GOVERNMENT POLICY ON SETTLEMENT RELOCATION: A REVIEW OF ITS EVOLUTION AND IMPACT ON INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Government policies concerning residential relocation are pivotal in urban development, disaster management, and socio-economic transformation. This policy is frequently enacted in Indonesia in response to environmental disasters and urban expansion, yet its effects on the impacted communities remain contentious. This study intends to examine housing relocation policies in Indonesia using a scientometric approach to discern research trends, identify literature gaps, and assess the socio-economic and psychological effects on relocated communities. This study examines the implementation of relocation policies and the factors affecting their success through an analysis of various studies from the Scopus database. The analysis indicates that relocation frequently results in social upheaval, psychological distress, and economic difficulties for the impacted communities. In comparison to global practices, Indonesia's policy approaches continue to encounter obstacles regarding community engagement and the preparedness of supporting infrastructure. Consequently, it is imperative to implement more inclusive and sustainable evidence-based policies to mitigate adverse effects and improve community welfare. This research aims to furnish policymakers with insights for the formulation of more effective relocation programs by thoroughly examining social, economic, and psychological dimensions.

Keywords: relocation of settlements; government policy; scientometric; socio-economic impact; psychological pressure; sustainable development; Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

The study of urban development, disaster management, and socio-economic transformations have all converged with the emerging focus on the phenomena of 'settlement relocation', which is essentially the product of policies put into place by various governments. In the context of Indonesia, where the government-mandated resettlement policies are often responses to environmental disasters or urban expansion, understanding the impacts of these policies is very important for fostering inclusive sustainable development. This article seeks to study the impact of relocation of settlements of Indonesia through scientometric analysis while also focusing on the gaps in findings from previous studies.

Previously conducted research shows a range of perspectives regarding the consequences of settlement relocation. As an example, Burrows et al. (2021) examines the psychosocial impact of landslide displacement in Indonesia and notes the mental suffering and social isolation experienced by the affected populations (K. Burrows et al., 2021). This

illustrates the emotional distress that vulnerability compounds with relocation almost always affects overlooked communities,' policies ignore this suffering. Cao et al. (2024) analyze sustainable poverty alleviation approaches for the resettlement in developed regions of China and emphasize the policy need for subsidized infrastructure and economic stimulation. This is lacking sufficient targeted socio-economic intervention in Indonesia to address the mental suffering and economic stabilization.

Nikuze et al. (2019) and Nikuze et al (2022) investigate the informal socio-economic set up of the displaced population in Kigali, Rwanda (Nikuze et al., 2022; Nikuze et al., 2019). Their findings underscore the need for community participation and restoration of livelihoods, which could improve resettlement efforts in Indonesia.

McMichael, Katonivualiku, and Powell (2019) demonstrate that evacuation of Fiji's coastal communities entails intricate indigenous approaches and cultural practices, illustrating the importance of agency, which is often overlooked. This is different from the rigid top-down approach Indonesia tends to utilize, which completely ignores local perspectives and is highly singular.

Peng et al. (2022) assess out-resettler's perception of satisfaction regarding their resettled site in the Three Gorges Area in China and highlight social connectedness and security as primary aspects. These findings indicate that displaced people in Indonesia may also benefit from such strategies, improving socially accepted standards and stability after relocation. Aditjandra, Mulley, and Cao (2016) focus on the changes of public transport and walking as a post-relocation activity in Britain (Aditjandra et al., 2016). Their relevance of transit infrastructure design impacts Indonesia where lacking public transportation infrastructure impedes successful relocation results.

Goodwin et al. (2020) focus on the psychological impacts of the Great East Japan Earthquake and stresses the need for mental healthcare as part of the resettlement process after the disaster (R. Goodwin et al., 2020). This insight poses a challenge to Indonesia where a series of natural catastrophes tend to result in displacement. Ramezani et al. (2021) stress the effects of changes in the built surrounding and travel behaviors on the relocation phenomenon in Finland. Such observations could enhance planning and execution strategies in Indonesia's urban relocation schemes.

