

*CHAPTER – III : PROFILE OF THE RESETTLEMENT
AND REHABILITATION SITES AND SOCIAL
BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS*

Section-I

I.A) Profile of the R and R Sites in Gujarat

I.B) Profile of the Respondent's

Section-II

Respondent's Perceptions of Their Experience Prior Shift

CHAPTER – III

PROFILE OF THE RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION SITES AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

This study is about psychosocial conditions of project affected families (PAFs) of Sardar Sarovar Project at resettlement and rehabilitation (R and R sites) sites in Gujarat. It will enunciate the process of R and R, resultant situation and it's impact on PAF's psycho-social aspect i.e. functioning and living due to changed socio-economic cultural set up. This chapter attempts to document and present profile of the R and R sites as well as the respondents and respondents experiences prior shift.

The 1st A section presents profile of the R and R sites and 1st B presents profile the respondents in Gujarat under the study.

The IInd section highlights PAFs views and experiences of R and R prior shift.

Section 1-A

Profile of R-R sites : (n = 260)

No.	Dist- rict	Taluka	R-R Site	Year of Esta.	Year of PAF's Stay	No. of PAF's Record	Actual No.	Castes in Sites	Subme rgence Village	Dist. Between R-R site (km)
1	Vado- dara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	1991- 92	14	46	46	Tadavi	Surpan	70
			Vadaj	92-93	13	38	38	Vasava	Maka- dkhada	60
		Sankheda	Gola- gamadi	1992	13	100	100	Tadavi	Vada- gam	55
			Paniya	92-93	13	55	55	D.bhil	Hanf- eshwar	70
		Naswadi	Kolu	91-92	14	40	38	Tadavi	Nava- gam	25
			Kanku- vasana	95-96	11	30	29	Tadavi	Nava- gam	25
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	1992	13	54	54	D.bhil	Anta- ras	40
			Simal- ghoda	1998	8	26	26	D.bhil	Anta- ras	50
2	Nar- mada	Tilakwada	Agar	2000	7	33	33	Tadavi	Surpan	30
			Sheera	2000	7	20	20	Tadavi	Panch- mali	30
		Nandod	Khada- gada	1981	23	57	57	Tadavi	Nava- gam	20
			Vaviyala	1982	22	44	44	Tadavi	Nava- gam	20
3	Panch- mahal	Jambughoda	Dhana- kiya	1982	12	30	30	Rathva	Hanf- eshwar	50

This section presents profile of the (R and R) resettlement and rehabilitation sites in Gujarat under study. As mentioned earlier in methodology three districts namely Vadodara, Narmada and Panchmahal districts, Talukas thereunder and two sites from each taluka are covered for the study purpose.

Most of the R-R sites are established since year 1990, 91, 92 except Simalghoda, Agar and Sheera site (Dist.Vadodara) which were established in year 1998 and 2000. Most of the PAFs visit submergence village two-three times in a year for ceremonies like marriages and to greet people on festivals. They make use of state transport or sometimes private vehicles also.

Section : IB : Profile of the Respondents :

This section includes data pertaining to various variables such as age, sex, education, caste, religion and duration of stay at the resettlement and rehabilitation sites (R-R sites) in Gujarat.

