

### THE SUBJECTIVITY OF A DAM-AFFECTED FAMILY IN THE SITUATION OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

*A Subjetividade de uma Família atingida por Barragem na situação do Deslocamento Forçado*

*La Subjetividad de una Familia atingida por Represa en la situación del Traslado Forzado*

*La Subjectivité d'une Famille affectée par un Barrage en situation de Déplacement Forcé*

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#### **Jonas Carvalho e Silva**

Doutor em Psicologia Clínica e Cultura. German Chancellor Fellow do Brasil (2019-2021) pela Fundação Alexander von Humboldt na Universidade Técnica de Dortmund.

#### **Júlia Sursis Nobre Ferro Bucher-Maluschke**

Doutora em Psicologia. Professora emérita da Universidade de Brasília. Docente da graduação e do mestrado em Psicologia do Centro Universitário de Brasília.

#### **Valéria Deusdará Mori**

Doutora em Psicologia. Docente da graduação e do mestrado em Psicologia do Centro Universitário de Brasília.

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#### **Abstract**

The case study aimed to characterize the organization of subjective processes, after forced displacement, among the members of a family affected by a dam. The theoretical reference of the work was guided by the theory of subjectivity, developed by Fernando González-Rey from a cultural-historical perspective, and the place attachment theory. The participants were the mother, father, and daughter, removed for one rural resettlement in Tocantins in 2001. Using conversational dynamics, semi-structured interviews, socio-demographic inventory, and the elaboration of a family genogram, the axes of analysis were raised, which pointed out characteristics of leadership in the members, impacts on family dynamics, and negative repercussions on place attachment. It suggested considering, in the evaluations of this type of impact, the dimensions of individual and social subjectivity of the person affected by the dam.

**Keywords:** migration; subjectivity; attachment; affected by dam.

#### **Resumo**

*Este estudo de caso teve por objetivo compreender a articulação entre a subjetividade individual e social dos membros de uma família atingida por barragem no contexto do deslocamento forçado. O referencial teórico do trabalho orientou-se pela teoria da subjetividade, desenvolvida por Fernando González-Rey em uma perspectiva cultural-histórica, e na teoria do apego ao lugar. Os participantes foram a mãe, o pai e a filha, removidos para um reassentamento rural no Tocantins em 2001. A partir da utilização da dinâmica conversacional, da entrevista semiestruturada, de um inventário sociodemográfico e da elaboração de um genograma familiar, foram levantados os eixos de análise, que apontaram características de liderança nos membros, impactos na dinâmica familiar e repercussões negativas no apego ao lugar. Sugere-se considerar, nas avaliações desse tipo de impacto, as dimensões da subjetividade individual e social da pessoa atingida por barragem.*

**Palavras-chave:** migração; subjetividade; apego; atingidos por barragem.

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## **Resumen**

*Este trabajo de caso tuvo el objetivo de comprender la articulación entre la subjetividad individual y social de los miembros de una familia afectada por represa en el contexto del traslado forzado. El referencial teórico del trabajo fue orientado por la teoría de la subjetividad, desarrollada por Fernando González-Rey en una perspectiva cultural-histórica, y en la teoría del apego al lugar. Los participantes fueron la madre, el padre y la hija, removidos para un reasentamiento rural en Tocantins, en 2001. A partir de la utilización de la dinámica conversacional, de la entrevista semiestructurada, de un inventario socio demográfico y de la elaboración de un genograma familiar, fueron identificados los ejes de análisis, que indicaron características de liderazgo en los miembros, choques en la dinámica familiar y repercusiones negativas en el apego al sitio. Se sugiere considerar, en las evaluaciones de este tipo de impacto, las dimensiones de la subjetividad individual y social de la persona atingida por represa.*

**Palabras clave:** migración; subjetividad; apego; atingidos por represa.

## **Résumé**

*Cette étude de cas visait à comprendre l'articulation entre la subjectivité individuelle et sociale des membres d'une famille touchée par un barrage dans un contexte de déplacement forcé. Le cadre théorique du travail a été guidé par la théorie de la subjectivité, développée par Fernando González-Rey dans une perspective historico-culturelle, et dans la théorie de l'attachement au lieu. Les participants étaient mère, père et fille, déplacés à cause d'une réinstallation rurale à Tocantins (Brésil) en 2001. A partir de l'utilisation de la dynamique conversationnelle, de l'entretien semi-structuré, d'un inventaire sociodémographique et de l'élaboration d'un génogramme familial, les axes d'analyse ont été soulevés, mettant en évidence les caractéristiques de leadership chez les membres, les impacts sur les dynamiques familiales et les impacts négatifs sur l'attachement au lieu. Il est suggéré de prendre en compte, dans les évaluations de ce type d'impact, les dimensions de la subjectivité individuelle et sociale de l'individu touché par le barrage.*

