

Neighbourhood and Interpersonal Relationship among Displaced Women in Upper Krishna Project.

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Abstract: India after independence following the path of ‘Planned development’ which gives larger scope for enormous expansion of Projects as well displacement of people from their original homestead to newer areas. According to World Bank (2000), Dams are the single largest sources of displacement in India. Dams are both beneficial and harmful to certain communities. People especially vulnerable groups like, women have faced severe consequences in form of scattering of kinship groups, disintegration of family and disruption in social networks formed by friends and neighbours. Neighbours form prominent associational group in the articulation of community and formation of social capital. Displacement to the maximum extent disturbed the cordial relationship between the neighbours and especially weakened the bonding of displaced women to the maximum extent in the form of lessened support during the time of sickness and taking care of children by their neighbours.

Keywords: Displacement Displaced Women, Neighbours, Social Capital, Social Articulation.

Introduction

India after independence following the path of ‘Planned development’ which gives larger scope for enormous expansion of Projects as well displacement of people from their original homestead to newer areas. According to World Bank (2000), Dams are the single largest sources of displacement in India. Our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Lal Nehru said that ‘Dams are the

Temples of Modern India'. Construction of dams plays crucial role in generation of hydro power, irrigation facilities, water supply, flood control which are positive beneficiary services to human society. Their constructions have also led to many significant negative impacts on society and human beings. Women experienced displacement process differently from men. Breakdown of Social capital is prominent one. The present paper aims to know how displacement affected neighbourhood relationship and interpersonal ties among displaced women. Neighbourhood relationship and interpersonal ties are prominent factor in determining social articulation of community especially of women. Neighbours are one among the prominent social networks which help in the rebuilding of community lives and to establish a strong social fabric among the displaced people. Neighbours physical, moral and emotional supports are of great role in re-establishing social wellness and overall development of displaced women. Neighbours support during the time of sickness and taking care of children has positive correlation in the wellbeing of displaced women.

Neighbours play a vital role in our lives. Neighbours are much like family, relatives and friends. Good neighbours stands by our side when we are in need, trouble, despair and other important events. Social networks established strongly may serve as stimuli to build and bridge the bond developed among the members of a community. Neighborhood relationships and informal exchange of goods and services are expressions of this network (Woldeselassie, 2000). Neighborhood relationship encourage combined action and responsibility among the members of the community. (Mohapatra et al., 2004). Interpersonal ties and neighborhood relationships are two chief contributors to the articulation of the community (Cernea, 2000a).

Objectives of the study

- To examine neighbourhood relationship among displaced women in study area.
- To assess interpersonal ties among project displaced women in study area.

The Study area

The Upper Krishna project is a multipurpose project for irrigation, generation of power and drinking water spread over Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Kalaburgi, Yadgiri and Raichur districts of

North Karnataka. Total 176 villages have been submerged by the project. Among 176 villages researcher has purposively selected Muralan (Rehabilitation Centre) gram panchayat of Bagalkot taluk in Bagalkot district for the purpose of the study. As the village is completely submerged and resettled.

Methodology Used

The Purposive sampling method is used for collecting information from Project displaced Women. There were around 620 households under the limits of Muralan Gram Panchayat, and from each household elder women is interviewed for the purpose of research. Eventually 510 project displaced women were interviewed. Tabulation, Pearson chi-square test and regression analysis methods are used for the study.

Sources of Data

The primary data was collected from the field work through structured interview schedule method by the project displaced women in Muralan (Rehabilitation center), Gram Panchayat which includes villages of Muralan(RC), Veerapur (RC) village, Kesanur (RC) village and Banniddini (RC) village and also used Secondary sources whichever necessary.

Results and Discussion

The present research paper aims to know how displacement as a process affected women differently. Displacement had brought out many positive and negative benefits to the women. Neighbours play a vital role in the overall well being of women. The present paper analysed whether change in the neighbourhood formation after displacement affected women is discussed below.