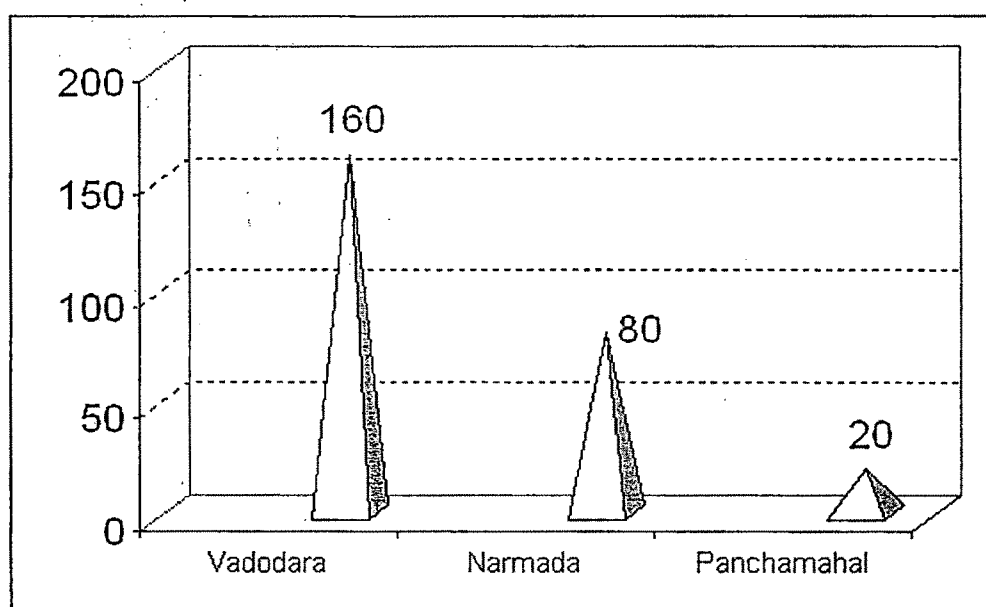
Districtwise number of the respondents

Table I : Age of the respondents (n = 260)

Profile of Respondents : (1) Age in years

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	20 – 35		36 – 50		51 – 70		Above 70		Total	%	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%			
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	2	10.53%	11	9.48%	7	6.09%	0	0.00%	20	7.69%	
			Vadaj	1	5.26%	9	7.76%	9	7.83%	1	10.00%	20	7.69%	
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	1	5.26%	10	8.62%	9	7.83%	0	0.00%	20	7.69%	
			Paniya	3	15.79%	7	6.03%	10	8.70%	0	0.00%	20	7.69%	
		Naswadi	Kolu	3	15.79%	10	8.62%	7	6.09%	0	0.00%	20	7.69%	
			Kankuvasana	0	0.00%	11	9.48%	6	5.22%	3	30.00%	20	7.69%	
2	Narmada	Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	3	15.79%	8	6.90%	8	6.96%	1	10.00%	20	7.69%	
			Simalghoda	1	5.26%	9	7.76%	10	8.70%	0	0.00%	20	7.69%	
		Tilakwada	Sub total [Vadodara District]		14	73.68%	75	64.66%	66	57.39%	5	50.00%	160	61.54%
			Agar	0	0.00%	4	3.45%	15	13.04%	1	10.00%	20	7.69%	
			Sheera	2	10.53%	9	7.76%	8	6.96%	1	10.00%	20	7.69%	
			Khadagada	0	0.00%	8	6.90%	11	9.57%	1	10.00%	20	7.69%	
3	Panchmahal	Nandod	Vaviyala	2	10.53%	11	9.48%	6	5.22%	1	10.00%	20	7.69%	
			Sub total [Narmada District]		4	21.05%	32	27.59%	40	34.78%	4	40.00%	80	30.77%
		Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	1	5.26%	9	7.76%	9	7.83%	1	10.00%	20	7.69%	
			Grand Total		19	100%	116	100%	115	100%	10	100%	260	100%
			Row%		7.31%		44.62%		44.23%		3.85%	100.0%		

This table reveals agewise distribution of the respondents. It is observed that out of total number of respondents (260), 116 (41.62%) respondents belong to the age group 36-50 years and 115 respondents (44.23%) belong to the age group of 51-70 years. 19 respondents (7.31%) belong to 20-35 years age group and 10 respondents (3.85) are above 70 years age.

Table II : Sexwise distribution of the respondents : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
				Males		Females	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	19	7.60%	1	10.00%
			Paniya	20	8.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	20	8.00%	0	0.00%
			Kankuvasana	17	6.80%	3	30.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	19	7.60%	1	10.00%
			Simalghoda	20	8.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				155	62.00%	5	50.00%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	8.00%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	18	7.20%	2	20.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	18	7.20%	2	20.00%
			Vaviyala	19	7.60%	1	10.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				75	30.00%	5	50.00%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	20	8.00%	0	0.00%
Grand Total				250	100%	10	100%
Row%				96.15%		3.85%	

It is observed that out of 260 respondents (Heads of the project affected families) 250 (96.15%) are males and 10 (3.85%) are the females.

