


And some are poor, 33% around so, this showing that Pucca House or concrete house broken, but whereas, Bhugas remain there without any impact of earthquake, here you can see the damage level of the houses those partially how they was affected in different category and educational facilities were done, health facilities were done, panchayat.

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Reconstruction

The Village had been reconstructed in the existing site. The villagers got assistance from Govt.

Housing
The villagers have built their own house by getting financial assistance from Government.




A Thakar House built after Earthquake

Electricity
There are 153 metered connection in the village.

Water Supply
Presently 3 tankers of 10000h capacity are supplying water.

Educational Facilities

The Secondary School - Built by The Times of India . The government of Gujarat built two primary schools



Secondary School built by the Times of India

Panchayat Office
New Panchayat office has been build by Village panchayat fund.

Religious Buildings
The community has built all the religious building.

So, people receive money from the government and they reconstructed their own house, they also added money into it. Here is the Thakar house built after earthquake, there were 153 meter connections in the village, presently three tankers of providing water supply, they reconstructed government reconstructed the school, panchayat office was reconstructed also, religious buildings were reconstructed.

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Peoples Involvement/Self Help in Various Aspects

Organization

There was no organizational set-up to control or guide the activities of villagers except the government engineer.

Selection of Target Group

All the earthquake affected house

Training Programme

No participation of villagers

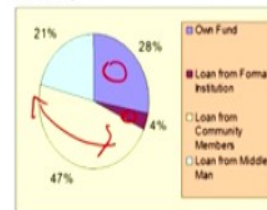
Decision Making

☒ Owner has took every decision.

Finance

☒ Except the government compensation the rest of the amount was Contributed by the owner

Source of Money



Financial Contribution of the Villagers



People build their own house but there was no training program, people actually borrowed money from the government rest of the money; not borrowed but they got the assistance from the government and the rest of the money they provided, and source of money 28% is the own money, they receive the loan from formal institution also, the community Mahajan's or own local Kings, relatives they provide money.

So, these are some of the financial contributions from difference so, a great number of people contributed the dark one you can see that they spend money for their own house like 50,000 or more than 30,000 thousand.

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Contribution of Labour by the Villagers in Bitta



- ☐ For the construction of School the labour also hired from outside.
- ☒ The panchayat office, religious buildings has been built by using local labour.

Skill:

- ☒ Only lower caste group use their skill for the construction of House.

Land:

- ☒ Except 5 households, all had built the house on their own land.

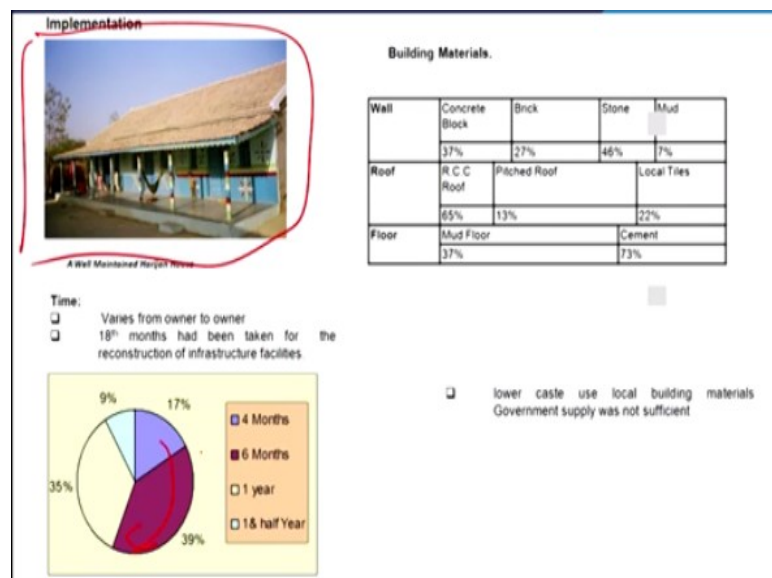
Women Participation

A very few women from lower caste group participate in reconstruction.

Here is the contribution of the labour for their own, most of the people they did not provide their own labour but they hired labour, you can see these all are hired labour and some few

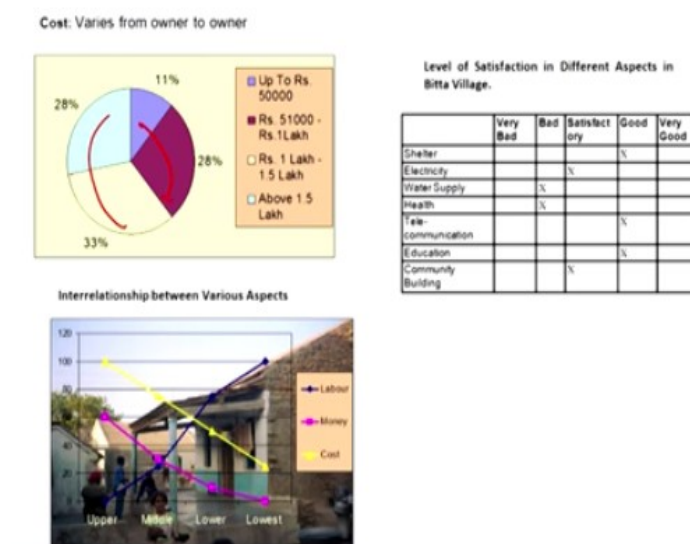
people especially the Harijans and some low caste groups, they contributed labour for their own constructions.