The objective of this article is to highlight the patterns and gaps in the literature concerning the relocation of settlements within the Indonesian context by performing a scientometric analysis of the literature. The analysis is confined to policies, socio-economic impacts, and the psychological aspects in order to provide policymaking decisions that are based on facts towards improving relocation programs.

This comparative approach by the article enables deeper understanding of the context that poses challenges to Indonesia, with viewing the rest of the world as a source of lessons learned. That would enhance the scope of policies designed for affected populations by making them more robust and sustainable. The aim of this study is to contribute knowledge on the issue of settlement relocation while developing policies that seek balanced social equity, economic growth, and environmental care.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study examines published scientific literature on political campaigns and their impact on political knowledge among first-time voters using scientometric analysis and knowledge mapping. The following sections delineate detailed procedures.

Scientometrics Analysis

Scientometrics is one of the quantitative methods aiming to evaluate publications scientifically to glean their production aspects, circulation, impact and importance within the scholarly community. Generally, it employs bibliometrics, network analysis, and science mapping to assess research performance and the trends in the advancement of science (van Raan, 2019). citation count, which is a key indicator in scientometrics, marks the prominence of a journal or an article in a given domain and subfield (Moed, 2017). Furthermore, scholars tend to apply other metrics like the h-index and impact factor for measuring productivity and quality of work performed (Hirsch, 2005). Therefore, the scientometric approach affects considerably the decisions fore to be made in science, distribution of research funds, detection of multi disciplinary areas of science, and understanding the influences that have made to these areas of study.

Data Collection

This paper begins with the collection of reference journal articles from the Scopus database which forms the basis of the integrated analysis database. According to Mongeon and Paul-Hus (2016), Scopus is internationally regarded as one of the major providers of reliable and representative citation information. The Scopus Database is the most authoritative and recognized research literature search engine covering significant global research findings in articles, meeting abstracts, books, and published projects. Additionally, it enhanced citation analysis (Falagas et al., 2008). To augment the scientific rigor of this study, the search was limited by formulating search strings (Ejaz et al., 2022).
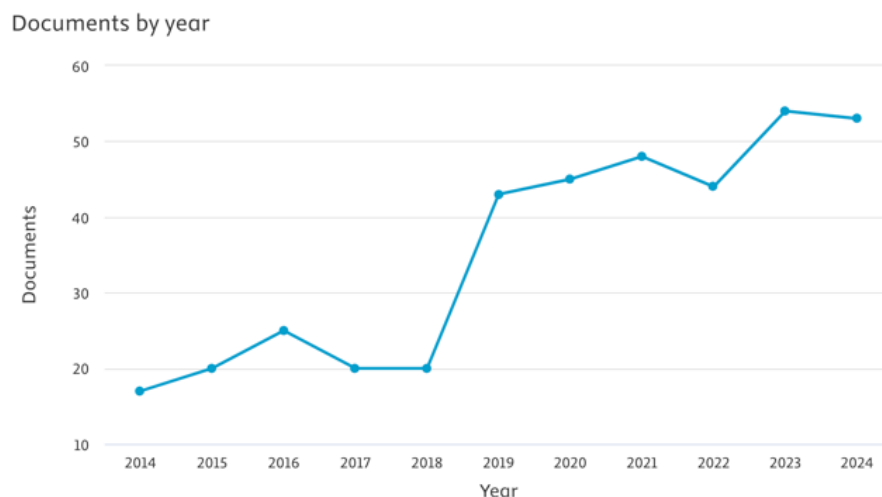
The second phase aimed to retrieve database records. This article utilised specific criteria to select papers from academic journals in numerous databases relevant to the research topic. Data were collected from the Scopus by inputting the search terms into Scopus topic field. This selection procedure follows the latest advancements in search string retrieval strategies (Ng et al., 2022). The complete search query used was ("residential" AND "relocation"). The retrieval date was 2013 until 2025. In bibliometric research, articles and reviews are considered more significant scientific contributions than conference proceedings or book reviews, making them worth considering (Du & Sanmugam, 2024).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Evolution of the Residential Relocation Concept By years