Table III : Education of the respondents (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%					
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	18	11.32%	2	2.22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Vadaj	12	7.55%	8	8.89%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	11	6.92%	9	10.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Paniya	3	1.89%	11	12.22%	6	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Naswadi	Kolu	16	10.06%	3	3.33%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Kankuvasana	11	6.92%	9	10.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
2	Narmada	Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Simalghoda	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Sub total [Vadodara District]			111	69.81%	42	46.67%	7	77.78%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	Panchmahal	Tilakwada	Agar	7	4.40%	12	13.33%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			Sheera	9	5.66%	11	12/22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
		Nandod	Khadagada	7	4.40%	11	12.22%	1	11.11%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	
			Vaviyala	5	3.14%	14	15.56%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	
		Sub total [Narmada District]			28	17.61%	48	53.33%	2	22.22%	2	100%	2	100%
		Grand Total			159	100%	90	100%	9	100%	2	100%	2	100%
Row%			61.15%		34.62%		3.46%		00.77		0.00%	00.77	0.00%	

Literacy of late has been unanimously accepted as a very potent and significant social variable for bringing about socio-economic and cultural transformation both at individual and societal level. The advancement in the field of science, technology, medicine and agriculture etc. could not have been realized if it were not accepted by the masses. Indian Planning Commission also has placed significant importance to it right since its inception. However, the four decades of planned development shows that literacy has still to find a place among the weaker sections of the society, who are ruled by various social issues like poverty, unemployment, backwardness, apprehensions, morbidity, mortality etc.

The above table is a pointer to the fact that incidence of illiteracy is more, particularly among the respondents at the R and R sites namely – Ferkuva and Simalghoda (Ta.Pavijetpur, Dist.Vadodara), Shinor (Ta.Dabhoi, Dist.Vadodara). Out of total respondents (260), 90 (34.62%) have acquired primary level education at Vaviyala, Khadgada, Agar, Sheera and Paniya sites, only 9 (3.46%) have reached till secondary level at Paniya, Kolu, Agar and Khadgada sites None of the respondents have availed college education.

Table IV : Tribewise break-up of the respondents : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Tadavi		Rathva		Vasawa		Nayaka		Bhil		Others	
				Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	100%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	19	11.95%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	1	1.64	1	100%
			Paniya	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	20	32.79%	0	0.00%
			Kolu	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kankuvasana	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Ferkuva	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	20	32.79%	0	0.00%
2	Narmada	Pavijetpur	Simalghoda	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	20	32.79%	0	0.00%
			Sub total [Vadodara District]	79	49.69%	0	0.00%	20	100%	0	N.A.	61	100%	1	100%
		Tilakwada	Agar	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	12.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	20	12.58%	00	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Sub total [Narmada District]		80	50.31%	20	100%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	0	0.00%	20	100%	0	0.00%	0	N.A.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Grand Total		159	100%	20	100%	20	100%	0	100%	61	100%	1	100%
		Row %		61.15%		7.69%		7.69%			100%				100%

'Tribe' may be distinguished from 'caste', but it is not that 'tribe' is a homogeneous entity and 'caste' is characterized by complexity and heterogeneity. Some tribes are quite large in size and are also spread over several states of India. But tribes are also not exclusive system as they are not small in size and bear a great deal of heterogeneity. Historically a 'tribal society' has not been static, and yet it has retained its exclusivity from a 'caste society'. There are 427 tribes in India, and these can be classified on the basis of language, religion, degree of their isolation and pattern of livelihood. Tribes are not castes or caste-like entities though some of them have followed the path of Sanskritisation and conversion to Christianity and Islam. Tribes are a highly differentiated lot ethnically and culturally. Some adhere to 'tribalism, others have converted to Christianity by rejecting tribal pantheon, and some have taken up Hinduism.

Caste is a social group (class) in which one is born, which is hierarchial in nature. It holds true for submerged villages also. In Gujarat, PAFs mainly belong to Tadavi, Rathva, Dungaribhil and Vasava groups, based on different socio-economic interests. Studying those is very important as same are manifested through their opinions and behaviour about resettlement and relocation.

