CHAPTER - VII

CONCLUSION
CHAPTER VII
CONCLUSION

Involuntary resettlement has become an inevitable process of the development model of the 'Nation'. People displacement due to dams and other development projects created impoverishment. The development models for people of the nation created resettlement problems. Such problems are hunting people in all spheres of their life, which disturbed socio-economic, psycho-cultural and other segments of life.

The analysis of present study has brought out some of the findings, which should be conclude and recommend here, for that matter discussion is necessary. The study has founded the hard realities of the problems due to resettlement. The resettlement and rehabilitation programme of Upper Krishna Project has been selected. By this project about 4 lakh people displaced and 201 villages and a town Bagalkot have submerged under the backwater of two dams. For the study displaced and resettled village has selected, which was submerged due to Alamatti dam.

The holistic approach of anthropology and its methods of research have made, to find problems in the study area. The development anthropology seeks solutions to problems created by the development projects, like, displacement and resettlement of people. The study has carried out on the base of development anthropological methods and tools, which helped to find the problems of resettlement. The findings are concluded as follows.

On 26th January 1997, Honninal village people have displaced. But people celebrated the ‘Republic day’. People of Honninal village faced lot of problems, when they were resettled in the temporary resettlement camp. Due to
displacement people felt very sad, because, the memories about their residence, lands and their life. Most of the elders were under trauma along with displacement problems while carry their goods out from the village.

The temporary resettlement camp was announced for people was name sake, there were few transit sheds were accumulated by the displaced people, rest of the people were living under incomplete school buildings and office buildings. It shows failure of the R & R Government Machinery to take care of the people while in temporary sheds. Sheds were made of tin, made people to depress because of heat. 

The food and other essential things were insufficient to people, there was scarcity of fuel. The behaviour of the people all of sudden changed and some of molestations and sexual harassments happened with women and girls. There were many quarrels took place. Because of this behaviour of people the break in the social relationship was prominent. In such case NGOs should operate the community build up work in social sphere.

Malnutrition, anxiety, stress, malaria and other problems hunted and made disturbed the society. Some snake biting cases and some other problems also faced by the people in the temporary camp. This is the crucial period in the resettlement process, much of care should be need for displaced people from the Government and NGO's.

Some of the implications of the physical resettlement colony of Honnihal regarding settlement pattern. Settlement pattern is a reflection of social structure, in of this context, the study has founded that break of social fabric, because old village settlement pattern was nucleated type but after displacement the colony is allotted to the people was a linear type of settlement. This made the kin groups disperse. The old village of Honnihal had not included the Lamani Tanda, but after resettlement Lamani Tanda has included in the colony, which made both
sides problems like disputes, non-co-operation. Lamani people have their different tradition, language, culture etc. The identity and culture were disturbed. Therefore they have demanded the separate settlement. This is best example for settlement problems in the resettlement colony of Honnihal.

The resettlement colony may include Scheduled Caste people in the resettled village settlement. The statement made here because Honnihal resettlement colony has provided the place for Scheduled Castes inside the settlement. This is a positive signal for Scheduled Caste but this has become negative factor for other higher castes, because, always Scheduled Castes locality situated in any Indian villages, outside of the main village. But in the resettlement colony the Scheduled Castes included, which led tussle between both sides of the village. These are the new things came out from research study, regarding settlement pattern. The people of higher caste still not accepted such type of inclusions of Tanda and Scheduled Castes inside the resettlement. Still the strong feeling of purity and pollution has continued in the rural village.

The house pattern of the colony made the people of all castes disturbed, because houses are constructed both sides of the road and each family got separate house plots, they had built according to the colony norms that made people irritate. Temple is built up in the new form, people have not accepted. The colony has no basic facilities like sanitation, which led the problem among people, the major problem of the colony regarding facilities is toilet, there are only two toilets for the whole people the colony but there was no space for go out, if farm house owners permit to go inside their field then only people will go for toilet.

Major problem of the Government buildings are like ‘echo’. Anganawadi children and teacher suffering from deafness. Government should avoid such cylindrical type of buildings.
Some of the social implications have disturbed the whole society. The joint families have broken into nuclear families because of the compensation system. The status of elders has come down because of the break down of and joint families. Resettlement disturbed the social structure in the colony. Some of the families have migrated from the colony. The marriage system has changed. Kin groups have dispersed from the colony, which led the break down of social relationship. Because of compensation, some cases of divorce have found. Dowry is also emerged as a problem.

Economic organizations in the village were strong after resettlement it has weakened. The jajmani practice was predominant factor in old village but in resettlement the relationships between traditional castes and Agricultural family have lost. Most of the agricultural families and business families have become labours in the colony. The total traditional economic structure of the village has breakdown.

Kurubas are traditionally shepherds but they have turned as labours in the colony. Most landowners have become landless. Agriculture was tradition occupation of the village, but after resettlement labour families have emerged. The landholdings also marginalized in the colony. Some traditional occupants like carpenter, blacksmith etc. have no work, therefore they have founded other work as labour.

Some of the cultural factors have changed due to modern facilities used in their homes such as T.V., Vehicles, mobiles etc. These are made young mind to become behave rudely.

HIV/AIDS is a major disease of the area few persons have dead because of this disease. Some are still alive HIV/AIDS. The compensation money made people to lead such promiscuous act, because of that people had got infections of HIV/AIRS in the colony.
Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy of Upper Krishna Project has some of loopholes. Such a policy has not considered socio-economic and cultural factors of the society and mere physical resettlement has considered. Land to land compensation has not provided. It has not pro-women, many matrarchical families have suffered from the policy. The policy had not involved such hard problem of resettlement called displacement, there are other problem not considered in the policy. Therefore this policy has not involved holistic approach.

On the base of analysis and evaluation of UKP policy some of the conclusions made researcher to recommend for improvement of the present policy.

**Recommendations**

1) The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy should involved socio-economic factors.

2) The policy should consider the settlement pattern of traditional community as reflection of social structure.

3) About 80,000 hectors of the Government land in the study area is not utilized. That land should distribute to the SC and ST caste affected families.

4) The Government should make policy of R & R as development tool for displaced communities.

5) R & R policy should be pro-aged and pro-women.

**Further research in resettlement**

The Problem of Resettlement has many faces. Some of the problems have identified and suggestions are made for solution. Still some of the areas in the Resettlement research should carry such research topics are as:

1) Women empowerment in resettlement.

2) Social justice in resettlement.