

## Research Paper

## The Civic Facilities : A study of Resettlements in Kagal taluka of Kolhapur District.

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### ABSTRACT

The displacement is quick process of development projects but rehabilitation is lengthy process with different phases. Involuntary resettlement involves forced relocation of people without any prior arrangement or approval of the affected people. Resettlements are provided civic facilities as per rehabilitation policy. The government officials promise a lot of about rehabilitation. After implementation of rehabilitation process people remain unsatisfactory. The civic facilities which provided to resettlements are low qualities and not sufficient to the population. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the civic facilities of resettlements in Kagal taluka of Kolhapur district.

### Introduction:-

The development of any country depends upon the implementation of development projects. The implementation of these projects caused to deprivation of natives from their sources of livelihood. Such displacement is common phenomena in the world. Displacement means leaving one's house, land, occupation and moving to unknown area, taking up alternatives occupations, new houses, entering into new relations and adjusting to new culture and environment (Satyanarayana, 1999)

After experienced the- painful process of displacement, the project affected persons are hopeful about rehabilitation. The displaced people were promised by the government officials that all assistance would be provided regarding rehabilitation. But within short time they come to know that situation is different than promises. They get exploited by many agencies\_ at various stages. Because of their ignorance about rehabilitation policy. The project affected people don't get proper compensation about family property as well as resettlement wise civic facilities.

The basic needs remain unsatisfied, while superficial pay off are made which at first glance suggest that justice is being done. In fact rehabilitation is lengthy process may take several generations: normalization is rarely achieved (Parasuraman, 1999).

### 1.Objective:-

The main objective of present research paper is

to study the civic facilities of resettlement Colonies in Kagal taluka of Kolhapur district. The Doodhganga irrigation project is one of the major project in Kolhapur district. The displaced people of submerged villages under Water reservoir have been resettled at twenty nine resettlement colonies in command area of Kolhapur district.

### 2.Study area:-

The Kolhapur is one of the socio economically prosperous district of Maharashtra. The construction of major, medium and minor dams is common phenomena. The Doodhaganga irrigation dam has been constructed across river Doodhaganga in Radhanagari taluka of Kolhapur district. The Kagal taluka is one of the developed talukas of Kolhapur district in which nine resettlements were established. The Kagal taluks is located from .. north to .. north latitude and east .. to .. east longitude. The northern boundary of Kagal taluka is bounded by Hatkangale and Karveer talukas, western by Radhanagari and Bhudargad talukas, southern by Gadhinglaj taluka and eastern boundary marked by Karnataka state. The river Doodhaganga and Vedganga flow eastward direction through study region. The western part of taluka is hilly, river basins are formed by alluvial soils and rocky soil spread over uplands of hilly area. Sugarcane as a major cash crop is grown and rice also taken in kharip season. The five star MIDC is located in north-eastern corner of Kagal taluka.

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**3.Database and Methodology:-**

The present research work is mainly based on primary and secondary sources of data Collection. The primary data collected through field work with the help of schedule and through the methods of observation, interview and discussion..

The secondary data collected from the district gazetteer, rehabilitation and irrigation offices of Kolhapur district. The collected data has been analyzed by various statistical procedures and represented by graphs and diagrams.

**5. Analysis :-**

Involuntary resettlements today is not just an isolated accident occurring in one country or another, It is ubiquitous. It is frequent. It will occur in the future as well (Parasuraman, 1999).

The site which was allotted for relocation purpose, had been barren until now. When the ousts reached the place, the area was full of snakes, scorpions, Lizards and other poisonous insects. Some of residents fell victims of snake bite. (Verma, 2004).

To provide basic facilities to resettlement Colonies is a responsibility of concern authority. In several cases people are waiting for such facilities after long period. This paper is concentrated on the study of thirteen civic facilities provided to resettlement colonies in Kagal taluka of Kolhapur district.

**5.1. Drinking water:-**

The water tanks had been constructed to provide drinking water facility in every resettlement. The tap system and water tanks are complementary facilities. The conditions of these facilities in study area is as follows.

Table No. 1. The conditions of water tanks and tap scheme.

No.	Conditions	Water Tanks (No. of Settlements)	Tap Scheme (No. of Settlements)
1	Working condition	2	5
2	Not working condition	7	2
3	Not provided	-	2
4	Total	9	9

Source: Compiled by author.