As it becomes evident from the table, the main population i.e. (159) (61.15%) at these R and R sites under study is that of Tadavis, which has two subgroups namely Dhanakas being superior and Tetariyas being inferior. R and R sites at Shinor, Golagamadi, Kolu, Kankuvasana in in Vadodara Dist., Agar, Sheera, Khadagada, Vaviyala in Narmada District are resided over by Tadavis who are Dhanaka Tadavis. They are considered to be superior, they are 'Bhagat' families neither consume meat nor do they drink. Rathavas reside at Dhanakiya site in Panchmahal district constitute (20) (7.69%). Paniya, Ferkuva and Simalghoda sites are resided over by Dungaribhils (61) (23.16%) PAFs belonging to vasava group are at Vadaj (20) (7.69%).

Gujarati, Rathava and Dungari bhil are the dialects spoken by them. Respondents of these social groups differ in terms of dialect, costumes, ornaments, clothes etc. Tadavis and Rathwavas look more advanced and well off as compared to Dungari bhills and Vasava's.

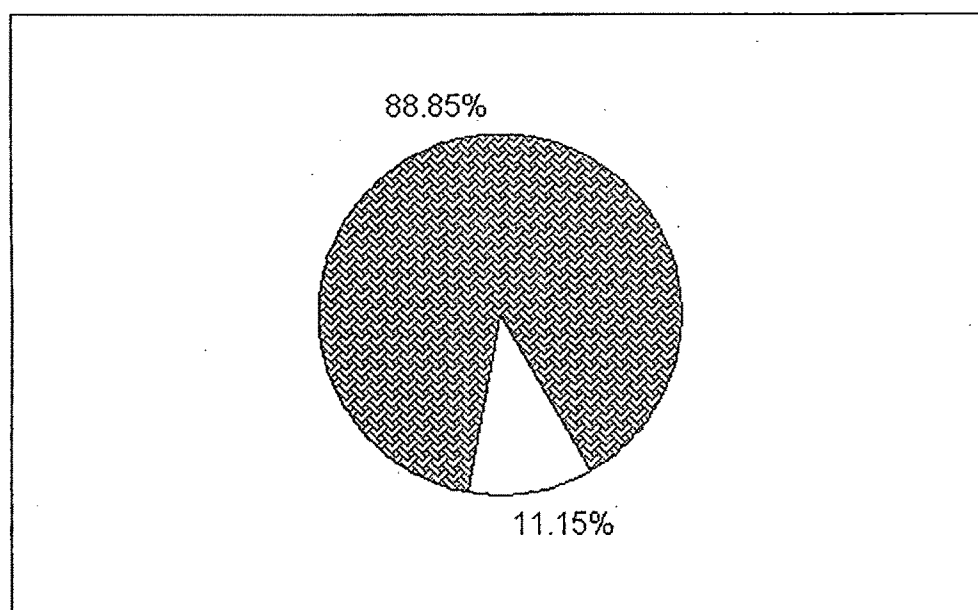
Table V : PAF's stay at R-R sites : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
				6-10 Years		>10 Years	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	3	10.34%	17	7.36%
			Vadaj	4	13.79%	16	6.93%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	0	0.00%	20	8.66%
			Paniya	0	0.00%	20	8.66%
		Naswadi	Kolu	4	13.79%	16	6.93%
			Kankuvasana	2	6.90%	18	7.79%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	3	10.34%	17	7.36%
			Simalghoda	4	13.79%	16	6.93%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				20	68.97%	140	60.61%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	2	6.90%	18	7.79%
			Sheera	0	0.00%	20	8.66%
		Nandod	Khadagada	4	13.79%	16	6.93%
			Vaviyala	2	6.90%	18	7.79%
Sub total [Narmada District]				8	27.59%	72	31.17%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	1	3.45%	19	8.23%
Grand Total				29	100%	231	100%
Row %				11.15%		88.85%	

Majority 231 (88.85%) respondents have stayed at these sites for more than 10 years while only 29 (11.15%) respondents at R and R sites have resided over these sites since 6-10 years.

Occupation : Almost all PAFs cultivate their agricultural land.

