CHAPTER II
METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter mainly deals with research problem, methodology and design of the study. The specific objectives of research, research questions, hypothesis, area and time of study, sampling procedure, field experiences and methods of data collection are discussed in this chapter. The study of involuntary displacement is methodologically complex in nature. Therefore, multiple tools are used to study the various aspects of displacement, and rehabilitation. These include: observation, informal and formal discussion, household interview, household case studies and focused group discussion. The chapter also focuses on theoretical and practical significance of the study.

Statement of the Research Problem

The displacement of people due to infrastructure development is a worldwide phenomenon. In the 1990’s, development-induced displacement emerged both as a major concern and as a challenge to social science in general and sociology in particular. The concern arose because of the dramatic rise in development-induced displacement in the 1970’s and 1980’s propelled mainly by a global infrastructure boom and coupled with painful and disastrous outcomes in resettlement experiences. As Dwivedi (2002: 710) rightly observes: “the developing impasse necessitated fresh insights into the life of worlds’ affected people, and a review of assumptions, questions and options in social engineering challenge that was taken up in sociological and anthropological research”. The present sociological case study also deals with displacement of people due to creation of national defence project of coastal Karnataka at Karwar. The Indian naval base called SBP acquired 31 km
coastal land from Karwar to Ankola, which affected 13 villages. The people inhabited in these villages were uprooted from their hearth and homes, fields and sources of livelihood as well. Generations together settled villagers, especially the agriculturists, landless laborers, artisans and fishermen, had a deep attachment to the soil and sea, environment and common property resources. Such kind of heterogeneous village communities when displaced from their original place of settlement desire to live/ resettle in the same pattern at the new place as was in the original villages. But for the sake of ‘national good’ the villagers were displaced from their original habitats and scattered over different places. This disturbed the entire socio-cultural and economic life style of displaced village communities. Of course, in return, the nation (Govt) gave them compensation in terms of cash, land, and site for house construction, transportation and other expenses. But such kind of economic compensation may not satisfactorily counterbalance the social, cultural, psychological and ecological disturbances. The economic compensation helps in physical resettlement but the displaced people’s needs are beyond it. They need to be rehabilitated socially, economically, psychologically and ecologically as well. Thus, on one side, this entire process of rehabilitation is much more complex and is a challenge for resettlement and rehabilitation authorities. On the other side, this complex process leads to socio-cultural, economic, psychological and ecological sufferings to involuntarily resettled communities.

Any kind of displacement is a source of social change. The planned resettlement in case of population displacement by political and natural disasters is not possible. However, the resettlement is expected to be and should be planned one in case of population displacement by developmental projects like sea bird. The social change in such case is both normal as well controlled. The displaced people want to
restore their former capacity or condition at the new place of settlement. However, this depends upon the process and quality of resettlement and rehabilitation. If this entire process is smooth and systematic, the displaced people can enjoy same or better standard of living; otherwise they face crisis of resettlement. The crisis may occur to resettled community mainly because of displacement that disturbs their original settlement pattern, long existed institutional network and symbiotic relationship with total environment. The resettlement in new environment involves adaptation and unexpected social change for which people are inexperienced. Therefore, the resettlement and adaptation process creates tension and crisis. The crisis is mainly related to finding of alternative and suitable means of livelihood, neighbourhood relations, and family and inter-family, caste and inter-caste relations, relations with common property resources, civic facilities, religious institutions and other institutions.

The present piece of research deals mainly with involuntary resettlement and social change. Such kind of analysis and explanation occupies significant role in the sociology as Dube (1992: 49) rightly points out, “the study of social change occupies an important place in the sociological tradition. The founding father of the discipline built this aspect into the subject matter of sociology. Comte divided the subject matter into two major parts: social static (the study of major institutions or institutional complexes) and social dynamics (the study of development and change). Both parts were considered equally important; infact one could not be studied without the other”.

When the development project forces the settled community to resettle in new place of environment, it involves adaptation and change. This possible change may be studied in two sociological perspectives; one in social static perspective i.e. continuity and complexity of major social institutions (family, caste, neighbourhood, economy
etc.) and another is social dynamics perspective i.e. adaptation, change and development of those institutions. The present piece of research focuses on the static and dynamic nature of resettled community and its social institutions.

In this background, the present study has made an effort to find out the impact of displacement and rehabilitation on the coastal community life. It aims at understanding the process of resettlement, adaptation, change and continuity among resettlers during the initial phase of relocation.