Table No 1.1: Relationship with neighbours by pre and post displacement

Relationship	Pre Displacement		Post Displacement	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Very Cordial	248	48.63	19	03.73
Cordial	247	48.43	122	23.92
Not so Cordial	12	02.35	245	48.04
Quarrelling	03	00.59	124	24.31
Total	510	100.00	510	100.00

The present research study wants to know the relationship with neighbours of displaced women before and after displacement in order to assess their emotional well being and psychological support by framing few questions. Table No1.1 interprets that the relations with neighbour's pre displacement, 48.63 percent was very cordial and 48.43 percent was cordial in nature and only 02.35 percent was not so cordial and 00.59 percent was quarrelling in nature. After displacement there was a sea change in relationship with neighbours. 48.04 percent of relationship with neighbours was not so cordial, 24.31 percent was quarrelling in nature, 23.92 percent was cordial in nature and 03.73 percent was very cordial in nature. The neighbourhood formed in the submerged villages was natural and evolved with the growth of village. In case of new Rehabilitation centres (villages) it was planned. Plots were distributed as per the request of Village heads, Caste heads and politically powerful men. From the field it is observed that there was a huge change in the sharing of the same neighbours next or nearer to them. Many displaced women expressed that they were not able to share the same neighbours with them. It was difficult for few displaced women to adjust with their new neighbours. They also described that in the new rehabilitation centre the values are more individualistic and people are self centred and there is decrease in socialistic and cooperative values, which led to conflicts many times with new neighbours. Few women who were able to get the same neighbours in new Rehabilitation Centre were happy compared to those who shared new neighbours.

Table No 1.2: Neighbours participation in family ceremonies by pre and post Displacement

Participation	Pre Displacement		Post Displacement	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Very Actively Participated	345	67.65	28	05.49
Actively Participated	148	29.02	174	34.12
Somewhat participated	05	00.98	112	21.96
Not Participated	12	02.35	196	38.43
Total	510	100.00	510	100.00

Table No 1.2 analysis the active participation of neighbours in family ceremonies held throughout the year. 67.65 percent of displaced women said that their neighbours were very actively participated in family ceremonies , 29.02 percent said that their neighbours actively participated in family ceremonies ,00.98 percent of respondent said that their neighbour were somewhat participated and 02.35 percent of respondent said that their neighbour were not participated and one percent said that their neighbours somewhat participated. The nature of neighbour participation reversed after displacement. 38.43 percent of respondents said that their neighbour not participated in family ceremonies, 34.12 percent of respondent said that their neighbours were actively participated in family ceremonies and rituals, 21.96 percent of respondents said that their neighbours somewhat participated in family ceremonies and only 05.49 percent of neighbours were able to participate very actively in family ceremonies. This point shows very active participation of neighbours before displacement of 67.70 percent was reduce to 05.49 percent after displacement. It shows severe dismantle in the relationship of neighbours. There are many number of ceremonial occasions like birth, marriage, death, celebrations of fairs, festivals etc. These ceremonial occasions are integral part of human beings. At this time we need the support of our Kins, neighbours and friends. Neighbours as they reside besides us are of great source of physical, emotional, mental and moral support.

Table No 1.3: Neighbours moral and emotional Support

Moral & Emotional Support	Pre Displacement		Post Displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly Supported	299	58.63	28	05.49
Supported	188	36.86	131	25.68
Somewhat Supported	17	03.33	257	50.40
Not Supported	06	01.18	94	18.43
Total	510	100.00	510	100.00

p<0.005

Neighbours do provide moral and emotional support for problems and their support is of utmost importance to the well-being of displaced women and family as a whole. Moral and emotional support in time of disease, death and during bad events is of great support to womenfolk from neighbours. In this regard table no 1.3 depicts the support offered by neighbours during moral and emotional crisis. 58.63 percent of displaced women said that were strongly supported by their neighbours, 36.86 percent of respondents said that they were supported, 3.33 percent of respondents said that they were somewhat supported and 1.18 percent of respondent said not supported at all before displacement. Hence after displacement the nature of support from neighbour has eroded to a meagre level. 50.40 percent responded said that they were somewhat supported by their neighbours, 18.43 percent straight away said that they are not supported by any neighbours, 25.68 percent of respondents said that they were supported by neighbours and only 5.49 percent of respondents said that they were strongly supported by neighbours. Hence from this table we can draw out that neighbour support is lessened after displacement. However the Pearson chi-square test value too express ($p < 0.005$) that there is a positive relationship between neighbours moral and emotional support before and after displacement.

