

*CHAPTER-V***FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS,
SUGGESTIONS****FINDINGS****(I)(A) 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 Simalgoda 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.

(I)(B) 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.

(II) 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.

- 1) 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.

4.1) 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 tuber 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 to 22 (8.46%) PAF'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 at 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; tuber, 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 sought 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 are 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