Specific Objectives of the Research

The village communities of coastal Karnataka, involuntarily resettled in rehabilitation colonies (RCs), need to adapt to new place. But this adaptation process is complex and problematic for them in two ways. One, they are inexperienced to adapt altogether too new community and culture and two, they lack capacity to adapt to new environment. It brings about socio-economic change and continuity in their community. As a result, the community and culture become alien to them. This process of adjustment may be painful, at least, initially. Therefore, the fundamental aim of this study is to understand and analyse the possible change in socio-economic, cultural and ecological relations among resettled communities. The study also focuses its attention on the characteristics of SBP taking into account the socio-economic, cultural and ecological problems of displacement and planned resettlement at RCs. Thus, the research work will try to understand and analyse the difference between resettlers' social, economic, cultural and ecological conditions before and after displacement. Therefore, this research work has dealt with the study of family size, intra and inter-family relations, intra and inter-caste relations, neighbourhood relations, gram deva, assets, income and occupation of family, family's relationship with common property resources, compensation received and its utilization and the
process of resettlement and rehabilitation (R and R). However, this research study has some specific objectives, which are as below:

1. to identify the typical socio-economic problems of displaced community,

2. to study the change and continuity among the displaced community,

3. to study the nature of symbiotic relationships between community and environment, and

4. to study the implications of rehabilitation policy, its evaluation and to find out its deficiencies.
Fig 2.1

SCHEME OF RESEARCH STUDY

National Defence Project

→

NAVAL BASE
(Sea-Bird Project, Karwar)

Acquisition of Coastal Land Leading to Displacement

Problems of Displacement and Rehabilitation

Settled Community Life in Original Village

(Before Displacement)

Resettled Community Life in Rehabilitation Colony

(After Displacement)

Attributes:
- Acquired Area
- Affected Villages
- Displaced Families

Adaptation Change & Continuity

Attributes:
- Resettled Area
- Rehabilitation Colonies
- Resettled Families

Socio-Cultural Aspects:
- Family & Interfamily Relationship
- Caste & Inter-Caste Relationships
- Neighbourhood Relationships
- God and Goddess

Socio-cultural Transformations

Economic Aspects:
- Assets Lost
- Compensation
- Family Occupation
- Family Income

Livelihood Systems

Economic Aspects:
- Assets Gain
- Use of Compensation
- Family Occupation
- Family Income

Environmental Aspects: Land, Forest, Sea, and Water

Environmental Aspects: Land, Forest, Sea, and Water

Social Disorganization
And
Social Sufferings
And Way-Out

51
Research Questions

The specific objectives of research are fundamentally related with research problem. But the objectives of research also include some series of specific (micro) research questions. Such kind of research questions play significant role in sociological research. Because they are helpful to a researcher to find out the facts. When a researcher is very much aware and familiar with his research problem, he assumes the facts before investigation. Therefore, a researcher raises such kind of ‘fact-finding’ questions well before investigation. These questions also help to develop relations between different kinds of social variables. The present piece of research has also formulated some research questions, which are as below:

1. What are the impacts of displacement and rehabilitation on different occupational groups within the displaced population?

2. What are the perspectives of the various groups towards the displacement and rehabilitation?

3. What is the role of the leadership and struggle forum in mobilising the various occupational groups towards acceptance and resistance of rehabilitation package?

4. How are the vulnerable groups such as landless, artisans, women, children and elderly affected by displacement and what is the nature of their social sufferings?

5. What kind of rehabilitation policy would not marginalize vulnerable groups?

6. What are the implications of cash compensation on different kind of groups?

7. Which are those groups that face more difficulty in adapting to the new environment?

8. What are the drastic changes brought up in social units like family, caste, neighborhood, religion and leadership?
Hypotheses

After formulation of the research problem, formation of hypotheses plays significant role in the investigation of research problem. Because, they provide right direction for the researcher to know what kind of facts to look for and to search order within facts. Here Lundbergh’s words are noteworthy: “The only difference between gathering data without a hypothesis and gathering them with one is that in the latter case we deliberately recognize the limitations of our field of investigation so as to prevent greater concentration of attention on particular aspects which past experience leads us to believe are insignificant for our purpose” (quoted in Wilkinson and Bhandarkar 1977: 77).