The notion of residential relocation has experienced considerable evolution over time. Initially, residential relocation was primarily driven by fundamental needs, including the pursuit of natural resources and arable land (Clark & Dieleman, 1996). As time advanced, social, economic, and technological factors increasingly influenced relocation decisions (Champion, 2001). During the industrialization period, migration to urban centers emerged as a prominent trend owing to enhanced employment prospects and improved amenities (Gordon, 1979). Moreover, in the 21st century, advancements in information and communication technology have facilitated the emergence of "remote working," permitting individuals to reside in suburban or rural regions while maintaining access to employment (Florida, 2017). Furthermore, climate change and environmental sustainability are increasingly impacting relocation choices, as communities prefer sites that are more ecologically sound and less susceptible to natural disasters (Krause & Colleagues, 2020). By comprehending this evolution, policymakers and urban planners can formulate more effective strategies to facilitate sustainable population mobility.

Figure 1. Number of article on Residential Relocation Policy, Scopus

From the graph in Figure 1 above, the Scopus database shows that the number of articles or papers on the topic of "Residential Relocation" released within ten years (2014-2024) has almost always increased. The numbers in the graph above show the number of articles published and recorded in the Scopus database. At the beginning of the decade, between 2014- 2018, the number of residential relocation research articles was still small. This can be seen in 2014, the number of residential relocation articles published was only 17 documents; in 2018, it decreased to 20 documents. Rsidential relocation research again experienced an increase in 2016 as many as 25 documents. Nevertheless, in 2018, the number of articles published was only 20 documents. From 2019 to 2021, the number of articles published increased to 43 documents in 2019, 45 documents in 2020, 48 documents in 2021. However, the number of residential relocation articles has decreased by 44 documents in
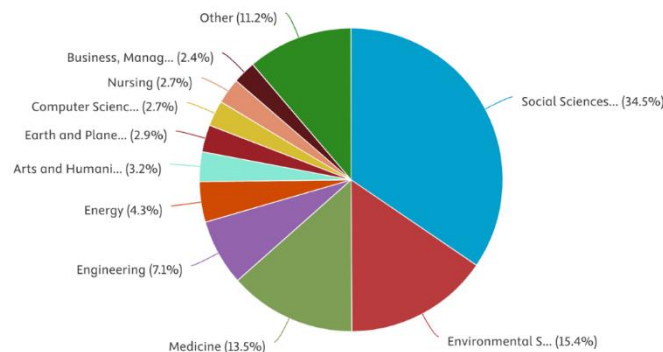
2022 to only 48 documents. In 2023 until 2024, the number of residential relocation articles increased again, and 54 documents were found.

Trends by Subject Area

Understanding trends by subject area in scientometrics research is crucial for comprehending the trajectory of scientific and technological advancement (Chen et al., 2002). Through the examination of trends across diverse domains, researchers can discern nascent research topics, enabling them to concentrate on pertinent issues of significant impact. Moreover, comprehending these trends facilitates the establishment of collaborations with fellow researchers sharing analogous interests, thus broadening the academic network and enhancing research productivity. By conducting trend analysis, research institutions can strategically allocate funds and resources to promising fields and assess the scientific impact of the resulting publications. Moreover, comprehending trends can facilitate the creation of novel innovations and technologies that address industry demands and enhance publication prospects in prestigious journals. Consequently, comprehending trends across diverse scientific domains is essential for researchers to augment their visibility, relevance, and scientific contributions on a global scale.

