

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 :

In spite 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 2nd and 3rd 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 psycho-social 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 near-ones.

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, khatavani 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 verbatim 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.