

SUGGESTIONS

Theory building is an important aspect of research, equally important is its 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 dysfunt, either because of human or technical elements, for which education and training for maintaining and repairing their water resources is necessary.

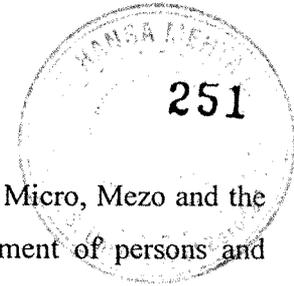
e) Rigorous efforts to provide off-farm employment opportunities to supplement fluctuations in agricultural yields during scarcity. This may smoothen their coping to distress situation.

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).