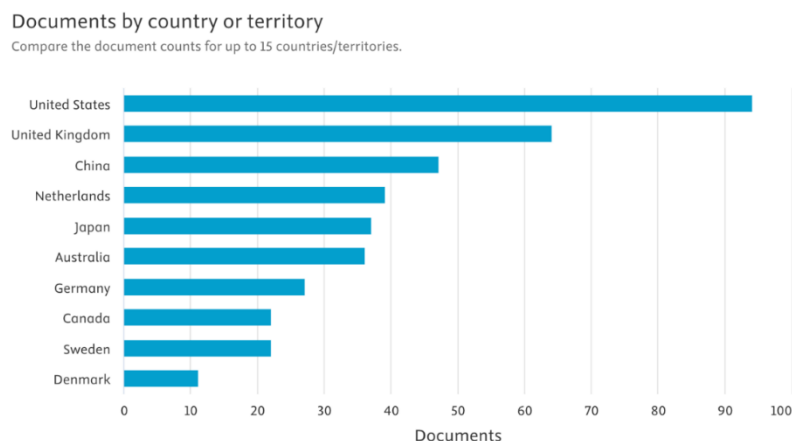**Figure 2.** Grouping of Publication by Subject Area, Scopus

Based on the graph shown in Figure 2 above, the publication area subject is mapped to see how many articles are published in the subject area. From the Scopus database, the field of study with the most publications is social sciences, with a total of 34.5%. The next course is Environmental Sciences, with a total of 15,4%. Medicine total 13.5%, others courses with a total of 11.2%. Meanwhile, the subjects of Engineering, Energy, Arts and Humanities, Eart and Planetary, Computer Sciences, Nursing, and Business, Management and Accounting.

Documents By Country

In scientometric research, the distribution of publications or documents by country serves as an important indicator of global research activity for a specific nation (Xiang et al.,

2017). This information may help researchers determine countries that are active in generating a significant volume of scientific papers and appreciate the contribution of each country to science. This level of analysis measures the effectiveness and productivity of research strategies developed in various countries. Tracking the volume of publications by country facilitates the analysis of trends in international collaboration and helps in the identification of new emerging global research leaders. This contributes to the understanding of new research activities in various regions of the globe and aids in making informed decisions about the optimal distribution of research funding. Such performance indicators allow research institutes to map competitively and benchmark themselves against other countries, appreciating the level of output produced relative to peer nations. Therefore, understanding Documents By Country provides significant information on the framework of international knowledge and helps refine methods to be used to research knowledge more effectively.

Figure 3. Relations Between Countries that published article, Scopus
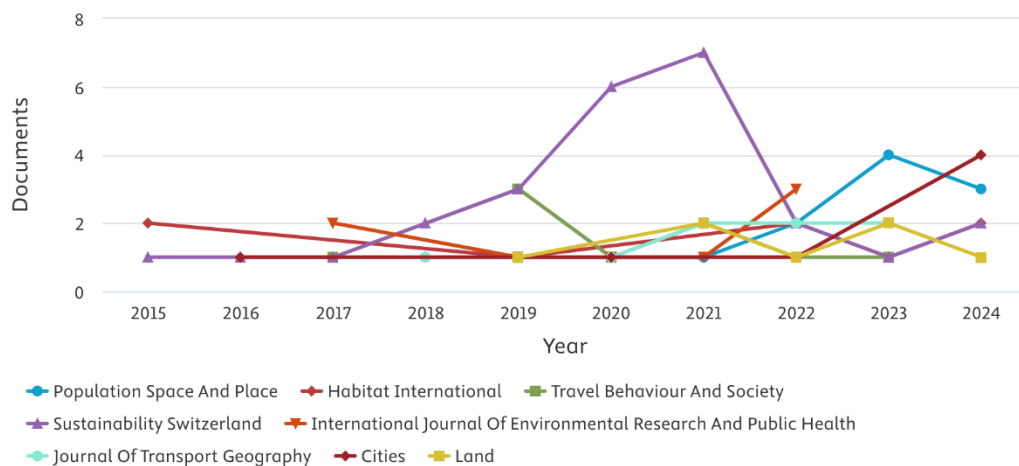

In Figure 3, the most popular countries published about residential relocation are the United States with 94 articles and the United Kingdom with 64 articles. Then China with 47 articles, the Netherlands with 39 articles, Japan with 37 articles, Australia with 36 articles, and Germany with 27 articles. Then Canada and Sweden each published 22 articles. While other countries are still contributors of articles on "residential relocation" with an average number.