**Mots-clés :** migration ; subjectivité ; attachement ; barrage.

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The displacement induced by development works involves families who are forced to move as a consequence of projects implemented to supposedly increase economic development (Iorio & Monni, 2020; Pinto, 2012). The objective of this case study is to understand how the processes of social and individual subjectivity are organized in forced displacement among members of a family. Based on the historical-cultural approach of subjectivity and the place attachment theory, we will seek to understand the activity by which different subjective processes take shape among members of a family.

The subjectivity defined by the psychologist Fernando González-Rey is both social and individual and organized as a system from different subjective sense. The subjective ones are the symbolic emotional organization of the processes of subjectivity and express the way it is organized both in individual and social terms. Both individual and social subjectivity show the person's ontological dimension in cultural and social aspects, historically situating the uniqueness of human phenomena (González-Rey, 2017; González-Rey, Martínez, & Bezerra, 2016).

For González-Rey (2012), individual and social subjectivity are distinct processes from the same system. The first specifies the individual's unique production facing different spaces of social subjectivity. It represents a permanent process that will take distinct forms according to the different symbolic emotional aspects that are configured, for example, in the structures of power and in the organization forms, which characterize the social spaces.

Social subjectivity is the way social processes are organized in subjective terms. That is, they are productions in the face of different social processes, not as a consequence, but as a configuration of different subjective meanings (González-Rey, 2012). Thus, many researchers also consider it necessary to introduce a social dimension in the place attachment theory. (Alves, 2014; Casakin, Ruiz, & Hernández, 2013; Ruiz, Pérez, & Hernández, 2013).

Psychology defines place attachment as an emotional bond that a person establishes over a given space, transmits security, and therefore wants to remain (Ruiz, 2013; Ruiz, Pérez, & Hernández, 2013). The place is a dimension of the person concerning the physical environment (Vidal, Berroeta, Masso, Valera, & Perú, 2013). That is, it refers to the dimensions of the intersection of feelings, related to specific physical environments, and the symbolic connections to space, which define who we are (Raymond, Brown, & Weber, 2010).

Gustafson (2001) presents three structural theoretical poles, which stand out in the conformity of the person with the place. The Self that is deeply associated with personal senses regarding lifestyles, emotions, activities, and identification. The Other is the influencing characteristics in the place attachment of the same inhabitants of a common and/or shared space,

understood as the community. The Environment pole, on the other hand, reflects the role of the physical environment in the development of the link with the place.

There is a growing number of studies applied in psychology on the identification of the relationship between individual characteristics, the socio-physical context, and the possible behavioral responses associated with the development of bonds (Giuliani, 2003). Felipe and Kuhn (2012) presented the thematic groups of research related to place attachment and highlighted four themes directly related to the physical environment: human socio-spatial behavior, environmental knowledge, specific environments, environmental assessment and planning, ecologically responsible behavior, social perception of environmental risks and environmental management.

In the context of forced displacement, the founding work of the place attachment theory, “*grieving for a lost home*”, elaborated by Fried (1963), concluded that the experiences of displacement in many individuals are similar to a grieving process, which are manifested as painful loss, continuity of longing, depressive tone, psychosomatic symptoms of stress, self-adaptation demand in the altered environment, the feeling of helplessness and occasional expressions of both. The research carried out with 560 men and women, displaced from an urban residential building, indicated spatial, social, and personal factors such as the nature of the feeling of loss.

According to the Forced Migration Observatory (Instituto-Igarapé, 2018), each minute a Brazilian person is obliged to leave the house due to natural disasters and/or environmental projects. Between the years 2000 and 2017, around 7.7 million Brazilians were affected by this almost invisible problem. Most of the forced displacements in Brazil occurred in the Northeast (27%) and Southeast (26%), followed by the South (26%). The North region has 19% of forced migrations while the Midwest has the lowest percentage (2%).

