subjective view is important as it facilitates their adjustment and stay at new sites.

#### Respondent's Perceptions of Infrastructural Facilities at R and R Sites:

On the whole respondents are satisfied with facilities such as allocation of agricultural land, health and education services as well as other civic amenities, such as drinking water, electricity, transportation etc. In submerging villages traditional health care services were available which were mainly provided by Bhuva; alternatives were totally lacking over there. After relocation traditional health care services are largely replaced by non-traditional services like sub-primary health centres, visits of health workers, private practitioners. Thus health seeking behaviour have been considerably influenced by allopathic services. Also education facility is noticeably improved in new sites compared to submergence villages. Literacy rates were low in submerging villages as sizeable population of school growing children was engaged in cattle grazing and agriculture and also because schools were inaccessible. However, considerable number of respondents felt that they were worse off as far as fuel and fodder availability is concerned. This is a major problem faced by PAFs at the sites. They never faced the problem of grazing their cattles in submerging villages because of easy access to forests. As stated in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> M & E Report (Monitoring and Evaluation) "a very few PAFs reported that their cattle died during year 1984-1985 due to relocation in new sites". Respondents also complained about shortage of fuel wood at the sites. Paucity of fuel and fodder in new sites is managed by dependence on farm residuals like tuver and cotton stock. Thus, the respondents as well as key informants have been appreciative of basic amenities and services i.e. improved access to health services, education, transportation. They are, however unhappy about fuel and fodder.

# Respondent's perceptions of their reintegration and rehabilitation potential at R and R sites:

The General Assembly of United Nations has defined social integration as one of the main agenda items of the World Summit for Social Development. It is considered as higher order solidarity and mutual identification.

Project affected families have been relocated to R and R sites. They are staying at the R and R sites since number of years. They have tried to adjust to new environment. Personal adjustment to environment is complex and individual phenomenon; which get affected by motivation, conflicts, defenses, coping, learning, self concept, role etc. The resultant psychosocial status of the respondents is explored and studied in terms of sense of wellbeing, overall satisfaction of various needs, reduction of anxiety and frustration, formulation of realistic goals and ways to cope up with the crises.

The findings pertaining to quality of family life, as well as social life, material wellbeing and access to civic amenities and inference derived reveal that the majority (approx. 92.00 percent) respondents feel that they have attained standard of living and that their present life is better compared to prior one. Considerable number of the respondents (91.00 percent) feel that their family members are closely related, emotional ties and cohesiveness are sustained. They are also assured to be helped and supported by family members and friends during difficulties. Further, majority of the respondents own their sites (92.00 percent) and have pleasure of being resident of the site. Also majority (92.00 percent) of the respondents feel confident to face future challenges and don't get frustrated with difficulties in life. They actively participate in celebrations at the sites. Also their relations with PAFs at same site as well as host village community have been strengthened. Almost all respondents admired the access to civic amenities and agreed that they are optimally utilizing the same.

Thus, it can be concluded that respondents though encountered by the difficulties and various problems, they have adjusted positively to demands posed due to displacement and relocation. They have demonstrated healthy functioning, morale, courage, appropriate ways

to cope with the crisis and sustenance of social support network system of dear and nearones.

#### Key-Informants Perceptions of the R and R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) Process:

Key-informants are the persons who are well acquainted about their community and culture and are capable of providing information about the same. Two key-informants per site were interviewed and their perceptions about following aspects were sought.

- a) Land-acquisition by the PAFs (Project Affected Families) in the site.
- b) Crop-yields by the PAFs in the sites.
- c) PAF's adjustment with the farm techniques.
- d) PAF's adjustment and reintegration at the site.
- e) Overall feelings of PAFs towards changes due to R and R.

It is revealed that, almost at all the R and R sites, key-informants opined that –

- i) the PAFs in the site have acquired the land and land title (known as 'Khatavahi' in their language, it is the legal document)
- ii) crop-yield have been improved at all the R and R sites except Vadaj (Taluka Dabhoi) and Simalghoda (Taluka Pavi-Jetput). Key-informants namely Shri Kalidas Shekhaji, Vasava at Vadaj and Biljibhai Jahangiyabhai at Simalghoda opined that crops-yields have been improved but are costlier, because of expenses required to be incurred on fertilizers, pesticides and hard work
- iii) PAFs except Vadaj and Agar sites, have been adjusted to farm techniques like tractor, thresher, karabadi etc.
- iv) PAF's socio-cultural adjustment and integration is understood in terms of language, costumes, local and political participation, ceremonial and festival celebrations.