Documents By Source

Documents by Source denotes the classification of documents according to their origin. This source may refer to an individual, organization, institution, or platform that generates or supplies the document. This method seeks to streamline the organization, retrieval, and analysis of documents according to the source of the information. Understanding the origin of the document enables users to evaluate the authenticity, credibility, and context of the information provided (Methlagl, 2022). This categorization

aids in preventing data duplication and guarantees that each document can be authenticated by directly referencing its original source. This method is advantageous in multiple domains, including archive management, academic research, and corporate data management.

Figure 4. Source of publications of the article "Residential Relocation", Scopus

Based on the graph in Figure 4 above shows the publication source of the article on the topic "Residential Relocation." The most published source is the Sustainability Switzerland, with a total of 26 articles furthermore, Population Space and Place has as many as 13 documents. In the Travel Behaviour and Society, there are 9 documents which shows a decrease of 4 documents from the previous source. The Habitat International, International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, Journal of Transport Geography, each of these sources with 8 documents. From Cities journal and Land Journal sources, there are 7 articles with similar topics.

Identifiying Evolution by Clustering Co-Occurrence of Keywords

Keywords are the condensation and reaction to the main content of the article, which can reflectthe hot topic and the development trend related to the research field. We ran the "Keyword" module of CiteSpace, merged some semantic repetitions, and generated a graph of the keyword co-occurrence network in Residential Relocation research, with 364 (Figure 5). The top 10 keywords for co-occurrence and centrality are shown in Table 1. The keyword top ranked item by centrality is controlled study in Cluster #1, with centrality of 0.17. The second one is adolescent in Cluster #3, with centrality of 0.16. The third is neighborhood in Cluster #1, with centrality of 0.13. The 4th is built environment in Cluster #1, with centrality of 0.10. The 5th is residential location in Cluster #2, with centrality of 0.10. The 6th is china in Cluster #7, with centrality of 0.10. The 7th is aging in Cluster #0, with centrality of 0.09. The 8th is adult in Cluster #0, with centrality of 0.08. The 9th is adaptation in Cluster #0, with centrality of 0.08. The 10th is article in Cluster #0, with centrality of 0.07. From the analysis of the centrality, the keyword "controlled study" showed the highest central value, followed

by "adolescent", "neighborhood", "environment", "residential location", "China" and so on, indicating that these keywords has been the focus of the researchers and created certain influences.

Figure 5. Knowledge map of keyword cluster in Residential Relocation

Table 1. Centrality of keywords in Residential Relocation

Centrality	Node Name	Cluster ID
0.17	Controlled Study	1
0.16	Adolescent	3
0.13	Neighborhood	1
0.10	Built Environment	1
0.10	Residential Location	2
0.10	China	7
0.09	Aging	0
0.08	Adult	0

CiteSpace facilitates the automatic tagging of clustering networks by extracting noun phrases from titles, keywords, or abstracts using three algorithms: LSI, LLR, and MI (Chen, 2006). Log-like ratio (LLR) tests typically represent a distinct characteristic of a cluster, making them more appropriate for producing high-quality clustering with intra-class and inter-class similarity. We utilized the LLR method within CiteSpace software to cluster the keyword map, resulting in the Timeline view of the ten clusters depicted in Figure 2, with the cluster label positioned on the right and the temporal axis at the top. The keywords within the same cluster are aligned horizontally, with each node symbolizing a term. The keywords are anchored to the year of their initial appearance and are interconnected by lines. Throughout the timeframe, we could discern the duration of co-occurring terms and the fluctuations in particular study content inside clusters. Table 2 provides further facts regarding these clusters.