Brazil’s Amazonian dams have relevant social and environmental impacts that influence human and economic development (Caravaggio & Iorio, 2016; Fearnside, 2019a). These include the forced displacement of the population, loss of fishing activity, methylation of mercury, and emission of greenhouse gases (Athayde et al., 2019; Fearnside, 2019b) la pérdida de pesquerías, la metilación del mercurio y las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero. El personal técnico del Instituto Brasileño de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Renovables (IBAMA). It is observed that the compensation plans elaborated from the Environmental Impact Studies (EIA) to mitigate the damages caused by these undertakings are small compared to the individual and contextual proportion losses that they generate (Iorio, Monni, & Brollo, 2018).

Zagallo & Ertzogue (2018), claim that the forced displacement of people from their habitat, due to the construction of large dams, causes damage to rural communities, such as the breaking of family and emotional ties with relatives, neighborhoods, and childhood friends. The way of life of traditional populations is disrupted, using natural resources for survival and sacred cults. The connection between traditional peoples and the place they live in is intense and reveals that the territory cannot be perceived as a possession or something outside the community that lives in it (Silva-Marques, Teixeira-Cruz, Giongo, & Rosa-Mendes, 2018).

The impacts caused by the loss of place of living, and by the breaking of community ties imply the problem of missing places that affect the links of those affected by dams with a river, as well as with the past of immense affective value. (Carvalho-Silva & Ertzogue, 2015; Jesus & Ertzogue, 2018). To make up for these impacts, Athayde and Silva-Lugo (2018) identified, in an Amazonian indigenous community affected by a hydroelectric plant, seven coping and adaptation strategies, namely: leadership networks and reciprocities, mobility, maintenance and innovation of language, articulation of knowledge, replacement of strategic resources, transmission between genders and the revitalization of diversity.

Because of this, when reflecting on the assessment of impacts on communities affected by dams, we question: How the different subjective meanings are configured and are implicated in the way people feel the place they live in and how the new place is subjectified by them and their families? It is suggested that these processes are expressed in both individual and social subjectivity among members of a family. Therefore, it is relevant to deepen the state of the art on this phenomenon, which implies the possibility of including the mitigation of psychological impacts in the development of compensation plans for displacement caused by hydroelectric plants.

## Methodology

### Design

This is a qualitative research based on a case study and inspired by the qualitative epistemology proposed by González-Rey (2002, 2005).

## Research Location

Resettlement Núcleo Rural Novo Pinheirópolis, located in the municipality of Porto Nacional-TO, whose families were displaced in 2001 due to the construction of the Luís Eduardo Magalhães Hydroelectric Plant (HPP). The HPP is located in the municipalities of Lajeado and Miracema, 55km from Palmas, capital of the State of Tocantins.

## Participants

A retired teacher, her husband (in memoriam), and her youngest daughter, inserted in the context of forced displacement and residents in the resettlement. The criterion for choosing the family was that they had lived in the old and new villages during the displacement process that took place 20 years ago.

## Instruments

Socio-demographic inventory: composed of 78 open and closed questions, characterized family members, age, education, degree of kinship, family income, history of family migration, housing, religion, social network, and aspects of health.

Conversational Dynamics: it consisted of the proposition of the subject “The process of displacement of the Pinheirópolis community” without previously established questions emerging in the course of the interaction between the researcher and the participants. González-Rey (2005) thus it defines it not to establish a question and answer relationship a question and answer relationship between researcher and participant and in this way allow the participant’s freer expression.

Semi-structured interview for the construction of the Genogram: This instrument was developed by McGoldrick, Gerson, & Petry (2012), it is used extensively in clinical practices and research with families, which help to diagram the members in relation to each one, usually starting with one of the members (Identified Person), including up to three generations, with the aim of detecting repetitive patterns. Information is gathered and organized as family history is told. The design, however, needs to be adapted to certain rules so that there is the same understanding of the instrument’s language, so the genograms are identified through the captions that define them.

## Construction of the Scenario and Ethics in Research

The survey was conducted in 2015, so 15 years after the removal of residents for the new resettlement. The participating family was appointed by the local school, which participated in a first meeting with the researchers, where the objectives were clarified. Through a family decision, the three participants in the interviews were indicated, due to the convenience of the schedules and their availability, who signed the Informed Consent Form. (ICF).

