

Study on resettlement's self-organization participating in late-stage support project successfully

——a case of women organization in H village in S reservoir area

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Abstract- Reviewing related research on resettlement late-stage support and public participation, found public participation on late-stage support project, micro layer, resettlement self-organization or non-organization is fewer. Take the late-stage support project in H village in reservoir region as an example, propose the concept of resettlement self-organization then found that it has three characteristics: the spontaneity, the organization, the grassroots. Finally analyze important reasons for success of the late-stage project.

Keywords-reservoir resettlement; women self-organization; late-stage support project; public participation

I. BACKGROUND

In 2006, the state council issued the state council about the opinions to perfect the rehabilitation of large and medium-sized reservoir resettlement policy (state council[2006] no.17), in order to help the reservoir resettlement to get rich, promote economic and social development in the reservoir region and resettlement region, guarantee water conservancy and hydropower to develop in a healthy way in the new period, build a harmonious socialist society. In order to achieve the goal, the policy made relevant provision and made clear that "the late-stage support funds can directly distributed to individuals should be issued as far as possible to the resettlement individuals, used in production of resettlement living subsidies; also can implement project-support, used to solve the outstanding problems that exist in the production and living of resettlement village; also can adopt the method of combination of the two ways". In fact, the provisions point out three of late-stage support ways. Simultaneously, it also pointed out that "specific ways are determined on the basis of public opinion by the local people's governments at various levels in fully respect and listen to resettlement suggestions at village level. "Actually, the provisions show that as the main body of resettlement working, resettlement have their right to make choice and participating in decision-making layer.

In the relocation process, resettlement's right to participate has been emphasized by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other international financial institutions. Involuntary Resettlement (OD4.30) stipulated

resettlement's participation rights which published by the WB as early as in 1980. In 2001, Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) published by the WB stipulated more details on resettlement's participation rights. For example, article 2 (a) make it clear that "should communicate and negotiate with resettlement so that they have the opportunity to participate in making and implementation of the resettlement plan". Actually, the provision ruled that the resettlement has the participation rights in the whole resettlement process. In addition, the Asian Development Bank also has similar rules.

Afterwards, domestic resettlement specialists also started related study on the public participation. Dong Ming's paper in 2002 interpreted the connotation, characteristics and function of public participation method, and discusses the method of public participation in various stages of the resettlement implementation method [1]. Against the existing problems and the influencing factors in resettlement public participation, Chen Shaojun, carry out suggestions from the resettlement, implementation agency, management mechanism to build and improve public participation capacity [2]. Then some scholars e.g. Chen Shaojun made clear that participatory method can be applied to include social and economic research, resettlement planning, relocation, income supervision, etc in the process of recovery. And it is almost to put forward the participatory method applied to the whole resettlement earliest process in China [3]. From the barriers of reservoir resettlement's participation mechanism, Yu Wenxue put forward the institutional framework and realizing method of reservoir resettlement's public participation which suitable for China's national conditions and status [4].

Some deficiencies exist in resettlement's public participation in China, mainly displays in:

- First, about resettlement's public participation research, more researches are in the planning and implementation stages while less researches in the late-stage-support stage. The only research in the late-stage support stage includes ShiGuoQing etc.'s study on reservoir resettlement's participating in late-stage support [5] and Chen Shaojun etc.'s study on the prerequisite in which applied participatory development theory to the reservoir resettlement late-stage support project. [6].

- Second, resettlement public participation research, more researches are in macro level, less researches are in micro level. Macro research for policy making may be helpful, but this kind of research is not very helpful to guide actual working. Cernea pointed out that Resettlement Sociology researches are treated as to design and implement of "action research", rather than as a traditional academic study [7]. The action is, in fact, the main idea of the study is to convert sociological research findings and recommendations to social policy. Following this logic, the medium level and the micro level of resettlement participation are of special significance. Therefore, only through the specific medium and micro levels of resettlement's "participation action", can be on the basis of the existing resettlement policy, improve the precision of policy content and accuracy of policy operation. To a great extent, Resettlement Sociology is a kind of applied research. Applied research means that using prior knowledge (theoretical or empirical) [8] achieve the actual results in new ways. How to achieve the results? in fact, it is likely to be a kind of infinite cycle, from theory to practice, from practice to theory, and from theory to practice again. In other words, new ways to get the actual result is both the process of an application process and the process new knowledge production.
- Third, among resettlement public participation researches, most of the studies regarded resettlement as are a highly homogeneous group or a single individual, few studies have focused on some self-organization or informal organization within resettlement group. In fact, resettlement tend to participate into all kinds of activities in a form of organization rather in a individual form or whole form. Therefore, it is obviously not satisfactory that more researches regarded resettlement as a whole or as a single individual in general.