The table no. 1 shows that in maximum (7) resettlements water tanks are not in condition and only for two resettlements this facility is useful. About water tap scheme is concerned 55.55 percent resettlement are taking advantages of this facility. In two resettlements tap scheme is available but water is supplied once in a week. The Chapodi and Ekondi resettlement don't have their

water tap scheme. Apart from tap scheme people use tube well, private open well and irrigation pipe as sources of drinking water. In spite of such situation government office record reveals these facilities are completely provided. Still availability of potable water is biggest problem in summer season.

**5.2. School facility :-**

Table no. 2 The availability of school facility.

No.	School available	No. of resettlements
1	2 <sup>nd</sup> standard	2
2	4 <sup>th</sup> standard	2
3	No separate school	5
4	Total	9

Source: Compiled by author

The above table reveals that 55.55 percent resettlements don't have their separate primary schools as well as playground. There are schools up to 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> standard in every two resettlements.

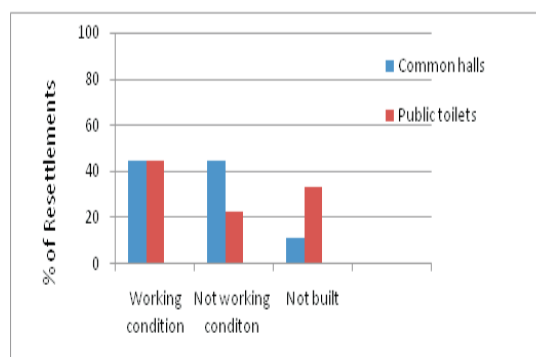
**5.3. Internal and Approach roads and Gutters:-**

All the resettlements are connected to road network by star approach roads. The Kagal resettlement has internal star roads also and other eight resettlements have wide internal kachha roads. These roads are free from muddy situation in rainy season. The open built up gutters are constructed in all resettlements but in two resettlement gutters are damaged for last six years still not repaired.

**5.4. Common halls and public toilets:-**

The samaj mandir or Chavadi is common place in rural culture to discuss the problems of settlements. To fulfill this need each resettlement has been provided 10' x 10' size tiled room with 6; feet wide passage. The following graph shows the situation of common hall and public toilets in study area.

Graph no. 1 Condition of common hall and public toilet



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The graph points out that percentage (44.44) of common halls about working and not working conditions is same. The not working condition is occurred because of broken walls and roofs. One resettlement yet has not been provided by this facility.

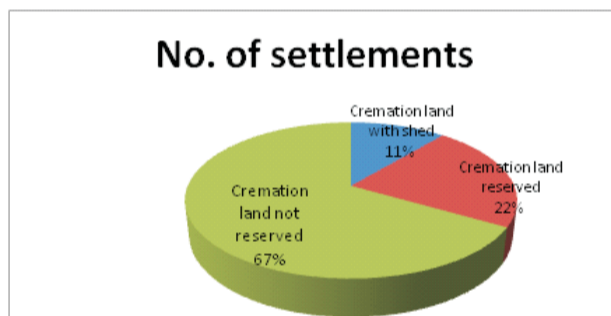
In 44.44 percent resettlements public toilets are used. The percentage of not working conditions not built toilets is 22.22 and 33.33 respectively. The traditional social and cultural milieu does not permit men and women standing face to face at public toilet place ( Verma, 2004 ).

#### 5.5.Electricity: -

This is ridiculous in the light that the suppliers of electricity to the nation are in dark (Verma, 2004). The electricity supply has been provided to all (100%) the resettlements in study area. But it is observed that street light bulbs are not replaced timely.

#### 5.6.Cremation land:-

Diagram no. 1. The situation of cremation land.



The above diagram reveals that 67 percent resettlements are still waiting for this important facility. The percentage of cremation land not reserved and cremation land with shed is 22 and 11 respectively. It means 67 percent resettlements are depend upon neighboring village for this activity.

#### 5.7.Other facilities:-

As per Maharashtra Rehabilitation Act. 1986 to provide land for cattle stand, land for bus pickup shed, land for threshing floor, land for future expansion of settlement and market and pasture land ( If Available) are mandatory facilities. But no any resettlement in study area which has got single above facility.

#### 6.Conclusion:-

The present study is a evidence of rehabilitation process take several phases to its implementation. The Maharashtra government has provided basic facilities to resettlements. But the construction quality of common hall, school

building and gutters is so inferior therefore within nineteen years period these are got damaged. The