Therefore, hypotheses guide the researcher to collect ‘fact’ related data in a systematic order, which, in turn, helps to answer the research question. The present research study has also formulated certain hypotheses given below:

1. Miseries caused to the resettlers are human made.
2. Displacement leads to the loss of hereditary occupation; as a result, marginalized groups are further marginalized after displacement.
3. Stronger the oustees organization more is the bargaining power for better resettlement and rehabilitation. Weaker the oustee’s organization lower is the bargaining power for better resettlement and rehabilitation provisions.
4. Acquisition of agricultural land disturbs the entire agricultural dependency pattern.
5. Given the opportunity, people belonging to the same caste and kin and community like to live together.
6. Given the opportunity, heterogeneous population belonging to the same settled community likes to resettle together.
Area of Study

The sea-bird project has been located in North Kanara district of Karnataka State. This district lies between 13° 55' and 15° 31 North latitude and 74° 9' and 75° 10' east longitude. This district has an area of 3910 square miles. The North Kanara district is bounded on the north by Belgaum district, on the east by Dharwad district, southeast by Mysore district, south by Udupi district and on the west by the Arabian Sea and on the Northwest by Goa. This district has got 76 miles of coastal area, which stretches in a long nearly straight line to the south-southeast. This coastal area includes three bays, Baithkul and Kodar bay in Karwar taluka and Balekeri bay in Ankola Taluka. The sea-bird project is naval base project located on coastal area. Out of 76 miles of the coastal area, the project acquired 32 Km. coastal areas from Karwar taluka (Baithkol) to Ankola taluka (Belekeri).

This project has affected totally 13 villages settled on coastal line. Out of 13 displaced villages, two are totally displaced and remaining 11 are partially displaced. Both the totally displaced villages belong to Karwar taluka. The names of these villages are given in table No.2.1. The resettlement and rehabilitation authorities have developed totally nine rehabilitation colonies (RCs) to rehabilitate the project displaced village communities. The table No.2.2 shows the names of rehabilitation colonies. The table No.2.3 shows the distance from district headquarter to various rehabilitation colonies.
Map No. I
Map of Uttar Kannada District Showing Study Area of Karwar and Ankola Talukas
(Highlighted with Yellow and Green Colours)
Map No. II
Map Showing SBP Affected Coastal Villages of Karwar and Ankola Talukas
Map III
Map Showing SBP Affected Coastal Area, Sample Rehabilitation Colonies
Table No. 2.1
Project Affected Villages and Displaced Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Project Affected Village</th>
<th>No. Of Families Displaced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Karwar Taluka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Binaga</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arga (TDV)</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kodar (TDV)</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chendia</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Amadalli</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Todur</td>
<td>04 (3358)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Ankola Taluka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Harwad</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hattikeri</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nallur Kanchan Bail</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Berade</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bhavikeri</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Belekeri</td>
<td>050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Algeri</td>
<td>120 (1086)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted in rehabilitation colonies. This was conducted well before the main interview schedule was finalised. We applied the pilot interview schedule on small group families resettled in the RCs. This was conducted in Mudageri RC as well as Hattikeri RC (Agriculturists Colony) and Amadalli RC (Fishermen Colony). This pilot study was helpful in two ways. First, it helped to identify and delete irrelevant questions in the interview schedule and second; it helped to include the more relevant questions. This entire method, on one side, helped in collecting the necessary data to reach our objectives, and on the other side it helped to learn how to establish good rapport with respondents. Hence, after pilot study a final
interview schedule was prepared with appropriate modifications and corrections in original one.

**Research Universe and Sample**

It is not possible to examine all the displaced and resettled families with the limited time and resources at the disposal of the researcher. Therefore, sampling method has been used to facilitate collection of representative data for the purpose of study. In this research study, the multiple sampling methods for collection of data from the field is used. All the displaced families consisting of 4444, whether they are resettled in rehabilitation colony or not constitute the ‘Universe’ of study.

The project-authorities have developed totally nine rehabilitation colonies to rehabilitate the displaced people from 13 villages. The table No.2.2 shows the RCs, area covered, sites formed and major resettled community.

