

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

'Displacement and Resettlement: A Study of Civic Facilities Of Resettlements Established by Dudaganga Irrigation Dam Affected People in Kolhapur District

UGC - Minor Research Project

By

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1. The Problem

Rehabilitation is a burning issue in both developing and developed countries. It is a cause of displacement raised by development project. Displacement is a not new thing to the human being. It is going on from ancient period. There were different reasons of displacement and rehabilitation in the ancient period than modern era. The reasons of displacement and rehabilitation are increasing over period of time.

In western part of Kolhapur district have ideal locations for the construction of irrigation dams. As a result, Kolhapur district presently has 4 major, 12 medium and 52 minor irrigation projects at their various stages of completion. Dudhaganga Irrigation Project is one of the major irrigation projects of Kolhapur district. The process of resettlement and rehabilitation is still going on from last 25 years. Many resettlements have not received basic civic amenities. This situation has attracted the attention of the investigator to study the various problems about civic amenities of resettlements. The present study, a micro level research work, analyzes the problems of civic amenities provided by government of Maharashtra to the resettlements, established for the Dudhaganga dam affected people in Kolhapur district.

2. OBJECTIVES

The broad objective of the proposed research work is to study the situation and problems of civic amenities those have been provided to resettlements by government of Maharashtra. This objective has been viewed in the light of the following specific objectives.

1. To examine the civic amenities of resettlements provided by government as per resettlement and rehabilitation act.
2. To find out the extra amenities provided by Panchayat Raj System to resettlements.
3. To study the socio-cultural organizations which fulfill socio-cultural needs of resettled people.
4. To find out the need of necessary facilities.

5. To suggest meaningful and viable suggestions about implementation of civic amenities.

3. DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

The present research work is based on primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data, as the main source, has been generated through field work. The data have been collected at resettlement level. Besides this, an interview and discussion techniques have been used to extract necessary data from different people. The observation technique also used to get needful information about resettlements.

The secondary data are also collected from district census, reports, gazetteer, statistical abstract etc. Some data were collected from different government offices i.e. rehabilitation, land acquisition, irrigation, agriculture, and revenue departments of district and taluka headquarters. The investigator has gone through websites for necessary information.

In order to intensive study of civic amenities, all the resettlements (28) have been selected by investigator. The author conducted the informal interviews with village leaders, governmental official's social activists. They provided important information to strengthen and confirm the primary data so as to arrive at more reliability and field reality. The information of various amenities has been collected through keen observation. The information about behavior, attitudes, life style, social interaction, cooperativeness of the people could be collected through careful and close observation.

The collected data have been processed by using different statistical techniques and presented with appropriate cartographic methods.

4. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

The present study has been carried out on the resettlement of Dudaganga irrigation dam affected people in Kolhapur district. Dudaganga irrigation dam is one of the important major dams in Kolhapur district having capacity of 27.43 TMC. Due to the construction of Dudhaganga irrigation dam, 10 villages and 1622 families have been displaced. All the displaced families have been resettled at 28 new *gaonthan* within the six tahsils of Kolhapur district. Out of 28 resettlements 25 resettlemnts have been established in the command area of Dudhaganga River. Dudhaganga river is of the important tributary of Krishana river.

Before displacement, socio-cultural and economic life of displaced people was well connected to the surrounding environment. They were taking advantages of well developed social network and civic amenities to support their lives but displacement torn their fabric of socio-cultural and economic life. They have been thrown at new and unfamiliar environment.

All the resettlements have been established according to the Maharashtra Rehabilitation Act, 1986. According to this act the provision of 13 civic amenitites

become mandatory. Before displacement, displaced villages were using few civic amenities developed through long period of time such as spring source of drinking water, school, internal and approach roads, chavadi, cremation and burial land, etc. It is found that the nature and number of civic amenities have been improved in the resettlements.

The quantity and quality of school building and playground has been improved in the rehabilitation period. Before displacement there was not facility of Balwadi education but present time all the resettlements have enjoying balwadi facility of education. Out of 28, 9 resettlements don't have primary school, 4 resettlements have primary school up-to 2nd standard, 10 have up-to 4th standard and 4 have 7th standard school. Khochi, Shirol, Herwad, Kurani have good quality playground with playing instruments. High school facility has available at a distance of 1 to 3 km from resettlements. For junior and senior college students have to travel from 2 to 17 km from their resettlements.

The source, availability, periodicity and quality of drinking water has been adversely affected after resettlement. After rehabilitation, massive resettlements (53.37 %) depend upon the tap water system followed by 39.29 on tube well, 7.14 on open well for source of drinking water. Periodicity is concerned 64.29 percent resettlements get daily water supply but remaining resettlement faces problems of alternative day, twice in a week and irregular water supply. The private and public tap water system show the improvement in the source of drinking water but availability is concerned 42.68 percent resettlements indicates daily scarcity of drinking water. As far as year-round availability is concerned 60.71 percent resettlements faces problem of scarcity in the summer season.

Common place is a need of every settlement to discuss common issues of the village. After resettlement community hall has been provided to the every resettlement for same purpose. But due to the rough construction work and use of low quality material, community hall of 61.69 percent resettlement has been collapsed either wholly or partly. In some resettlement roof of the community hall has been stolen by host people. Only 39.29 percent resettlements use this amenity in the present.

In the resettlement sites the quality of internal and approach road has been improved. All (100 %) resettlements have provided 7 to 9 meters width internal roads. Of these 78.57 percent resettlements have provided kaccha internal roads and 17.86 percent resettlements provided metaled internal roads. However, there is need to maintenance of internal roads. It is observed that within 5 (17.86 %) resettlement internal roads have been repaired.

The availability of electricity at all resettlements and 98.26 percent household represent the excellent improvement of electrification. This was totally absent in the period of before displacement. However, timely non replacement of street light bulb is the main problem of all resettlements. It indicates that the negligence of concern authority of affiliated villages.

The availability of cremation and burial land is major problem of resettlements. After resettlement only 21.43 resettlements have available land with cremation shed and 17.86 percent have only land for same purpose. Maximum (60.71 %) resettlements neither cremation shed nor land for same purpose. People of these resettlements fully depend upon affiliated villages. This affects on the continuity of family rituals.

After resettlement every resettlement has been provided open built up gutters. But present study shows that within 57.14 resettlements gutters are not in working conditions. The concern village grampanchyats neglect to the maintenance of gutters of resettlement.

Public latrines amenity is a good sign of improvement in the rural life. According to the rehabilitation act, every resettlement should provide public latrines. But present study indicates that 57.14 percent resettlements have not been provided this amenity. The 17.86 percent resettlements don't use it although available. It is found that the construction of gent's and women public latrines unit at one place not faire for women. Rural tradition does not permit women to stand face to face at one place of latrines. Other amenities such as land for cattle stand, puck up shed, threshing floor, future expansion, pasture land etc, are not provided to the any resettlement.

1.3 SUGGESTIONS:-

The foregoing analysis of resettlement of Dudhaganga Irrigation Dam affected people in Kolhapur District, propose some meaningful suggestions for effective resettlements of displaced people by implementation of developmental project.

1. A detail survey of affected area should be done at minor level and calculate possible changes before notification of land acquisition.
2. Resettlement plan should prepare according to the survey made before land acquisition.
3. While allotting house plot lottery method must accept to keep away from discrimination. The boundaries and direction of house plot should be mark properly.

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