CHAPTER - VII
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

7.1 Introduction:

The researcher has studied the aspects of the socio-economic conditions of the rehabilitated families affected due to Tilari Dam; he has highlighted the present and past sources of income before and after the rehabilitation of families and along with social and economic problems faced by families.

He also researched out and depicted the role of local government and the help provided for benefits of the families affected in social life and rehabilitation new area developed in the villages.

The conclusions and suggestions are as below:

7.2 Conclusions:

i. The 114-families of nine villages have taken part in responding about the Tilari-Dam affected area. Among these nine villages three villages have shown positive responses as Patye (25.4%), Shirange (24.6%) and Inodye (20.2%) respectively whereas other families of the villages are given less response below (11.5%).

ii. The head of the families are Male (90.4%) heighest while female (9.6%) their literacy before was (78.1%) after it improved to (87.7%) both male and female.

iii. The opinion of the families after rehabilitation about the satisfaction of timely support and assistance by local government was 32.5% satisfied somewhat while 67.5% were dissatisfied.

Whereas satisfaction about employment opportunities provided by government before and after reduced 27.2% to 26.4% slightly.

iv. The opinion about the school building facilities provided by Panchayat Govt. before and after rehabilitation were expressed (99.1%) and reduced (89.5%) slightly. Whereas Kinden garden schools facilities before and after improved
from (71.1%) to (78.1%) respectively while library facilities are provided for very few villages (1.8%) to (4.4%) before and after their rehabilitation. Where the medical facilities before and after provided were zero percent.

v. The annually income of the rehabilitated families due to Tilari-Dam was on an average increased from Rs. 13557.0 to 45460.0 three times nearly. Along with increasing family expenses per month from Rs. 2477.00 to Rs. 8283.00.

vi. The status of land possessed by rehabilitated families before and after Tilari-Dam was increased from (81.6%) to (92.1%) respectively; whereas the majorities of the families (91.2%) are very dissatisfied with this allotement of Land.

vii. The major annual crops taken before was coconut (28.9%) after it reduced to (7.9%) due to land gone under Tilari-Dam Area. While major crops taken before and after in rainy seasons was Paddy (57.9%) fell to (9.6%) after Dam construction whereas in rabi-crops the major is cashew (46.5%) reduced after to (14.9%). It shows that income from crops is reduced for rehabilitated families.

viii. The economic-status of families developed after rehabilitation was not normal status it is abnormal status was developed.

ix. The researcher has studies about (21) social benefits or facilities and social services provided by government and local government before and after Tilari Dam rehabilitation. It was found that (15) benefits were satisfactorily provided out of (21), it shows that 71.43% social problems are solved significantly in proper steps by government authorities.

This shows that the objectives to the study of the socio-economic auditions, problems the present and past income sources and the study of role of local government in the Tilari-Dam rehabilitation of dam affected families was studied and it is successfully done with 71.43% satisfaction by government authorities.

x. The testing of hypothesis one that the proper significant steps are taken for basic, education and health needs by the government in rehabilitation of the families after fulfillment of all needs of the families with 95% confidence verified and proved true.

xi. The socio-economic conditions of rehabilitated families before and after the Tilari-Dam erection are significantly fulfilled by allotting plots and land, im-
proving education schools in villages and providing social facilities, services, and benefits with 95% confidence. It is clearly verified and proved by researcher using chi-square test, t-test and ratio analysis.

xii. Very few employments, self employment opportunities are provided by govt. with 95% confidence that it is true and verified with (1.8%) employment created.

xiii. It is verified clearly with 95% confidence by researcher that the distribution of the land to the Tilari-Dam affected families in the village is not sufficient.

7.3 Suggestions:

i. The health facilities are not at all provided to the villages (0% facilities) it is suggested that at least four or five villages’ one cottage hospital facility should be provided or one primary health centre should be provided.

ii. The library building are not provided to all villages it is request of researcher that one library hall should be provided in Gram-Panchayat Building to save all cost of building.

iii. The employment generation for the dam affected families is very few jobs. It is suggest that government should create the self employment among families subsidiary business and jobs like cattle growing, goat-taming, poultry business etc.

iv. For low income groups small houses with local materials in affordable cost should be provided and facilities for bank-loans for low interest rates should be given for building or purchasing houses.

v. The persons who had lost their big land and farms, at least those families should be given 80% land or compensation against it and rehabilitation area, these families should be assured the housing and cultivated land will be allotted on the priority basis.

vi. The schools or primary schools for educations of children should be provided nearby the new rehabilitated village.