**Table No. 2.2**

Rehabilitation Colonies, Area Covered, Sites Formed and Major Resettled Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Rehabilitation Colonies</th>
<th>Area Covered (In acres and gunthas)</th>
<th>No. Of Sites Formed</th>
<th>Major Resettled Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Amadlli</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chittakula</td>
<td>37.06</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Harwada</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Hattikeri</td>
<td>60.34</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>Mixed: Agriculturists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mudageri</td>
<td>109.29</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>Mixed: Agriculturists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Todur</td>
<td>144.29</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>Mixed: Agriculturists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Belekeri</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Gouda Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Agsoor-Shiragunji</td>
<td>1027.16</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>Agricultural Plots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Sakalben</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Agricultural Plots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 2.3
Distance from District HQ* (Karwar) to Various Rehabilitation Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rehabilitation Colonies</th>
<th>Belekeri</th>
<th>Hattikeri</th>
<th>Harwad</th>
<th>Amadalli</th>
<th>Todur</th>
<th>Mudageri</th>
<th>Chittakula</th>
<th>Karwar (HQ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chittakula</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudageri</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todur</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amadalli</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harwad</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hattikeri</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belekeri</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* Head Quarter

Out of nine, three rehabilitation colonies namely, Amadalli, Chittakula and Harwad specially developed for fishermen community are right on the sea coast. The other four rehabilitation colonies namely, Hattikeri, Mudageri, Todur and Belekeri are developed for those communities other than fishing community. And the remaining two rehabilitation colonies namely, Agsur-Shirgunji and Sakalben are the agricultural areas where the agricultural plots have been formed for those project displaced families who wanted land for land resettlement.

Selection of Sample Rehabilitation Colonies

To select sample rehabilitation colonies the purposive sampling method is used. For this purpose three sample RCs are chosen because they have unique features. On the one hand, this enabled to explore the research objectives, and it was useful to reach a targeted sample families involuntarily resettled in these RCs on the other. Three peculiar RCs selected for this study are having all the probable sampling potentialities. Some important judgements used to select RCs are their peculiar
geographical, social, cultural, economic and ecological characteristics. They are two from Karwar taluka i.e. Chittakula and Todur RC and one from Ankola taluka i.e. Belekeri RC.

1. Chittakula RC: This RC is established hardly at the distance of seven-kilometer distance from the district HQ (Karwar). It is situated at the extreme north direction of the SBP area. This RC is two kilometers away from the national highway number seventeen and one kilometer from seacoast. This RC is specially developed for the rehabilitation of fishing community. Naturally, the families belonging to two sub-caste group of fishing community only are resettled in this RC. Comparatively people belonging to fishing occupation are more organised mainly because of their nature of work. This has helped them to put pressure on R and R authorities to get maximum civic facilities in their RC. Another special character of this RC is that the fishermen leaders resettled in the RC are comparatively dynamic and economically and politically sound. To show their existence and strength, they are involved in the organisation of fishing community. As a result, the resettlers of this RC have got more civic facilities. Another characteristic of this RC is that it is situated hardly three kilometers from town (Sadasivagad) where educational, medical and market facilities are available. The resettlers of this RC are occupationally homogeneous but belong to four different SBP affected villages.

2. Todur RC: This is another peculiar RC selected for the present study. It is established sixteen kilometers away from the district HQ and two kilometers away from the national highway. The distance between RC and seacoast is six kilometers. Geographically, this RC is situated at the center part of the SBP affected area. The RC is comparatively heterogeneous in nature as far as caste, occupation and village background of the resettlers are concerned. The uprooted people belonging to four
different occupations, eight castes and four different villages are resettled here. They all belong to agricultural and allied occupations. Few of them were involved in fishing occupation before displacement. The life and livelihood of many resettlers of this RC was dependent on common property resources such as forest, sea, grazing fields and water tanks before displacement. Naturally a few of them were involved in household industries like making of brooms, baskets, leaf plates, ropes etc. The medium and marginal peasants, landless labourers, artisans, priest, and others are resettled in this RC. Their original leaders are not settled along with them. Naturally, they are less organised to put pressure on R and R authorities to get more civic facilities.