Duration of stay on R - R site



Key :

▨ More than 10 years

□ 6-10 years

Section II

Respondent's perceptions regarding their experiences of R and R process :

Resettlement and rehabilitation being complex, sensitive, human centered process and not merely a physical process of shifting individuals from one place to another, actual process undergone by PAFs, difficulties faced, benefits availed, government approach, compensation practices are explored.

Table II.1 : Respondent's perception regarding prior information given (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
				Prior Info. Yes		Prior Info. Other	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-I	17	7.26%	3	11.54%
			Vadaj	20	8.55%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	18	7.69%	2	7.69%
			Paniya	18	7.69%	2	7.69%
		Naswadi	Kolu	16	6.84%	4	15.38%
			Kankuvasana	20	8.55%	0	0.00%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	18	7.69%	2	7.69%
			Simalghoda	17	7.26%	3	11.54%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				144	61.54%	16	61.54%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	20	8.55%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	20	8.55%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	16	6.84%	4	15.38%
			Vaviyala	17	7.26%	3	11.54%
Sub total [Narmada District]				73	31.20%	7	26.92%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	17	7.26%	3	11.54%
Grand Total				234	100%	26	100%
Row %				90.00%		10.00%	

Relocation of PAFs from submergence villages to actual sites has happened in three phases namely preshift, actual shift and postshift phase; each phase having specific significance for R and R process. Preshift phase was meant to provide PAFs exposure to Gujarat sites, land, people as well as survey of land and assets of PAFs.

This section documents and presents respondents perceptions regarding their experiences in preshift process.

It is observed that out of total number 260 of respondents, 234 respondents (90.00%) were given prior information about R and R. Due notices were given to PAFs for acquiring land. Only 26 respondents (10.00%) did not have it mainly due to their absence at the place. 247 (95.00%) respondents opined that survey of land (Table 2 A.2) and assets was done. Further it also becomes evident that 224 (88.80%) respondents agreed that compensation notices were issued (Table 2 A.3). All 260 respondents have received compensation. Almost all (260) respondents have availed due benefits being eligible PAFs which include Rs.4500 subsistence allowance, Rs.750 rehabilitation grant, Rs.45,000 to construct house, residential plot (5000 sq.ft.).

Table II.2 : Respondent's perceptions regarding survey done (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
				Yes		Others	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	20	8.10%	0	0.00%
			Vadaj	20	8.10%	0	0.00%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	20	8.10%	0	0.00%
			Paniya	20	8.10%	0	0.00%
		Naswadi	Kolu	15	6.07%	5	38.46%
			Kankuvasana	20	8.10%	0	0.00%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	17	6.88%	3	23.08%
			Sheera	20	8.10%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	20	8.10%	0	0.00%
			Vaviyala	18	7.29%	2	15.38%
		Sub total [Narmada District]		75	30.36%	5	38.46%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	19	7.69%	1	7.69%
Grand Total				247	100%	13	100%
Row %				95.00%		5.00%	

Table II.3 : Respondent's perceptions regarding issue of compensation notices : (n = 260)

No.	District	Taluka	R-R Site	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
				Yes		No		Others	
1	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Shinor-1	14	6.25%	2	20.00%	4	16.67%
			Vadaj	18	8.04%	0	0.00%	2	8.33%
		Sankheda	Golagamadi	18	8.04%	0	0.00%	2	8.33%
			Paniya	18	8.04%	0	0.00%	2	8.33%
		Naswadi	Kolu	17	7.59%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%
			Kankuvasana	13	5.80%	2	20.00%	3	12.50%
		Pavijetpur	Ferkuva	13	5.80%	4	40.00%	3	12.50%
			Simalghoda	20	8.93%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Vadodara District]				131	58.48%	8	80.00%	19	79.17%
2	Narmada	Tilakwada	Agar	18	8.04%	2	20.00%	0	0.00%
			Sheera	20	8.93%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Nandod	Khadagada	17	7.59%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%
			Vaviyala	20	8.93%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sub total [Narmada District]				75	33.48%	2	20.00%	3	12.50%
3	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Dhanakiya	18	8.04%	0	0.00%	2	8.33%
Grand Total				224	100%	12	100%	24	100%
Row %				86.15%		3.85%		9.23%	