CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS
An attempt is made in this chapter to present the main empirical findings of this research study, which has already been discussed in detail in the respective chapters. The main findings of the research have been summarized in this chapter.

**Socio-Economic Background of Respondents**

The Socio-Economic profile of the sample respondents indicates that, most of the respondents belonged to poor Socio-Economic background. The study shows that nearly half of the respondents (45%) were in the age group of 45 above years, followed by them 30.75 percent were in the age group of 30-44 years of age.

Sex is important elements of human beings. In the present study more than two-thirds (66.00%) of the respondents were males. Remaining were females. 14.25 percent of the respondents belonged to upper caste and 33.25 of them belonged to Middle castes, while 28.25 percent of the respondents belonged to low castes. About one fourth of them are Muslims. It is disheartening to note that the literacy level of the
respondents was far from satisfactory. Among the 400 respondents majority of 30.25 percent were illiterate, followed by 26.25 percent were literate. None of them possesses education beyond PUC level. The rate of illiteracy is more among women. Most of them hardly realized the significance of education.

Most of the respondents were working as coolies and 31.00 percent were engaged in agriculture. Very few of them were government employees. Income level of the respondents indicates that more than half of them (55.00%) possesses the income less than Rs.11,000, only 3.00 percent of them were earning the income of above 50,000. Most of the respondents were living in joint families.

If we see the distribution of respondents landholdings, it shows that nearly 43.5 percent of the respondents do not possess any land holdings. Even those who possess land 29.5 percent of them had below 5 acres, about 17.50 percent of the respondents had 6-10 acres of land, and hardly 9.50 percent of the respondents had above 10 acres of land. Further the data shows that a majority of the respondents had not irrigated land, followed by them 7 percent of the respondents had irrigated land and about 29.00 percent of the respondents had both irrigate and non-irrigated land.
The research study reveals that, 31.50 percent of the respondents had lost less than 5 acres by the submergence, and 18.50 percent of respondents have lost 6-10 acres, about 2.50 percent of the respondents have lost above 10 acres and 47.50 percent of the respondents have lost above 10 acres and 47.50 percent of the respondents did not have land.

23.00 percent of the respondents purchased less than 5 acres after submergence, about 15.00 percent of respondents were purchased 6-10 acres and 5.00 percent of the respondents were purchased above 10 acres while 45.00 percent of the respondents did not purchase land.

Educational background respondents children 5 percent of the respondents children are illiterate followed by 38.75 percent of them posses primary school education and 28.25 percent of the children were in middle school. A little over 25 percent of them are studying in high school and 3 percent have studying in PUC. The study also revealed that 32.75 percent of the respondents parents where illiterate followed by 25 percent who were literate and 27 percent had education up to High school. A small group of (0.75 percent) them posses PUC education.
Structure of Religious Institutions

The information about the number of the religious institutions before the submergence shows that, 15.75 percent of the respondents said that there were about 9-12 religious institutions in their villages. Majority submerged villages had lost more than 12 religious Institutions. 97.75 per cent of the respondents said that almost all the previous religious institutions were rebuilt in the rehabilitation centers.

84.25 percent of respondents remarked that that they were not satisfied by the government compensation towards the religious. If we look at the utilization of the Government compensation, 78.25 percent of them were said that Government compensation was not utilized properly. The leaders and the mediators of the villager mismanaged the compensation.

It is disheartening to note that the Art and Architecture of the religious Institutions was for from not satisfactory. A majority of 90.25 percent of the respondents said that most of their present religious institutions have not maintained the original the art and architecture. More than two-thirds (69 percent) of the respondents said that almost all the present religious institutions were built inside the village, Nearly three fourth (74.5 percent) of the respondents expressed that they like
the previous religious institutions. However rest of them stated they are impressed by newly constructed religious institutions constructed near rehabilitated areas. A little above two-thirds (63.25%) the respondents said that their present religious institutions lost the height. However, 46.75 percent of the them viewed that their present religious institutions has more height than the past religious institutions.

**Functions of The Religious Institutions**

Fairs and festivals are very important aspects of religious institutions. Almost all the religious institutions have their own fairs and festivals. But the ways and means of their celebration is differs. An enquiry about the seasons of fairs and festivals shows that, all the respondents said that no changes occurred in the celebration of fairs and festivals of their newly constructed religious institutions. Even after the submergence people continued the old fairs and functions. Even with regard to the priests/Moulvi no changes have taken place. It was continued even in the newly constructed religious institutions. 35.25 percent of them found changes in their administrators of their temples/mosques. 77.25 percent of the respondents opined that present religious activities are celebrated more grandly than the previous one.
Almost half of the respondents said that in recent time killing of animals in the name of sacrifice has come down. 49.12% of them held this view.

**Faith and Feelings about the Recent Religious Institutions**

The study reveals no changes have occurred in the faith and feelings about religious activities by the people. 92.50 percent of the respondents hold this view. 82.50 percent of the respondents said that they are not visiting previous religious institutions. When we asked about their frequency of visiting the temples/mosques, more than two-thirds (68.75%) affirmed that now-a-days they visit the temples/mosques more frequently than the earlier. They like to visit more because these institutions have come closer to their homes.

**Findings**

In this chapter, an attempt also has been made to recapitulate the major findings. They are

1. Due to U.K.P submerged most of the villagers had lost their social, economic, political and occupational status. However, they have not lost their religious faiths and feelings.
2. From the study, we find that Government made all the efforts to build new temples/mosques/churches. They have taken more care to construct religious institutions than schools, colleges and health centres.

3. When government constructed the new temples and mosques, it could not maintain the same height, length, art and architecture.

4. It was also found that in the recently constructed religious institutions fairs and functions are celebrated grandly than the previous religious institutions.

5. It is heartening to note that some newly constructed religious institutions started attracting more devotees. Due to this, these religious institutions are in progress.
Conclusion

India is a land of many religions. Religion is one of the major components of every human being. People cannot think of their life without religion. It is well said man is not only a social animal also a religious or spiritual being. Religion is interlace in every aspects of Indian life. It has been observed by social scientists all over the world that rural people relatively have a greater inclination to religion than the urban people do. Their family, caste, general social life, economic and political life, recreational life is more or less governed by religious approach and religious norms.

Due to Upper Krishna Project nearly about 201 villages and 2888 different religious institutions submerged/submerging in the back water. With these effects, so many religious institutions have lost their original place and original building. On par with submergence, new religious institutions have been constructed in the rehabilitation centres. No doubt Rehabilitated people have lost their permanent assets, occupations, social relations community relations. Most of them have lost their compensation amount also. However, they did not lose their devotional attitudes towards their religious institutions. In fact, their feelings have become very strong towards their respective religion.
These religious institutions have brought them together. All the religious institutions of rehabilitated centres are performing their activities with full splendor. These institutions are giving them a beam of hope and centres to settle down.