In the first meeting, the conversation dynamic took place, approximately 45 minutes with the teacher and her husband. In the second meeting, a semi-structured interview was held with the presence of the teacher and daughter, which lasted 57 minutes. In the third meeting, the socio-demographic inventory and the 47-minute closing interview were answered. The answers obtained in both instruments were explored to obtain more information or clarify the responses given when necessary. The fieldwork was at the family residence.

The case presented in this study was extracted from the research “Riverside communities impacted by dams”, sent and approved by the Research Ethics Committee with human beings under the CAAE registration: 70302016.8.0000.5540 and Opinion n° 2.163.238, following the rules of Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council of the Ministry of Health, which deals with research ethics with human beings as stated in the Free and Informed Consent Form (ICF). The confidentiality of the participants’ identity was guaranteed, identified by the initials of their first name, as well as the other members mentioned in the interview and identified in the genogram (mother: I; father: G; children: S1, S2, L; granddaughter: S3).

## Analysis of Information

Based on qualitative epistemology (González-Rey, 2002, 2005), the analysis of the information is organized into indicators that are hypothetical constructions of the researcher based on the expression of the participants. Different indicators make it possible to produce hypotheses about the problem studied and open the way for the theoretical production of research.

The interpretations of the family genogram were analyzed from a transgenerational perspective, and its graphic representation done by the Genopro program. The use of this tool, based on the information contained in the socio-demographic inventory and the answers of the semi-structured interviews, allowed the description of the case and the diagram of the family structure and dynamics.

Based on the interpretation, it was possible to organize three axes of analysis: a) Community leadership and participation; b) Implications of forced displacement in the family system; c) Subjective articulation of place attachment. The analysis axis is not defined a priori, it is organized after the interpretation of the research information, and its organization takes place by the type of information that is congruent with each other.

## Results and Discussion

### Case Description

The data obtained with the use of the instruments on the participating family, on the dates when the information was obtained, evidenced the centrality of the narratives around the mother (I), being, therefore, the Person Identified in the diagram of the genogram (Figure 1). The mother was born in 1950 on a farm called Olhos D'água in the municipality of Porto Nacional, then the State of Goiás. She is the sixth of eleven children from her father's first marriage, who was a farmworker. After the death of his mother, the father remarried and had three more daughters.

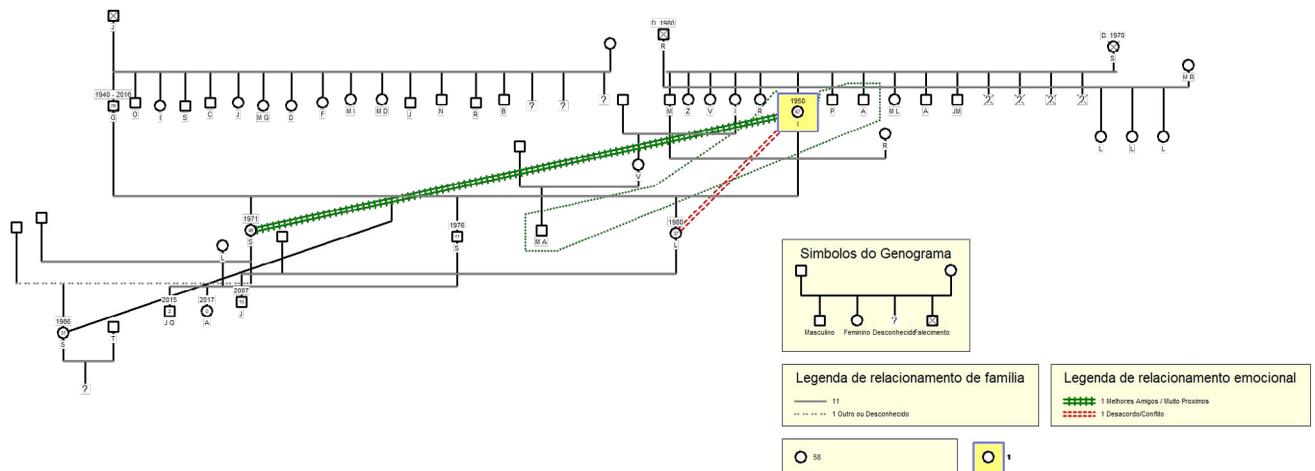


Figure 1. Family genogram..