Table No 1.4: Neighbours take Care of Children

Care for Children	Pre Displacement		Post Displacement	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Very Likely	260	50.98	23	04.50
Likely	225	44.11	143	28.04
Uncertain	10	01.96	63	12.36
Unlikely	15	02.95	268	52.55
Very Unlikely	00	0.00	13	02.55
Total	510	100.00	510	100.00

Taking care of children comes under utmost basic nature of neighbours where both are dependent on each other for care of their children. Table No 1.4 shows that 50.98 percent of neighbours are very likely to take care of children of displaced women, 44.11 percent of neighbours are likely to take care of the displaced women children, 02.95 percent of neighbours are unlikely to take care of children of displaced women and 00.00 percent are very unlikely to take care of children of displaced women. Hence neighbours before displacement in one or other way helped displaced women to take care of their children. After displacement the cases of taking care of children among neighbours decreased to maximum level, 52.55 percent of neighbours are unlikely to take care of children of displaced women, 28.04 percent of neighbours are likely to take care of children of displaced women, 12.36 percent are uncertain about their taking care of children of displaced women, 4.50 percent of neighbours are very likely to take care of children of displaced women and 2.55 percent of neighbours are very unlikely to take care of the children of displaced women.

Table No 1.5: Neighbours assistance during the time of sickness

Neighbours Assistance	Pre Displacement		Post Displacement	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Very Likely	218	42.74	017	03.33
Likely	259	50.80	137	26.86
Uncertain	014	02.75	054	10.58
Unlikely	018	03.52	226	44.31
Very Unlikely	001	00.19	076	14.92
Total	510	100.00	510	100.00

Sickness is part and parcel of everyone's life. Neighbours dependency during the time of sickness is of great importance to run day to day activities of life. In this regard a question was asked whether neighbours assisted them during time of sickness. Table No 1.5 asserts that 50.80 percent of neighbours are likely to assist during the time of sickness, 42.74 percent of neighbours are very likely to assist during the time of sickness, 03.52 percent of neighbours are unlikely to assist in the time of sickness, 02.75 percent of neighbours are uncertain of assistance during the time of sickness and 0.19 percent of neighbours are very unlikely to assist children of displaced women before displacement. After displacement the nature of assistance from neighbours during the time of sickness seems to have changed a lot. After displacement 44.31 percent are unlikely to get assistance from neighbours during sickness of their children, 26.86 percent likely to get assistance from their neighbours, 14.92 percent are very unlikely to get assistance from the neighbours, 10.58 percent are uncertain of assistance from their neighbours, and only 3.33 percent of neighbours are very likely to get assistance during the time of sickness. Displaced women expressed that many of their neighbours were helpful in doing household chores such as cleaning utensils, cooking meals, washing clothes and sweeping home. This type of help was of utmost importance in the time of sickness. Post displacement the help during the time of sickness was decreased and this type of help was a tremendous support to the womenfolk which was disrupted from displacement.

Table No 1.6: Sense of belongingness with your neighbours

Sense of belongingness is very important in the formation of Social Capital. Sowell states that loss of 'personal ties and uprooting from familiar surroundings and resettling to face new economic and social uncertainties are the most crucial detriments in the articulation of the community' (Sowell, 1996).