It is depicted that PAFs at Vadaj, Paniya, Ferkuva and Simalghoda sites continued to speak their own language ('Rath' and Dungari-bhill dialect). PAFs at Agar, Sheera and Dhanakiya speak mixed dialect, while PAFs at Golagamadi, Kolu, Kankuvasana, Khadagada and Vaviyala are speaking Gujarat exclusively. Further, it is also known that costumes of both men and women have changed totally. According to key-informants the driving force underlying economic. Integration of PAFs at the R and R sites has been mainly the increased access to irrigation and initiation of market links. It is also shared by them that the PAFs continue to share their festivals and ceremonies at the R and R sites mainly 'Deevaso', 'Deewali' and 'Holi'. Sometimes, 'Navaratri' and 'Dashama-vrat' is also celebrated. Thus, it becomes evident that at the new sites also PAFs continue to celebrate their own festivals and ceremonies, they have also brought their God named 'Babadeo' from native and worship at the sites. Their political awareness and participation is also visible. Self Help Groups (SHG) which is developmental intervention, are also formed and functional at the sites.

v) Key-informants have responded about PAF's overall feelings towards changes due to r and R that they have gained, except at Simalghoda and Agar site. They have shown sense of belongingness, want to develop their sites and are not willing to go back.

Thus, it can be concluded that inspite of some difficulties during shift and after shift, they have been able to gain and enjoy the important possibilities of their life created due to access to developmental opportunities available at the R and R sites in Gujarat. Thus, the interaction and outcome of individual and environmental factors associated with R and R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) has emerged to be positive, resulting into sense of achievement (possession) as well as satisfying experience.

Some of the verbatim of the key-informants are quoted here:

i) Karsan Bhukala Bhil, Ferkuva, Taluka Pavi-Jetput: "Tya jeevan kuvamana dedaka hatu jevo. Dam na karane loko sudhari janay che. Balakoma abhyasnu praman vadhyu che.

Bhenoni mahenat ghani ochi thai che. Tya pani ghanu chetu hatu. Maheman ave to pani santadta hata. Bahenoni tandurasti sari thai che"

- ii) Gopal Narasi Tadavi, Kankuvasana, Taluka Nasavadi: "Sarvale badhu jova jata fayadoj che. Have to aaj amaru vatan che. Badha potana kutumb, rishtedaro sathe lagani thi rahe che. Koi aapada nathi. Thodu kamkajni sagavad chorane male to kheti sivayana samayma hoshiyar bane".
- iii) Chimanbhai Surajiya Bhil, Paniya, Taluka Sankheda: "Aam to badha khushama che, karan badhane, jene nahi hati tene pan jamin mali che, khatavahi pan thai che. Badhu saru che, pan dhorne ghascharano tras che. Juvaniyaone saru sadhan male to saru".
- iv) Jogatakaka, Shinor, Taluka Dabhoi: "Mota bhage fayado che. Pahela jangalni jamin gerkayade khedava malati hati; teni unap vartay che".
- v) Bhuriyabhai Kotala-Vasava, Vadaj, Taluka Dabhoi: "Juni pedhine gothavata vaar lagi. Nava juvaniyao khushama che. Bahenoni ghani agavad ochi thai, teo khushma dekhay che".

## Limitation of the Study:

Despite the well-designed research methodology, there is possibility of some short comings to which researcher needs to be sensitive, aware of and accept it. This enables researcher to have realistic understanding of the applicability of the findings and suggestions of the study. The study has following limitations:

- 1) Study is confined to PAFs in Gujarat resettled in Gujarat, the situation of PAFs in other states such as Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh could be different. Hence, applicability of the findings is true only for the concerned setting under these studies.
- 2) The data collection is undertaken during summer vacation, thus time was limited.
- 3) Repeated visits were required to contact respondents amidst their work.

- 4) Seeking permission from concerned authorities at various level was also very time consuming process.
- 5) The study includes qualitative data also. The researcher has recorded actual verbatum of the respondents. Some cases where respondents responded at length, researcher felt there was a scope to make use of tape-recording to capture the tone and underlying expressions as well as feelings.
- 6) Long duration of time-span: As stated earlier, respondents have stayed at R and R sites since more than 7-10 years, such a long time span could have affected their memories and diluted sharpness of feelings, especially their psychological responses during and after shift.

# SUGGESTIONS

Theory building is an important aspect of research, equally important is it's applicability; i.e. using the findings of the study for addressing the problem in society.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation of development induced displaced people has been the major issue. Whether the PAFs are rehabilitated or not? Is an issue of debate in present time. Past experiences pertaining to R and R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) of development induced displaced people have been far from encouraging. It has ecological, human and social consequences. R and R is a painful process, more so, for tribal PAFs who are backward and less exposed to the external world. R and R policy and package formulated by Government of Gujarat has provided land and infrastructure facilities to PAFs in R and R sites; various development activities, which has facilitated attainment of standard of living, also developed self-confidence among PAFs; sustained quality of family as well as social life.