Take grape planting in H village, S reservoir region as an example, this paper will show resettlement women self-organization participating in a late-stage support project from the micro level successfully, try to use self-organization interpret the concept and characteristics of resettlement self-organization, analyze the reason of resettlement women self-organization involved in the late-stage support project with success.

II. A CASE STUDY: GRAPE PLANTING PROJECT IN H VILLAGE OF S RESERVOIR REGION

H resettlement village consisted of part of the two villages's the double flooded homes (i.e., both flooded land and flooded house) within the original administrative villages, the relocation is 1,000 m away from original location, and it is a resettlement concentrated village. After relocation, with the decreasing of per capita's land resources, declining in land quality etc., resettlements faced the threat of less income. In the face of such difficult situation, the labor force mainly

engaged in agricultural production originally have to seek new ways to earn money to support their family. A lot of male labor go to work outside. As a result, the rest of the population of the village are mainly women group, children group and the elderly group.

Except "caring the old" and "teaching the youth", women want to want to create income but there was no way for them. In their spare time, women often gather together to chat, one of the results of this chat is a relatively consistent results, they want to take their spare time to do something and generating revenue. Then they told their ideas to women's director of the village, then women's director reflects women's thoughts and ideas to the village committee, the village committee reflects to the superiors. Through the Resettlement Bureau's coordination, the village committee contacted the Counterpart Support agency. In early 2006, the Counterpart Support agency sent experts to H village, and then suggest do some trials first. Before trials, the agency sent grape planting specialist training women in women's free time. First, teaching theory (including teaching approaches such as books, pictures and video) in room then to guide them to practice in the fields. After the first year's successful trials, they began to planting more grapes in more widespread areas in 2007. Every year after that, grape planting played an important role in resettlement's family. Obviously, it is an inevitable result of resettlement self-organization exert its functions.

III. THE CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESETTLEMENT SELF-ORGANIZATION

A. *The Concept of Resettlement Self-Organization*

In this article, resettlement self-organization is an extended concept from the concept of self-organization. In the natural world and human society, organization is a kind of process and formation which make things orderly. The evolution of things from disordered to ordered or ordered or from a lower ordered level to a higher ordered level have to undergo two ways: one way is to organize themselves in an orderly way, i.e. "self-organization", the other way is "organized passively" or "Heter-organization", that means the evolution will undergo from disorderly to orderly under the external stimulus. Haken, founder of Synergetics, clearly points out that "If a system in the process of acquiring space, time or structure of functions without any specific interference of the outside world, we say the system is self-organization. Here 'specific' term refers to that kind of structure or function is not imposed from outside to the system, in fact, outside world are actually acting on the system in a non-specific manner." [9]. So we can see resettlement women's activities in H village can be summed up in a self-organization phenomenon.

How to understand the concept of resettlement self-organization? During the process of resettlement, within the resettlement system (groups), in order to change the disorder of production and life situation which caused by project construction, resettlement begin to organize and the process of production and life back to the new order and action

spontaneously. It reflects resettlement (System)'s a kind of capacity.

B. Characteristics of Resettlement Self-Organization

Resettlement self-organization in H village at least have the following characteristics:

- First, the spontaneity. In H village, most women stay at home and take the traditional female work e.g. "caring the old" and "teaching the youth ". They get together to chat in their spare time. In the process of chatting, most women found that they have a will: they want to earn money to contribute to their family as they did before relocation. Actually, it embodies women's subjective initiative in income recovery, once it is born, it will produce an unexpected strength and power.
- Second, the organization. Which means that resettlement women are linked through "organization", although the organization does not like formal organizations have their own articles, but their activities, from "wanted to do something" to the success of the wine project, are organized undoubtedly. Perhaps the organization is not very strong, but resettlement women can hold activities by its power.
- Third, grass-roots. So-called grass-roots is a civil, this actually shows the resettlement self-organization's low-level and non-governmental. Low level determines that resettlement women self-organization participating in activities often in a bottom-up manner perhaps by developing it to an interactive manner, rather than a top-down manner, so as to achieve a better goal and effect of participation [10]. It is important to note is that the non-government not show that resettlement women self-organization is a kind of strength against national Government. If the resettlement self-organization exert positive impacts in resettlement's production and life, and these positive are noticed and valued by the grass-roots elite or the Government, grass-roots actors also have the possibility to change into the formal, legal and institutionalized elite [11].