3. Belekeri RC: This RC is thirty-one kilometers away from district HQ and seven kilometers away from taluka place (Ankola). This RC is established on the hill area of the Belekeri village extreme to the south direction of SBP area. The surface of the land in this RC is uneven, dry and rocky. This RC is comparatively small in size both geographically and demographically. All the resettlers are belonging to one partly affected village called Bhavikeri. Here, only two caste groups, that is conventional service caste and Halakki-Vakkaligas (Goudas) are resettled. The Halakki-Vakkaligas are the backward people. They are socially and economically backward and politically powerless. Because of this, they are unable to put any kind of pressure on R and R authorities to provide civic facilities in the RC. As a result, they are facing more problems pertaining to water, roads, drainage, schools, transportation, hospital etc. In this RC the families pursuing other than fishing occupation are resettled. Particularly, agriculturists, sharecroppers, landless labourers, carpenters and blacksmiths are found in this RC.
Table No. 2.4
Sample Rehabilitation Colonies Physical Distance from Karwar and Major Communities Resettled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Rehabilitation Colony</th>
<th>Distance from District HQ (Karwar)</th>
<th>No. of Families Resettled</th>
<th>Sample Families 40%</th>
<th>Major Resettled Community and their main occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chittakula</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Fishermen: Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Todur</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Mixed: Agriculturist, Landless Laborers &amp; Artisans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Belekeri</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Gouda &amp; Achari: Agriculture &amp; CPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>481</strong></td>
<td><strong>207</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selection of Sample Families from Rehabilitation Colonies

In selecting sample families for the study, ‘stratified sampling’ method is used. For this purpose, main family occupation as parameter is used for selection of family. At first stage, the list of resettled families from three selected rehabilitation colonies was prepared on the basis of main occupation of family by using the official statistics. Then out of total resettled families, 40 percent of sample families were selected on the basis of stratified random sampling method using lottery technique. The major family occupational parameters are:

1. Agriculture
2. Landless Labour
3. Fishing
4. Others. (Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Public and Private Service Holders, Priests etc.)

The table No.2.5 shows the occupational parameter of stratified sample families.
Table No. 2.5

Sample Rehabilitation Colonies and Stratified Sample Families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Main Family Occupation</th>
<th>Chittakula</th>
<th>Todur</th>
<th>Belekeri</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>40% Sample families Resettled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>No. of families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Landless Labour</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each displaced family, whether it is resettled in rehabilitation colony or not, is having its own major family occupation. Therefore, the sample is a real reflection of the project-displaced families representing the total population of the ‘Universe’.

The present study is empirical, analytical and is based on qualitative and quantitative data. It has an intensive orientation limited to specific area, with well defined ‘Universe’ and ‘Samples’. By and large, the study is dependent on primary data from the fieldwork. The research tools used in this study are also designed to make the study empirical and free from personal bias and other methodological error.

Tools of Data Collection

As stated earlier, the present case study is empirical, analytical and is based on qualitative and quantitative data. Therefore, keeping the research problem of investigation in mind, more suitable research tools are used to avoid methodological error. It is very difficult to assess the impact of displacement with the help of single
research tool because the entire process of displacement and involuntary resettlement is multi stage process. Parasuraman (2000) has noticed such a kind of methodological complexity. “The study of involuntary displacement is methodologically complex, because displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation are lengthy and complex processes involving various settings, several phases and numerous players. The dispersal of displaced families complicates data collection. There may be a gap of more than 15 years between the time a household is notified of the government’s intention to acquire the land or the house, or both and the actual move to the relocation site (or some other place). In this transitional period, household may undergo serious changes”.

The main objective of the present study is to understand the impact of displacement, implications of rehabilitation, and socio-economic position and symbiotic relations of the people with ecology before and after displacement. To understand these conditions of the people and to collect quantitative and qualitative data, the researcher has used various techniques. The main techniques used are: observation, informal and formal discussion, household interviews, and household case studies and focused group discussions.

Observation

The socio-economic and environmental life condition of resettled community is the object of study. The observation method has been used to understand resettlers’ behavior and social activity in new social environment. Both the participant and non-participant observation techniques are used to conceptualize the dynamics of resettlers’ community life. This tool helped to gain greater insight about social, cultural and economic life of the resettlers.
Informal Discussion

The unstructured and informal discussions were held with elderly and knowledgeable people belonging to project area. They are traditional leaders, journalists, advocates, teachers, public servants, and general public too. This informal knowledge helped to understand overall community psychology about the development project, displacement and rehabilitation. Such kinds of discussions were held before, during and also after the completion of fieldwork.

Household Interview

A household interview schedule was used to understand the consequences of displacement and resettlement. An appropriate rapport was established before interviewing them. Establishing rapport was made very easy as a few students of the researcher were belonging to rehabilitation colonies.

Household interview schedule is structured with mixture of open and close end questions. It has seven sections starting from ‘A’ to ‘H’.