Table 2. The details of keywords in clusters

Cluster ID	Size	Silhouette	Top Term in LLR	Average Year
0	77	0.813	Residential reasoning : residential care; public health; decision making; clinical article; interview.	2016
1	57	0.789	Following residential exposure : polychlorinated biphenyls; atmospheric pollution; neighborhood; air pollution; health care.	2019
2	51	0.887	Travel behavior : chengdu; panel data; behavioral change; automated driving; spatial context.	2018
3	35	0.738	Cov-2 testing model : epidemiology; sars cov-2; adolescence; adulthood; algorithms.	2021
4	32	0.799	Great east Japan earthquake : livelihood; reductions; birth rate; disasters; young adult.	2017
5	29	0.797	Spatio-temporal production : body height; afforadable housing; adverse events; residential relocation; united kingdom.	2019
6	23	0.893	Residential mobility : Denmark; asthma; register; age factors; alcohol abuse.	2015
7	21	0.856	Post-Reform Beijing china : spillover effect; Beijing (china); rural area; sense of place; accessibility.	2019
8	18	0.945	Ethanol-induced golgi disorganization : health surveys; adenosine diphosphate ribosylation factor; cross sectional study; African continental ancestry group; health survey.	2015
9	11	0.93	Residential displacement : adaption stragies; climate change; natural disasters; landslide; risk assessment.	2020
10	8	0.926	Residential mobility : metropolitan area; residential mobility; Belgium; preception; agglomeration.	2017

As shown in Table 2, an internal uniformity (profile) value from 0.813 to 0 indicated that the top terms in the cluster match well and the cluster was reliable (Kärmeniemi et al., 2019). The authors, who explain the reasons for residential beautification, relate Cluster #0, #1, #6, #7, #9, and #10 to residential reasoning. In this section, many studies have studied the attitudes of community behavior, parental attitudes, and attitudes of adolescents moving when moving organizations, which of course have an impact (Kate Burrows et al., 2021; Kärmeniemi et al., 2019; Mok et al., 2016; Te Braak et al., 2022; Yu & Rosenberg, 2020). Members of clusters #2 and #5 formed the impact group for organizational relocation (Rachele et al., 2018; Ramezani et al., 2021). After the relocation was carried out, every region, organization, and even the government prayed for recovery due to the impact of beautifying this residential theme, which was supported by clusters #3 and #4 (Robin Goodwin et al., 2020). Under these conditions, if the government decides to carry out

settlement evictions, it should first consider the aspects depicted in the picture as a means of implementing good governance.

Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Relocation Program for Isolated Communities

The initiative to manage the relocation of community settlements, specifically in the interior of West Kalimantan, Sintang Regency, Ambalau District, Jekarang Village, Nanga Jerambe Hamlet, constitutes a multifaceted government policy. Cernea (1997) asserts that relocation is a crucial strategy for mitigating disaster risks and enhancing the socio-economic welfare of impacted communities (Cernea, 1997). Relocation will succeed only with meticulous preparation, community engagement, and interdisciplinary teamwork. The government is relocating residents from disaster-prone areas to safer locations to preserve lives and enhance the quality of life (Scudder & Colson, 2019). This migration faces emotional and social challenges, such as the community's connection to their ancestral land and the requirement to relinquish property ownership rights (Cernea, 2000).

The government of the Ambalau district plans to relocate Dusun Nanga Jerambe to a new site just south of Jekarang Village because it is more accessible and less costly. Implementation of this strategy seeks to improve social and economic activities within the area. The second stage of the relocation has been put on hold because there is insufficient land for housing and surrounding agricultural areas needed to accommodate the relocated people (Raparthi, 2021). The scheme will run on its own if there is community involvement and the government sets aside land for farming.

According to Cernea's findings (2003), successful relocation of individuals is the responsibility of more than one actor, which includes the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Finance, Provincial Government, Sintang Regency DPRD, local NGOs, and other civil society organizations (Cernea, 2003). Without this kind of collaboration, effective planning and execution cannot be achieved.