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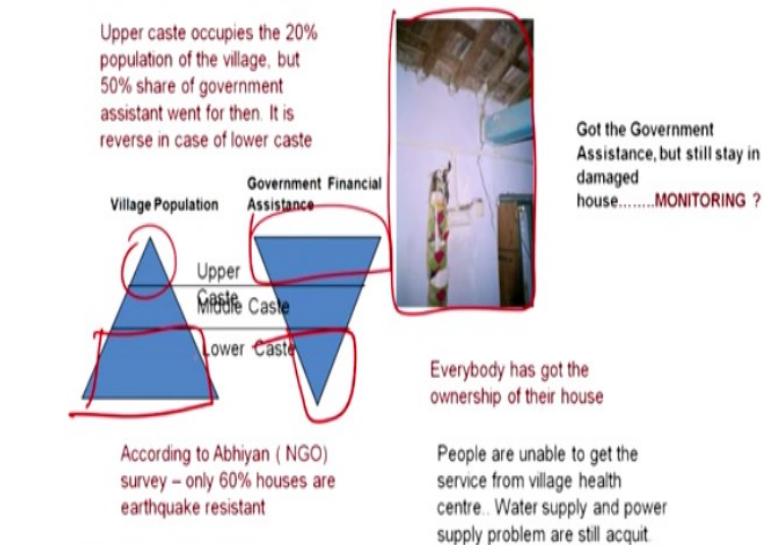
Here was it was since they built their own house, they were satisfied and they constructed and it is well maintained and most of the houses by 4 months to 6 months, a 50% reconstruction took place and for the wall, they use concrete blocks, bricks, stone. Roof; mostly RCC but also people use local tiles, mud, 35 % for the floor, cement 73%.

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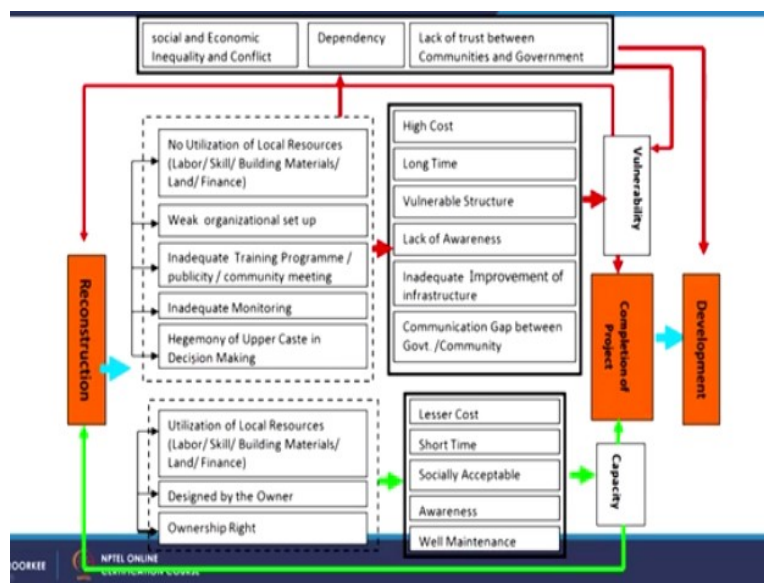
The cost, it varies from owner to owner, in some cases it is; the lowest one is 50,000 to 1 lakh and but it is a highly cost like 1.5 and more in many of the cases. People were very satisfied as per the shelter and electricity, but they were not happy with the public infrastructure.

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And some received the money from the government, but did not use it, did use it for other purposes so, they have less monitoring, and upper-class people are very less but they receive more assistance from the government. Whereas, lower caste people they are the majority in numerically but they receive low assistance according to some survey, and according to Abhiyan, only 60% of houses are earthquake resistance in this village.

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So, no utilization of local resource, weak organizational setup, inadequate training, inadequate monitoring, hegemony of upper caste in decision-making. Therefore, they have high-cost long time vulnerable structure, lack of awareness and so it is creating that lesser cause that those who use utilization of local resources, they have less cost, short time socially acceptable that was the model we found.

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Table 3 Levels of public participation in different post-earthquake reconstruction approaches in Kath. Garhi

Criteria of successful public participation	Reconstruction approaches and representative villages		
	Owner driven approach Bita village	Community-NGO partnership approach Ladiya village	NGO/agency driven approach Rajapur village
Process-based factors			
Early engagement	✓	✓	✓
Stakeholder representation	•	✓	•
Clear and agreed objectives at the outset	✓	✓	✓
Continued engagement	•	✓	•
Fairness	✓	✓	•
Power to influence decision	•	✓	•
Capacity building	•	✓	•
Good facilitation	•	•	•
Local knowledge	•	✓	•
Resource availability	✓	✓	✓
Outcome-based factors			
Successful implementation	✓	✓	✓
Transparency and accountability	•	✓	•
Mutual trust	•	✓	•
Owneership	✓	✓	•
Conflict resolution	•	•	•
Cost effectiveness	•	✓	✓
Self reliance and community empowerment	•	•	•
Effective time management	•	✓	✓

✓ = Completely.
• = Partially.
X = Nohow/ None.

So, we can say that it is the community NGO partnership approach that worked much better than others.

Thank you very much.