1) Section ‘A’ is related to general information about the respondents like the major as well as secondary family occupation before and after displacement, the size of family, number of adult males and females in the family, educational level as well as marital status of family members etc. And also information about the family income before and after displacement, number of members eligible for rehabilitation grants, original village, religion and caste background.

2) Section ‘B’ gathers information about the size and kind of house before and after displacement, amount of compensation, shifting difficulties, temporary resettlement, amount spent for construction of new house, number of divisions in original household, members of family employed and trained by project etc.
3) Section ‘C’ contains questions revealing information about landed property owned by family before and after displacement, nature of cultivation (self/tenants), cropping patterns, and information about horticulture trees. It also includes information on present source of livelihood, earning difficulties if any, common property recourses etc.

4) Section ‘D’ relates to the information about fishing activity of the family before and after displacement, techniques used for fishing, season and off-season work, present status of fishing etc.

5) Section ‘E’ includes questions designed to collect information about nature of family business if any, and also about investment, profit, loss, customer, credit and difficulties.

6) Section ‘F’ gives information about livestock holding by family before and after displacement, monthly income, grazing land, fodder, and present problems related to livestock maintenance.

7) Section ‘G’ relates to opinion of the family about assets valuation, compensation, resettlement provisions provided by the government, opinion about project, R and R authorities, efforts of struggle forum and its leaders, main beneficiaries and sufferers, and also about infrastructure facilities in rehabilitation center and major problems.

8) Section ‘H’ is the last section related to the opinion of family about its adaptation with new environment, also the opinion about selection of site, common property recourses, community life, festivals, temples, village God, family friends, neighbourhood relations, water sources, lottery system of selection of site, marriage difficulties, national interest and sacrifice, migration, purchase of domestic goods etc.
Household Case Study

The case studies were conducted for few selected households in each rehabilitation center. Often, typical households were identified during the household interviews and the interviews were pursued over a number of sessions and the information from the households was collected in-depth. This is the most effective method to record the process of socio-cultural change and continuity due to displacement. This method helped to improve the qualitative strength of the research.

Focused Group Discussion

Household surveys help to get quantitative data regarding displaced family's social and economic status. To make the study more qualitative in nature, focused group discussion method was adopted after the completion of the household interviews. Eight to ten members groups were formed on the basis of age and gender for discussion. Usually, such group discussions were held during evening time, as most of the RC people were available at this time. The tape recorder as well as video camera were used to record the feelings, expressions and opinion of involuntarily resettled peoples' overall experience about the project, displacement, evacuation, temporary and permanent resettlement and rehabilitation. This is another significant method, which helped the researcher to generate qualitative data on research problem.

Formal Discussion

After completion of fieldwork in selected rehabilitation colonies, formal discussions were held with some leaders of struggle forum and project authorities. These formal discussions helped to record their efforts, experience and opinion about entire process of displacement and resettlement. It also helped to know their concern and opinion about displaced people and their total rehabilitation.
Secondary Data

The secondary data about project affected area and people were derived from the records of revenue department, land acquisition, and resettlement and rehabilitation office. This secondary data was the main source to select the families for the study. It also helped to gain the knowledge about formal and legal aspects of project acquired area, affected villages, families, castes, sources of livelihood, survey, evaluation, compensation, rehabilitation colonies, civic facilities, rehabilitation policy and its administration.

Field Experience

It is always beneficial for the research fellows in the field of social sciences to share field experiences. Because they may prove to be useful as guidelines to other researchers in many ways. Such sharing helps them to be aware of the realities in research activities.

The actual fieldwork of research started in the month of March 2004 and continued till June 2004. The second phase of fieldwork was conducted in October and November 2004. Thus, we spent some six months in the field area for the collection of primary data to reach the objectives. Conducting fieldwork in the SBP rehabilitation colonies was really a stupendous task due to several reasons. The first difficulty was that the respondents who belong to uprooted rural communities, were reluctant and less educated to understand significance of research work and they were reluctant to talk with the new comers. Some of them were ‘hardliners’. They always saw outsider (researcher or R and R official) with suspicious and negative frame of mind. Even after convincing them about the role of the researcher, his purpose and need, they used to ask questions like: why has their family selected particularly and not other? Is your work going to help us in any way, particularly to get jobs and
livelihood sources? The researcher faced such kinds of critical questions in the first one or two days. Since the RCs are geographically small in size, the news regarding the researcher and the study was spread within a short time. The resettlers used to see the researcher from more critical and negative perspective. The failure of R and R authorities to fulfill the promises made by them before displacement was responsible for this kind of attitude. Particularly, promises pertaining to land for land, sea for sea, and one job to each displaced family were not fulfilled. With such a critical situation, the resettlers, at least in the beginning, received the researcher with an attitude of indifference and non co-operation. However, these difficulties were resolved good rapport was established with the respondents soon. This was possible because of the following reasons:

1. Before actual fieldwork, we got an opportunity to visit all the RCs along with officials of TEKSO. The state government had given contract to this agency to train the displaced youth particularly, in bar binding, photography, repair of TV, two wheelers, electric motors etc. Before starting such training, they wanted to give a motivational training to the displaced youth. The researcher was a part of a trainers' team to conduct the motivational training for two days in each RC. Thus, many youths of RC were familiar with researcher before starting the fieldwork.

2. Since the researcher worked as a lecturer in the local college for more than a decade, many of his students belonged to the SBP affected villages resettled in the RCs. They knew very well the researcher and his purpose of field visit. Hence, during the fieldwork they helped to identify the exact location of the sample families selected for study and to establish rapport with the respondents.
3. The third important reason for establishing rapport with respondents easily was, that the researcher has knowledge of the languages of the respondents, that is, Kannada, Konkani and Marathi.

**Significance of Study**

The social scientists' analysis of global trends of displacement states that involuntary resettlement will not disappear. In a developing country like India such trends are likely to increase because our planners are conscious about the developmental efforts. Particularly, after independence they are involved in the process of infrastructure development to reach new developmental era. Hence, in the Indian context, certain degree of forced displacements cannot be avoided in forthcoming decades. When the displacement becomes the part of national development the need for the scientific study of development-induced displacement and rehabilitation emerges as inevitable. Such kind of studies help to improve the overall body of social science knowledge. This kind of scientific knowledge, in turn, helps to meet the challenges and crisis emerging out of displacement.

Social sciences have played a significant role in meeting the crisis of displacement in other countries. Such knowledge helped them to formulate national or regional rehabilitation policies in Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Uganda, Vietnam and other countries (Ferandes and Paranjpye 1997). Thus, the study of development, displacement and rehabilitation in Indian context is very significant. Not because no body has done such a study in India at the national or the regional level but because though in India such kinds of studies have long history, somehow they have failed to formulate National Rehabilitation Policy. The formation of such policy is an urgent task before our nation because it is a 'welfare state'. Therefore, it
is assumed that the present study will make some contribution for formulation of ‘Rehabilitation Policy’ either at the regional or the national level.

The present study has its own practical importance as it proposes to focus on the impact of development-induced displacement and rehabilitation on different occupational interest groups. Because some occupational groups may accept the existing R and R policy, some may reject it, and some others may partly accept but may desire some changes in R and R policies. This study has made an attempt to search the root causes of overall attitude of the uprooted costal inhabitants towards R and R. This kind of critical social research knowledge may help policy makers to formulate more appropriate and wider policies.

The present sociological study has its theoretical significance too. This sociological research has focused on certain theoretical aspects namely; the displacement, disposition towards change and continuity and problems of adaptation and adjustment with new ecology and environment (Human Resettlement). Another theoretical significance of this empirical study is that it is mainly focused on uprooted coastal village communities, which are not totally resettled. This study is conducted during the process of resettlement and rehabilitation of communities. This kind of scientific knowledge may help social scientists to understand the transitory stage of human adaptation, adjustments and resettlement. Thus, throughout this study an attempt is made to generate scientific knowledge regarding initial process of resettlement of villagers in new ecology and environment. The study also focuses on the problems and prospects of resettlement. Such kind of empirical enquiry is an significant strength of the present study.
Limitations of Study

As a researcher it is a moral responsibility to specify the limitations of the study. This study has certain limitations. This empirical study is conducted in the SBP rehabilitation colonies. The respondent resettlers of these colonies originally come from coastal habitats. In their original habitats common property resources such as forest, sea, grazing land, water tanks etc. played a significant role in the life and livelihood systems. It means that communities had developed the symbiotic relationship with natural environment. Therefore, the observations made here and the conclusions of this study would not be necessarily valid for the involuntary resettlement in the plane zones. The same cannot be applicable to those resettlers who lost only private property or more private property than common property resources and resettled in the RCs.