The diagram did not show a conflicting relationship between the mother and her family of origin. Although born in the countryside and a member of a large family, she started her studies in the capital Goiânia, having later returned to Porto Nacional to finish them. I worked for 25 years as a nursing technician, and in the 90's she graduated in History. She has a specialization in public health, school management, and education and social policy. She was a councilor, in the municipality where she resides, for a center-right political party in the 1990s.

In 1970, the teacher married her colleague (G) from work and college, ten years older, who also came from a large family (18 brothers) in the rural area of the same municipality. The couple had three biological children between the years 1971 and 1980. The oldest daughter is a lawyer (S1); the second (S2) is the resettlement doctor, and also has a degree in biology; the third daughter (L) has a degree in pedagogy and law, and resides in the state of Rondônia with her husband and son. In the 90s the couple adopted their granddaughter (S3), born in 1986, daughter of a past relationship of S1. Currently, S3 is pregnant and is studying medicine, with her husband, in a neighboring country in the Midwest of South America.

At the age of 40, already working as a teacher, she moved with her husband to the Pinheirópolis village to work in the public school. They bought a farm nearby and kept their children already grown in Porto Nacional. During the 10 years, they lived in the old village; the couple remained in the leadership of the school management, with G being the principal and I being the coordinator. Still, in 1997, the community begins to organize plenary sessions with public agencies on the displacement process, an episode in which a couple of teachers actively participated in the role of community leaders.

In 2001, the family moved, along with the other residents of the old village, to the new resettlement. Among the information gathered in the family genogram, it was observed that this process caused the separation of family members since at that time the parents were already living alone, and the children had constituted their respective families. During the 15 years after the removal of the family, members remain active in the community, the displacement process being a force still present in the family dynamics.

All their children are in conjugal relations, and they have four grandchildren. The genogram showed a strong approximation between the teacher and the oldest daughter (S1), and a conflicted relationship with the youngest was observed (L). The members declared themselves to be Catholic, but they also consider themselves adept at ecumenical cults and attend various religious events.

During the research period, G died due to cardiovascular problems, a transgenerational aspect in his family of origin, preventing the continuation of his participation in the research process. Currently, I lives in a house indemnified by the construction company of the HPP in the village, has a farmstead, is retired, and lives with his brother and a nephew. Both members help with household expenses, with a monthly income of six minimum wages.

### **Community Leadership and Participation**

This axis refers to the subjective processes related to the moment when the family moved to Pinheirópolis, their participation in the community, and the influences that led to the development of a couple of teachers as community leaders. In the case examined in this study, it is observed that the couple started developing their leaderships in their first approximations with the old town of Pinheirópolis, as students, to carry out research and internship on the high rates of illiteracy in that population.

We did a research and saw that almost everyone was illiterate, and out of “pity”, we decided to stay. Pinheirópolis was on the edge of Porto Nacional, our “cultural city”. And that caught my attention a lot, and that desire was born. There was a little school there in this small town. She had only the primary. (I)

The feeling of pity brought by I highlights aspects of Brazilian social subjectivity in which what is done by others often has an assistentialist bias. In the study on the daily lives of women in rural resettlements created with the construction of HPP Luís Eduardo Magalhães in Porto Nacional-TO, Parente and Guerrero (2012) identified situations in which leadership power is questioned due to the absence of influential actions, such as, for example, a political representation directly aimed at the community. Silva-Marques et al. (2018) also found in their research that the construction company and some city halls involved in the construction of the Itá Hydroelectric Plant quoted community leaders and offered them Money to convince neighbors that the Project was a good thing for the region.

At first, the couple’s relationship with the place is constituted by the need that they identify in the context, which also expresses their commitment to the other. They are subjective processes that are organized in the tension between the social and the individual and mark the affective link between the person and the physical environment. Furthermore, the community leadership that emerged in this subjective production, together with reciprocity and solidarity are key elements of coping and socio-ecological resilience (Athayde & Silva-Lugo, 2018).

We all came from there (Porto Nacional), but many had this affinity for the place. For example, the Cardoso ones. There is The Cardoso family. A very good family that we have here. Very professional people, you know? This family stayed here so much that a geography teacher, a general services assistant and a secretary remained. Each had a better dedication than the other. Very good! (G.)