IV. THE REASON OF THE H VILLAGE LATE-STAGE SUPPORT PROJECT COULD BE SUCCEEDED

From the resettlement's point of view, the late-stage support project of H village have been succeed is closely related to the characteristics of the resettlements self-organization. More precisely, the characteristics of the resettlement self-organization laid the foundation of success of the late-stage support project in H village. The main reasons for success are as follows:

A. Resettlement Exerted Their Subjective Initiative

As the subject of participation, Resettlement exerted their subjective initiative is very important to implement the project, and it is decided by the spontaneity of the resettlement self-organization. In the whole process of design, implementation of late-stage support project, resettlement as

the subject, it is very necessary for them to participating in the process. In other words, we have to adopt them into our project. But practically, the depth of resettlement participation is very weak. Yu Wenxue analyzes practical problems of the reservoir resettlement's participation from six aspects, one of them is resettlement's low subjective and low self-consciousness [12], which probably is both a cause and a result. The initiative and conscientious of is much lower probably is a cause and a result. That is to say, because of the ability of resettlements' participation is lower which caused such a situation: the local government officials do not think resettlements need involved in the resettlement process, resettlements' participation rules are relatively low, and it is also lack the support of policy and laws etc, which in turn will become constraints to improve their ability of participation.

In this project, facing the production and living difficulties after relocation, they urgently want to make contributions to their family with their abilities. Just in that case, after "chatting" many times, they wanted to do something, they told the idea to the director of the women and resettlements decision-making body step by step. When Resettlement Bureau contact with partnership assistance, they consultate with experts about wording process and technical difficult problems of grape cultivation. Within the resettlement group, through chatting many times, they fully confirmed that they can be good in planting grape with consensus. From nothing can do to want to do something, and then to determine the project content elementary, and then to the technical training and the project implementation, from beginning to end, women are actively involved. The participation in a sense is women's subjective initiative exert the power. Some scholars pointed out in their studies that the scholars should place their research based on the strengths of research object rather than their weaknesses, discover potential solutions to social problems from these women themselves rather than imagine them as problems [13]. Therefore, the late-stage project of H village is not only played the subjective initiative of the resettlements, but also played a women's subjective initiative, this is an extremely important in the success of the project.

B. Organized Participation Rather Than Individual Participation

In the process of participation, Resettlements need to coordinated and become a organization and then they can truly exercise participation power. Only when they exercising the powers as a member of a organization can they play the power of resettlement groups.

In H village, just because of the women formed a group, through their internal "chatting", then they participate in the grape planting. The group is a kind of self-organization, the women elite guide the development direction of organization, promote to strengthen the organization discipline. Participating into the project as an organization way rather than an individual way can promote grape planting developing larger and faster, and promote the development of resettlement socio-economy, and also

played a model for developing resettlement economy in local region.

C. Interactive Participation Rather Than Single-Way Participation

Actually, it derived from the characteristics of the grass-roots of resettlement self-organization. The grass-roots decided that the participation is naturally embodied in a "bottom-up" approach. In the process of resettlement, it is always assumes a top-down policy implementation, and according to the policy and institutional system, the participation always assumes as a passive way and which is unhelpful to achieve a good participation effect.

A different scene can be seen in H village. The H village women's idea of "wanted to do something" was originally derived from the lower, but the underlying idea put into action soon after they get the top of the response and the introduction of a third-party experts. Efforts in the lower, the upper level's support, technical guidance of the third party, women's "idea" finally become a reality. Thus, in fact, the project has completed a bottom-up and a top-down process which is an interactive participatory process. It is precisely because of resettlement women in the project interact with the local government, resettlement implement agencies, the project can be succeed.

D. Mutual Adaptability Between the Content of the Project and Resettlement

The participating subjects are resettlement women in H Village's late-stage support projects. Since Gender differences, such as differences in educational attainment, in the division of labor, in the labor time, in demand and in decision-making power, are always exist, so in the process of late-stage support project planning, design and implementation, we must take into account the participating subjects differences, especially the differences between men and women, that means that we need to have a gender perspective.

Resettlement women fully able to meet the grape planting requirements, which makes women involved in the project process, not only created an economic value but also help to improve their family and social status, their "voices" are become more bright, the "spines" is also become more straight. First, women are ready to do something with the idea, followed by the resettlement agency's attention, and then have the interactive participation between the top layer and women. In the process of participating, women found that they can do a good job in grape planting, that is, women and grape planting projects are mutually adaptable which leads to the ultimate success of the late-stage support project.

V. CONCLUSION

Through the participation action of the women resettlement self-organization in H village, we can realize that only when resettlements participate then play their subjective initiative, lead resettlement participation into an organized participation rather than individual participation, an interactive participation rather than one-way participation, reached at a kind of mutual adaptation between the content

of the project and resettlement, could we obtain the good late-stage support effect.

But in practice, under the guidance of the concept of "stability above everything else", it seems that once the resettlement organization formed, it will formed a kind of "rebel" power. In fact, this is a misunderstanding, the misunderstanding make government officials, resettlement staffs are afraid of forming resettlement organization or even force the formed resettlement organization disrupted, which is obviously worth our consideration. How to play the positive role of resettlement (women) organization, at the same time not to pose a threat to the stability, it is the direction we should be further exploration.

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