The existence of supportive policies and political credibility are necessary prerequisites towards successful relocation (Newig & Kvarda, 2012). Policy support helps in dealing with oppositional groups and provides a positive policy environment. Clear processes, fair distribution of land, strong inter-institutional partnerships, and active collaboration frameworks foster smooth relocation to Dusun Nanga Jerambe.

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Review of the Isolated Community Relocation Program

The resettlement of the Nanga Jerambe hamlet community, an isolated region, necessitates robust governmental legitimacy to ensure efficient implementation and minimize conflict. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Sintang Regency in 2023 suggests that around 250 households (KK) in the rural Ambalau District require relocation to enhance access to essential infrastructure. The relocation strategy seeks to facilitate settlements that enhance regional and national development while advancing the economic well-being of the community, particularly for those involved in agriculture. The

political endorsement from the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Sintang Regency is essential for the relocation policy, particularly with supervision and fiscal allocation, as demonstrated by study on public policy execution (Hill & Hupe, 2002). This oversight must pertain to legislative outputs, including the implementation of regional rules (Perda) that specifically govern the migration of isolated areas to ensure the policy is performed as intended.

The execution of relocation plans occasionally encounters obstacles, including public skepticism towards the government stemming from disparities in policy implementation (Parvin et al., 2022). The situation often reveals a divergence between established policies and their execution, resulting in community resistance (Tsang et al., 2009). A report from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (2022) indicated that merely 60% of the national relocation program's infrastructure development targets had been achieved at the fundamental level. The Nanga Jerambe hamlet relocation policy permitted communities to independently select permanent settlement locations inside the district and provided special funding for the Ambalau District, which were allocated directly to the applicants.

Regarding sustainable development, the social benefits of organized relocation, along with the establishment of essential infrastructure like as roads, water supply, and power, enhance community welfare and diminish social disparity (Li et al., 2025). According to data from the Sintang District electrical Company (PLN), about 45% of houses in Ambalau District have electrical access. Consequently, relocation along with infrastructural development can provide substantial transformations. Effective relocation strategies must engage stakeholders from both the public and commercial sectors to equilibrate the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of relocation (Momen, 2021). Furthermore, to guarantee policy efficacy, fiscal control must be delineated to enhance governmental responsibility and public involvement, hence mitigating financial malfeasance (Riyadh et al., 2023).

The central budget finances the relocation effort. The responsibility for executing the plan falls within the jurisdiction of the Sintang District Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). The 2023 Sintang District Government Financial Report (LKPD) indicates that the budget for the Sintang relocation initiative was allocated at 25 billion IDR. Nevertheless, administrative deficiencies impeded progress at the second payment milestone. Financial limits for the execution of this move are frequently associated with the inadequate financial management capacities of local governments (Wiguna & Khoirunurrofik, 2021).

Consequently, local governments must collaborate with the central government and engage with non-governmental or professional organizations to get interdisciplinary insights that can enhance the efficacy of the relocation program (Bounpadith). Moreover, comprehensive management planning is essential for the efficient coordination of many cross-sector responsibilities and activities, ranging from strategy planning to technical implementation in the field (Vavatsikos et al., 2019). The relocation of the Nanga Jerambe hamlet community, a remote area, requires strong governmental legitimacy to guarantee

effective execution and reduce conflict. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Sintang Regency reports that approximately 250 households (KK) residing in the distant Ambalau District require relocation to access essential infrastructure more readily. The relocation strategy seeks to promote regional and national growth while enhancing the economic well-being of the community, particularly for individuals involved in agriculture. Political endorsement from the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Sintang Regency is essential in the realm of relocation policy, particularly with oversight and fiscal allocation, as demonstrated by studies on public policy execution (Hill & Hupe, 2002). This control must include legislative outputs, such as the issuance of regional regulations (Perda) that particularly govern the relocation of isolated areas to ensure the program is implemented as intended.