The leadership roles assumed by the couple enabled autonomy and the acquisition of positive experiences. According to Martínéz and González-Rey (2017), social reality is constituted by models of representation, in which the elements of the real are inseparable from symbolic productions, in which the participation of the person is expressed. The couple’s formative experiences and their active participation in the community are part of the individual and social subjective constitution, of them and the other family members, who stitch up the updated life moments in their experiences.

We were resisting to stay there. Until this infrastructure was finished here. 128 families moved, and there must have been around 20. Most of them were here, right? Then we had to change. We change through public ministry. They went down there and sent a mandate that made us change in 24 hours and a maximum of 40 hours we had to change. Like that my son. Do you believe that? Then they took it, sent it, and we had to change. (I)

The research applied in Tocantins on the processes of social and community mobilization around human impacts caused by development works highlights the performance of people affected by dams, who occupy leadership roles in decision-making spaces, where many are engaged in the social movements (Carvalho-Silva & Ertzogue, 2015; Lima, Marques, Ertzogue, Ferreira, & Lima, 2015; Parente & Guerrero, 2012; Zagallo & Ertzogue, 2018). The formation, strengthening

of the community, and the creation of reciprocity networks, after forced displacement and disasters have been studied by displacement theorists (Oliver-Smith, 2012).

We (residents of the resettlement) went to choose the place. We even chose this location here. There were several locations out there. We made many visits; many meetings, we took the people and so. Then they (hydroelectric enterprise) wanted to move us there near Palmas. Then we kept looking. Then G. and I found this land here. We went to look for the owner. Who owned it? So much so that their biggest problem (hydroelectric project) was with us, you know? Because it was expensive for them. Because here is one of the best resettlements you have is this one. (I)

According to Parente (2015), the participation of the leaders in the construction of the compensation plans of the impacts caused by the hydroelectric plants helps in the assessment of the socio-environmental viability of the solutions implemented. They can identify harmful aspects, motivate the collective participation of those affected in the different stages of forced displacement, and define the productive needs of families. Assist in the choice of resettled areas; inform the levels of social and cultural degradation, and the stages of adaptation of families to the new productive systems and the new communities formed.

Studies on forced displacement in the Amazon, caused by the construction of hydroelectric dams, demonstrate the importance of community participation in the construction of compensation plans (Ploeg & Vanclay, 2018; Randell, 2017). However, it is observed that decision-making depends on the existence of leaders who are continuously trained to understand what public policies are and, therefore, to know whom to charge and how to make their claims. (Athayde & Silva-Lugo, 2018; Fearnside, 2019a).

Then they did everything cute, well tidy, everything like that. They make houses with floors, we ask for ceramics, everything. Everything just like that. Well-made hydraulic installation. It was good! That part was good. And they gave two years of support to the *chacareiros*: they prepared the land, and then planted it, helped to harvest. It was two years of plenty! (G)

### Implications of Forced Displacement in the Family System

This axis of analysis concerns the articulations related to the subjective processes of the members, generated in the experience with the community. The teacher (G) reported on his personal and family involvement during the displacement process, from which it was possible to raise fragments about the marital relationship.

It is the question of leadership. And one thing I realized is that I was never much of a leader. I don't have much patience. I is good at it. (...), but one has to lead. Now unfortunately the leader is the one who takes the rap. I left the association, but I still joined this year. I will not go! I have the patience to mess with people. Just the school that left me stunned by that train. (...) I am there ... there are times when I say that she is inculcated with these trains there. Don't give up my brother! (...) I is sick! I is sick! (...) Look, we don't even talk about politics because it's a fight at the same time. (G)

In general, the couple's context offers the material, social and psychological conditions that are sources of stress or support for their development (Bucher-Maluschke, 2010; Silva, Lima, Pontes, Bucher-Maluschke, & Santos, 2011). The wife's involvement in activities related to the development of her leadership influenced the couple's relational dynamics. It is perceived that for initial moments the relationship between conjugality and the roles assumed in the community took on a new meaning after the displacement. On the one hand, the wife remained engaged with the community commitments, and on the other hand, the husband abandoned the leadership role. "He's totally A. I'm totally B. I still believe in everything." (I).

