Chapter VI
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CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion

• The main occupation of the people of Vinobanagar was mining. After the closure of mining in Kuduremukh the people residing in this region is working as coolies, carpenter etc., the closure of mining company has also affected the people of Hasanalu and Jamble.

• It’s evident from the result obtained that approximately 77.97% of the people among eight stations own 2-4 acrs of land. Whereas people residing in Balehole and Vinobanagar does not own any land.

• Comparing with the occupation pattern we can conclude that the people residing in Balehole are business minded and are not involved in agriculture practice due to which they don’t have land.

• According to ANOVA test the significant value lies below 0.05 which clearly indicates that ten null hypotheses is rejected and there is a significant difference among occupation of people in sample villages.

• Based on post hoc test we conclude that among occupation mining has significant impact on agriculture.

• The people residing in Vinobanagar are mine workers and their economical condition is poor and so the residents of Vinobanagar does not own any land.
• From the result obtained we can conclude that the chief crop of the people of this region is paddy accounting of about 29.13%.

• The cultivation of paddy is very less in stations which lie to the proximity of mining region. This is due to the deposition of silt due to mining activity there by reducing the fertility of soil.

• The survey conducted on economical condition of the people in these stations reveals that about 36.60% of the people of these region lies below poverty line.

• Incase of Vinobhanagar 50% of the resident are below poverty level.

• Landuse pattern of Chickkmagalur district and Mudigere taluk clearly depicts the reduction in forest area, increase in irrigated land, culturable waste and area not available for cultivation.

• The reduction in forest area indicates the destruction of the forest which was due to the mining activity.

• The increase in the area not available for cultivation clearly illustrates the removal of top layer of the fertile soil there by making it unfit for cultivation.

• T-test was values reveals that on an average mining activity has altered approximately of about 1.3-1.4% a change of -0.0721% in Chikmagaluru District and 2.3-9.2% a change of about -6.8806% in Mudigere Taluk.

• According to T-test since the P value is 0.95 in Chickamagalur District and 0.24 in Mudigere Taluk which is considerable higher than 0.05 it can be
concluded that mining has not caused any significant impact on land use pattern.

- Based on the survey conducted we can say that among the overall population 55.52% of the people are migrants.

- According to survey report in sample village namely Samse and Keregudu 100% of the people are migrants.

- Among the overall population of these region the middle age people accounts about 23.17%.

- T-test conducted on migration of people confirms that on an average mining has altered on an average of 44 to 54% a change of about 9.79%.

- Since the P value is 0.662 which is more than 0.05 we can say that the mining has not caused any significant impact on migration.

- The study conducted on Family size depicts that among the sample station about 50% of the families have 3-4 persons.

- Age structure clearly says that middle age people accounts more in this sample villages. The increase in middle age people indicates the presence of manpower which can be better used for the economical growth of these region.

- The impact of mining on health was observed in Jamble and Vinobanagar.

- T- test conducted on the health condition of people say that the mining has not caused any significant impact on Health in Mudigere Taluk.
• The village Jamble is near to the mining region. The impact on health might be due to the occupation hazard or due to the pollution caused in that region.

• The main occupation of the people of Vinobanagar was working in mining region. Based on the survey we can conclude that the health impacts among the people are due to occupation hazard.

• The increase in sedimentation lode through the course of water flowing among eight places indicates the addition of sedimentation in each station.

• The decrease in sedimentation load with respect to the year indicates the decrease of silt in surrounding region.

• The increase in iron content in water samples depicts the addition of iron content in water bodies which are generated by mining activity and deposited in surrounding area through wind.

• The soil parameters such as pH, Electrical conductivity, Calcium and Magnesium, N, P, K, Organic carbon and Fe content were studied in detail.

• The results obtained were compared with the standards prescribed by ICAR, fertilizer Recommendation, Horticulture and Fertility status of soil.

• The results show that all the parameters are within the standards prescribed by the above mentioned standards except iron.

• The iron content in the top soil is more compared to bottom soil samples collected from the sampling areas.
• The increase in the iron content in the top soil clearly illustrates the deposition of the iron particulates which are generated from the mining area.