Sense of Belongingness	Pre Displacement		Post Displacement	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Very Close	297	58.23	22	04.31
Close	186	36.47	108	21.17
Somewhat Close	23	04.50	268	52.54
Not Close at all	04	00.80	112	21.98
Total	510	100.00	510	100.00

$P < 0.010$

Table No 1.6 want to know the Sense of belongingness with neighbours aggravates mutual aid between displaced women and neighbours before and after displacement. About 58.23 percent respondents said that they are very close to their neighbours, 36.47 percent of respondent said that they are close in nature with their neighbours, 4.50 percent said somewhat close and 0.80 percent said not close at all before displacement. But the relation of belongingness and togetherness changed after displacement. 52.54 percent of respondents said that they were somewhat close in nature with their neighbours, 21.98 percent said that they are not closed at all, 21.17 percent said that they are close in nature and 4.31 percent of respondents said that very close. Pearson chi-square test was administered ($p < 0.010$) to check the association between dependent and independent variables. The study proved that there is a strong association found between sense of belongingness with neighbours before and after displacement. Displacement has brought change in the sense of belongingness with neighbours. This was largely due to the same old neighbours were scattered and located elsewhere in the new rehabilitation centre. It became difficult for the women to get adjusted with new neighbours due to different reasons. Women also expressed that in new Rehabilitation centre individualistic values dominated group values.

Table 1.7: Odds Ratio of Relationship with Neighbours among Women after displacement in Upper Krishna Project in Bagalkot District, 2017-18

Social Cohesiveness	Odds Ratio	P Value	[95% Conf.Interval]
Relation with Neighbours			
Cordial [®]			
Quarrelling	2.06	0.050	0.9999357-4.265458
Very Cordial	0.96	0.936	0.4382595-2.138816
Neighbours Participate in Family Ceremonies and Rituals			
Very Actively Participated [®]			
Actively Participated	0.78	0.596	0.3279576-1.897694
Not Participated	1.42	0.532	0.4689513-4.333096
Somewhat Participated	1.19	0.762	0.3710728-3.868420

Feeling of belongingness with Neighbours			
Very Close [®]			
Somewhat Close	0.92	0.850	0.43604730-1.98229
Not close at all	0.74	0.552	0.2823055-1.966053
Neighbours Provide Moral and Emotional support			
Strongly Supported [®]			
Somewhat Supported	1.87	0.098	0.8909485-3.950051
Not Supported	1.14	0.763	0.4680493-2.815718
Neighbours Assistance During the time of Sickness			
Very likely [®]			
Uncertain	1.19	0.691	0.4943126-2.896646
Unlikely/Very Unlikely	2.10	0.022	1.1112750-3.973689

[®]Reference category; Level of significance: p<0.000 indicates 1% level of significance, p<0.010 indicates 5% level of significance & p>0.050 No significance

Dependent variable: Social Cohesiveness: Likely=1, Unlikely=0.

Table 1.7 shows Odds Ratio of Relationship with Neighbours among Women after displacement in Upper Krishna Project, relationship between women and neighbours was 1.06 (2.06-1) times or 06 percentages more likely by quarrelling than cordial with neighbours. It is significant at 5 percent level of significance. Although, neighbours active participate in family ceremonies and rituals, 0.42 (1-1.42) times or 42 percentage more likely by not participated or somewhat participated (1.19) than very actively participated. Feeling of belongingness with neighbours was 0.92 times or 92 percent less likely by somewhat close than very close belongingness with Neighbours. Neighbours provide moral and emotional support which was less likely or 0.87 times or 87 percent by Somewhat Supported than Strongly Supported. Neighbours Assist During the time of Sickness was 1.10 (1-2.10) times more unlikely/very unlikely than very likely.

Conclusion

The research study finds out that the process of displacement act as hindrance in the overall well being of the displaced women. The process of displacement marginalized women by not able to

provide a well structured support for the articulation of the community. The research study also highlights that the relationship with neighbour's aftermath of displacement is not so cordial as well as quarrelling in nature. Neighbours participation in family ceremonies like birth, marriage, celebration of fairs, festivals, has tremendously decreased which in turn lead to decrease in social capital. It is also found that there is considerable decrease in the moral and emotional support provided by neighbours. Neighbours assistance during the time of sickness as well as neighbours taking care of children is very unlikely as compared to pre displacement situation. Hence overall sense of belongingness with neighbours decreased post displacement is the great cause of concern especially for displaced women.

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