The silence on this subject in the marital communication signals a survival strategy so that the family could continue together (Silva et al., 2011). Furthermore, the change of the couple of teachers to the village had repercussions on the family dynamics, also impacting the relationship between the mother and the youngest daughter (L). Bucher-Maluschke, Gondim, and Pedroso (2017) discussed the impacts of internal migration on Brazilian families, especially on emotional ties and mental health. The analyzes indicated the division and formation of bonds, the psychological illness caused by inter and trans-subjective conflicts, and the transgenerational dynamics that are repeated in families.

The conflicting relationship demonstrates that contradictory subjective meanings are configured in the process of making choices and that they do not develop in a linear and harmonious path; but, it is a process that often involves ruptures or affective and geographical alliances for the realization of an ideal (González-Rey, 2012). During the interview for the construction of the genogram, the daughter (L) expressed herself ambivalently when she reported about her identification with the village.

When they (parents) bought (the farm) I was still very small, but I do remember. On weekends and holidays, we went to Pinheirópolis. But it was a place we didn't like. My father and mother always loved Pinheirópolis a lot. When we were kids, we didn't like Pinheirópolis, but the farm. (L)

In this sense, it can be highlighted, from the diagram of the genogram some patterns of intrafamily relationships, from the subjective ambivalences regarding the daughter's disapproval (L) for the farm located in the urban center of the old Pinheirópolis and the demonstration of the son's loyalty (S) who works as a doctor in the community, now resettled, in which the parents chose to live. It is through the concept of loyalty that family relationships are structured, based on established rules and structures that must be obeyed if the individual wants to be accepted into the group. (Bucher-Maluschke, 2008).

L experienced the rupture in the family due to the transference of the parents to the resettlement and elaborated, in their narratives, negative reflections on the impacts that the displacement brought them, perceiving the problems in an indissoluble way. While the mother's position (I) presents a positive perspective regarding these same problems as sources of articulation and community participation.

### **Subjective Articulation of Place Attachment**

This axis expresses the bonds of family members with the old and the new Pinheirópolis and the impacts on this attachment during the displacement of the family. In this study, the physical environment described below by the mother (I) is translated by the emotionality found in the natural environment, that is, a significant aspect for her approach to the school, the community, and the desire to remain there.

We lived in Porto, right? And we decided to buy a farm to rest. We were always teachers, and there (Pinheirópolis) it would be better for us to rest. There was a lot of water. It was, therefore, a very good place. You could have a moment of calm. So much so that we had the library there, it had everything. It was a place for that. (...) when we went to work there, we transferred. The farm was very close to the school, and we lived there. (I)

In this way, the subjective meanings produced in this connection between the family and Pinheirópolis are part of a dynamic web of relationships between the natural environment, the political position concerning the needs of the community, and the commitment of a couple of teachers to the construction of the school in which they worked. Therefore, the subjective senses are not productions related to a single experience, but they are always articulated with life processes that have different effects on people's subjective productions. (González-Rey, 2012).

In the case of Pinheirópolis, during the period of choosing the new place, the affected families visited different areas and chose the one closest to the old settlement. Public appliances, sewage and plumbing, electricity, and new homes made of masonry, tile, and flooring were installed in the resettlement (Leite et al., 2012). All residences have backyards with fruits and vegetables plantations traditionally cultivated, and in many of them, "sheds" were built with clay walls, straw roofs, clay floors, and with partitions similar to the houses they used to inhabit. Those families that did not want to move with the community were compensated by the company.

When we moved (from the old town) here we had at most, counting the reasonable houses to live in, about five houses. The rest was falling ranch. The people went to the house every day to complain: "let's go. The house is falling". It's so much that it gave me a headache to even move here. (G)

The report of Professor G, husband of I, expresses how the population is often subjected to a precarious form of housing. How different housing policies are defined highlights the processes of dominant social subjectivity, as some groups are invisible and are not provided with reasonable living conditions (Randell, 2017). Subjectivity is not just about individual processes, but more comprehensively, it implies recognizing how symbolically and emotionally different processes take shape in a concrete society (González-Rey, 2012; González-Rey et al., 2016).