The execution of relocation programs frequently encounters obstacles, particularly due to public skepticism towards the government stemming from disparities in policy implementation (Parvin et al., 2022). The issue often reveals a disparity between established policies and their actual execution, resulting in community opposition (Tsang et al., 2009). A report by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (2022) indicates that merely 60% of the national relocation program achieved its fundamental infrastructure development objectives. The relocation policy of Dusun Nanga Jerambe permits the community to select their permanent residence, allowing for certain governmental flexibility. The funds are allocated directly to the beneficiaries, exclusively within Ambalau District.

From the standpoint of sustainable development, systematic relocation, along with the supply of critical infrastructure such as road access, drinkable water, and power, can enhance community welfare and mitigate social inequality (Li et al., 2025). Data from PLN Sintang Regency indicates that merely 45% of homes in Ambalau District possess access to power. This indicates that relocating and constructing new infrastructure could be highly beneficial. An effective relocation policy necessitates the participation of many stakeholders from both public and commercial sectors to achieve balance among social, economic, and environmental factors (Momen, 2021). Additionally, the government must establish oversight mechanisms based on transparency and accountability to enhance public engagement and prevent budgetary misappropriation (Riyadh et al., 2023).

The federal budget finances the relocation, while the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Sintang Regency determines its allocation. The 2023 Regional Government Financial Report (LKPD) of Sintang Regency reveals that the budget for the relocation program totals Rp25 billion; however, advancement is hindered at the second payment phase due to insufficient administrative verification. The local government's constrained ability to manage the budget sometimes serves as a principal obstacle to the implementation of relocation (Wiguna & Khoirunurrofik, 2021). Therefore, local governments must cooperate with the central government and interact with non-governmental or professional organizations to obtain interdisciplinary perspectives that can improve the effectiveness of the relocation program (Bounpadith). Furthermore, systematic management planning is crucial for the effective organization of various cross-sector duties

and functions, encompassing strategic planning to technical execution in the field (Vavatsikos et al., 2019).

CONCLUSION

The resettlement strategy in Indonesia has made substantial advancements; yet, it continues to encounter severe problems in its execution. A principal challenge is the social and economic repercussions experienced by the impacted communities, encompassing psychological suffering resulting from the disintegration of social connections and economic instability. Research indicates that numerous displaced populations struggle to acclimate to their new surroundings, particularly when infrastructure and economic assistance are insufficiently established. A detailed strategy for relocation preparation is essential to mitigate the strain.

The effectiveness of relocation in different countries shows that participation of communities in the planning phase is highly important. The policies set by the government should ensure that the communities concerned are not passive spectators to the policy but active participants in the formulation of the policy. Also, improvement in the welfare of the dislocated population requires the construction of adequate facilities which include transportation, water supply, electricity, and public service institutions. This type of aid is lacking, it may be that relocation increases their problems.

Needless to say that economic aid for impacted areas has to take priority in the policies concerning relocation. The government should provide training and employment to make sure that the self-sustained socio-economic development of the community in the new settlement is achieved. Research from China and Japan shows that there is a strong relationship between relocation and the implementation of economically empowering policies like provision of market and business support. This approach helps to alleviate the perception of economic risks and strengthen social security in the areas of resettlement.

Dividing the community into smaller groups also increases the chances of understanding their social and psychological states making them extremely important. Moving from one place to reside in another is usually a daunting task which comes with psychological problems such as stress, worry, and anxiety because of loss of homes and surroundings.

Therefore, psychosocial support services must be incorporated into the relocation policy to cater to the needs of specific vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, and children. This assistance facilitates smoother and more effective adaptation to the new setting. In order to address these gaps, the government has to increase collaboration with a wider pool of stakeholders, including local government units, non-governmental organizations, and the business community. The policies require constant monitoring and evaluation to determine the success of the program and what changes are necessary for its future implementation. It is possible to achieve an appropriate balance between the relocation policies and environmental and developmental planning by adopting more holistic and sustainable approaches aimed toward enhancing community welfare.

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