The family which is major social institution continues to be a source of emotional support and strength at the R and R sites. Also other social relations with neighbours, PAFs at same and different sites and with host community constitute vital area of social integration. Thus the role of family as well as significant other social relations emerge out to be prominent in facilitating relocation and reintegration, which needs to be appreciated well. Thus both family as well as significant others emerge to be major support provides. This finding has a bearing on policy planning and intervention thereby influencing the practice in the area of family social work.

At the time of displacement from submerging villages and few months after relocation, PAFs experienced blend of psychological responses such as insecurity, anxiety, insomnia, headache, disorientation and appetite related problems. This includes wide range of emotional, cognitive, physical and interpersonal effects.

Thus, loss of house and habitat had deep rooted pathological outcome, it becomes a major area of concern for social work being human service profession. Also policy makers need to understand that development induced displacement lead to pathological situations and various psychological problems for members in family though of short duration. The very prevalence of pathological outcome gives a clearcut impression that the same have not been dealt with as development related human issues and concerns.

Thus, this significant finding has direct implication for and applicability with two perspectives i.e. policy and intervention.

# 1) The Need for Development Orientation:

Policy makers must acknowledge the prevalence of various psychological problems during shift, which have persisted for few months even after shift; for the administration to be Development Administration in true sense.

Development orientation will address and fulfil preventive as well as remedial concerns also. For holistic development intervention, the need of the hour is to involved the professionals from humanities disciplines at the stages of visualizing conceptualization, preparation and execution.

#### 2) Holistic Development Intervention:

a) Needbased programmes for landless PAFs: As mentioned earlier, the PAFs avail various loans and subsidies for productive resources under various schemes, which is related to oxen and agricultural resources. But landless PAFs (though are in the process of acquiring land) are excluded. Thus there is an urgent need to formulate relevant, needbased viable resources for the landless oustees, more so when the 116 (44.61%) respondents belong to the age group of 36-50 years which are productive years in life.

- b) Provision of pasture land in the R and R sites: In submergence villages, PAFs-depended on forests for fodder for animals. This is lacking at the new sites. Therefore an arrangement for pasture land must be made.
- c) Entrepreneurial training: PAFs in submergence villages were mainly engaged with traditional agriculture and cattle rearing. At R and R sites they are exposed to market (credit, water, input etc.). They were unfamiliar with the intricacies of market. Though slowly and gradually market links are developing. Entrepreneurial training in accordance with the area specific needs would go a long way as a special input for their economic integration.
- d) Education and training for maintenance of drinking water sources: The respondents appreciate the availability of the water facility, which is regular and at the door-steps only. But at times it becomes dysfunct, either because of human or technical elements, for which education and training for maintaining and repairing their water resources is necessary.
- e) Rigorous efforts to provide off-farm employment opportunities to supplement fluctuations in agricultural yields during scarcity. This may smoothen their coping to distress situation.
- f) Counselling and guidance by professionals at various stages of R and R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) with specific focus on prevention of malfunctioning or deterioration.
  - Remedial services to address pathological behaviour of varying degrees.
  - Development for enhancement of overall functioning.

The specific tasks for professional social workers at final family level are as follows:

- Assessment of family structure, roles and communication within and outside family.
- Planning appropriate intervention (based on understanding individual differences and values system).
- Actual intervention (using Intervential techniques).
- Evaluation of intervention at family level

# Implications for Social Work Practice:

Social workers have a vital role to play at all the three levels, namely Micro, Mezo and the Macrolevel with reference to development project causing displacement of persons and families.

(i) At Micro Level: The role of professional social worker would be of therapeutic change agent by providing psycho-social support services and crisis-counselling.

Family Therapist Role: To address issues of maladjustments arising out of psychological problems during and after shift.

#### (ii) At Mezo Level:

- Therapist Role with groups of women and the elderly in the R and R sites to address their sex and age specific concerns.
- Developmental role with groups of
  - \* Youth
  - \* Women
  - \* Elderly
- (iii) Macro Level: It encompasses a broad spectrum of practice and calls for intervention to bring about change in larger system. This includes roles of
  - Policy-makers
  - Programme planner
  - Administration
  - · Grass root level functionaries

Hence, professional social workers have great scope to play active, effective and efficient role in development projects causing R and R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation).

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