The move was very painful. It was trauma. It was traumatic. But we are getting used to it. There was a moment, in terms of residence; the improvement of the new Pinheirópolis was very big. For housing, home, right? Because in the old Pinheirópolis most of them didn't have a house. There was nothing. It was a little straw shack. It was a lot of poverty. And the change, even with the losses, paid off a little. But not so much. What stayed there was passion. Because we love the place so much. The place is rich with water. Today we are in too poor of water. We only have one artesian well. Water is very expensive. This difficulty has not been overcome and will not overcome. (I)

In addition to being a resident, leader, and teacher, I and her family belonged to an economic class, which differentiated them from other families, whose members were rural workers. That is, the displacement and loss of place influence, depending on the social background, the essential configurations for the sense of continuity of attachment with the place. Nevertheless, L's narrative pointed to dissatisfaction with the change in the community and the applied relocation plans, which influenced the emergence of feelings opposed to the place attachment, such as insecurity and fear.

So it hurt the community, you know? And in my view, however much it has improved the house, it was never good. If you took the people from Pinheirópolis and did a survey with them "did you want to live in this new house or live in the old Pinheirópolis?" They would like to come back. This is the reality. So, this is a very good people, but very needy. The impact was negative. Lack of instruction. They have a very good school, but they have a lot of need. Much from that time still. And the violence is very great! There is a highly dangerous drug dealer. (L)

These factors, together with the characteristics and negative evaluations of the new environment, such as lack of education, violence, poverty, influence the place attachment and constitute the individual and social subjectivity of the participant. The subjective articulation of ambivalent feelings between the positive aspect of having a good physical structure was detrimental to the family system, to the detriment of memories that are not subject to compensation in material value.

It is noted the existence of a vast interdisciplinary scientific literature, which documents the contestation of those affected by hydroelectric projects, for the breaking of community ties, and the sadness for the disruption of the way of life (Carvalho-Silva, 2018; Carvalho-Silva & Ertzogue, 2015; Jesus & Ertzogue, 2018; Messias, 2012; Parente, 2015; Parente & Guerrero, 2012; Zagallo & Ertzogue, 2018). It was also observed that the research presented the methodological designs with questionnaire techniques, semi-structured interviews, oral history, and the use of value scales.

The researchers point out that the crisis due to the loss of a residential area highlights the importance of the local spatial region, and guides a greater generalization, in the impact studies, about spatial conceptions as a constituent of the link between the person and the place. In this way, this attachment takes place as a symbolic and emotional production, an indivisible unit of the basis of the constitution of human subjectivity. The subjective configurations brought by the family members studied in this case showed the implications of attachment to their place in the individual context, with the community, and with the physical space.

Passion, longing, pain, you know? A lot of pain, a lot of passion. We left due to circumstances that they promised to flood everything there, right? There was no way to stay there. It is the price of progress. We pay the price for progress. Because we didn't want to change at all. So very close to here, very good. And we were still sitting there. I had a very good house. We built a house within reasonable standards even (I).

## **Final Considerations**

This work sought to understand the articulation between the individual and social subjectivity of members of a family in the context of forced displacement. The results show aspects of the individual and social subjectivities of the research participants associated with the physical environment and relational aspects of the family and the community. In the case of the studied family, forced displacement has become one of the contingencies that may have influenced the disorganization of the individual and social subjectivity of the members.

The social subjectivity of a family has different effects on the way individual subjectivity is configured, its form of organization is felt uniquely by its members. Likewise, the social subjectivity of a context or place has consequences for the constitution of the subjectivities that shape it, which leads us to reflect on the importance of understanding the social subjectivity of the places that will undergo government actions so that the families that participate in these contexts can be understood in their needs. Every action involves symbolic aspects that mobilize subjective processes related to life processes; that is, they are decisions related to lives organized in different ways.

It is concluded that psychology professionals and researchers are relevant technicians for the assessment of socio-environmental impacts in regions impacted by UHEs, as they can assess the individual and social losses of the affected families in the measurement of policies. Understanding the dimensions of place attachment in the stages of forced displacement, it helps in the efficiency of community development plans, in the choice of the new place of residence, and the adaptation of families in the new environment.

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### Endereço para correspondência

Jonas Carvalho e Silva  
E-mail: [carvalho707@gmail.com](mailto:carvalho707@gmail.com)

Júlia Sursis Nobre Ferro Bucher-Maluschke  
E-mail: [psibucher@gmail.com](mailto:psibucher@gmail.com)

Valéria Deusdará Mori  
E-mail: [morivaleria@gmail.com](mailto:morivaleria@gmail.com)

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