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GRT **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WORKING MALE
POPULATION IN THE REHABILITATED SETTLEMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF MUDSINGI RESETTLEMENT
(DISTRICT KOLHAPUR, MH.).**

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Abstract:-Establishment of industrial, power, irrigation etc. projects leads to the development of any region. Such big projects require land which results in the displacement of people. Such displacement makes a change in the social, economic and even psychological aspects of the people. In view of this an attempt has been made in this paper to analyze, the socio-economic status of rehabilitated people affected by Doodhaganga Irrigation Project in the pre and post rehabilitation period. For this, a case study of Mudsingi resettlement has been taken and data is collected from 60 families. To measure the socio-economic status Kuppuseamy's Socio-Economic Status Scale is used. It is found that the socio-economic status of people in the post rehabilitated period is improved as compared to their status in the pre rehabilitation period.

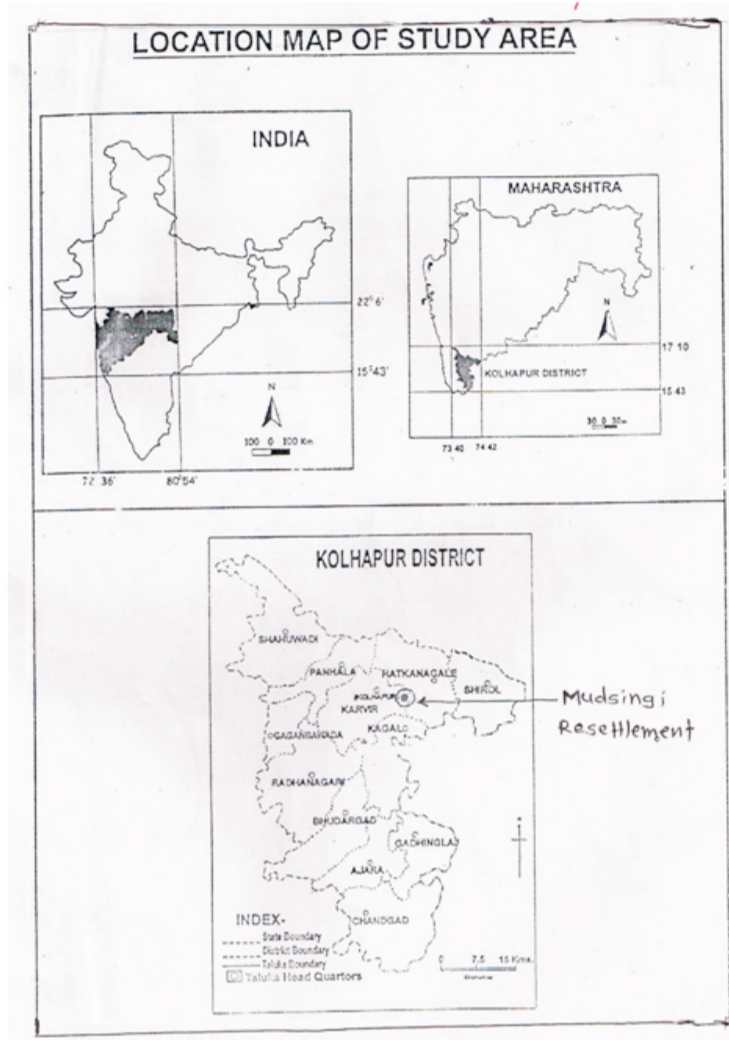
Keywords: Socio-Economic , Rehabilitated Settlement , Mudsingi Resettlement , psychological .

1.INTRODUCTION:

In a developing country like India, where agriculture has been the main stay of the majority of people, the execution of various projects , mostly large dams are given top priority for the overall development. These big dam projects cause huge displacement of people from their habitat. The displaced people are mostly from rural and poorest sections of the society. Such displacement disturbs the entire physical, socio-cultural, economic life of the people. The earlier stable life is disintegrated, creating various problems which force them to the adjustments with the new environment. Doodhaganga irrigation project in Kolhapur district affected 9 villages and resettled the families among 29 sites. Mudsingi is one of these resettlements. An attempt has been made in this paper to measure the socio-economic status on individual level i. e. working males in Mudsingi resettlement for both periods; before displacement and after rehabilitation.

2.LOCATION OF MUDSINGI (Study Region) :-

The Mudsingi resettlement is a small resettlement, situated at 5 km, to the east of Kolhapur city and 2 km, away from Pune-Bengalore Highway (NH. 4) in the eastern part of Karveertaluka. The settlement is surrounded by the boundaries of Shiroli, Gokul-Shirgav villages and Kagal Five Stars MIDC.



3.OBJECTIVE:-

The main objective of present paper is to study the socio-economic status of working male population both at the time of displacement and rehabilitation.

4.DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY-

The present research work is based on primary source of data. The socio-economic status of the working male population (15 to 60 years) is measured with the help of Kuppuswamy's 'Socio-Economic Status Scale'. In this measurement, three components; educational level, occupational structure and monthly income levels of working males have been considered and they have given scores. In each of the three levels seven components have been considered and they have given score. Thus total score for each working male population is calculated and they are classified into five categories, determining the socio-economic status. By calculating the total score of the males, the socio-economic status is determined. All the working male population at the time of displacement (52) and at present (94) has been taken for this study and it is classified into five classes of socio-economic status.

Kuppuswami's Socio-Economic Scale:-

Socio-economic Status Of Working Male Population In The Rehabilitated.....

(A) Educational Levels			
1	Professional		7
2	Graduate or Post Graduate		6
3	Intermediate or high school diploma		5
4	High school certificate		4
5	Middle school		3
6	Primary school		2
7	Illiterate		1
(B) Occupational Levels			
1	Profession or Business		10
2	Semi-profession		6
3	Clerical, shop-owner, farmer		5
4	Skilled worker		4
5	Semi-skilled worker		3
6	Unskilled worker		2
7	Unemployed		1
(C) Monthly Income			
	For Before Displacement, 1989	For After Rehabilitation, 2012	
1	>2000	>32050	12
2	1000-1999	1620-32049	10
3	750-999	12020-16019	6
4	500-749	8010-12019	4
5	300-499	4810-8009	3
6	101-299	1601-4809	2
7	<100	<1600	1
	Total Score	Socio-Economic Class	
	26-29	Upper (I)	
	16-25	Upper Middle (II)	
	11-15	Middle (III)	
	5-10	Upper Lower (IV)	
	<5	Lower (V)	

Source: www.ijrdh.com

5. ANALYSIS:-

Mudsingi is one of the 29 resettlements affected by Doodhaganga Irrigation Project. Forty one families of Wadade displaced village have been resettled at Mdsingi in 1989. The displaced village was situated in the hilly areas and the present resettlement is near the city. According to Kppuswamy's socio-economic status scale the educational, occupational and income status is tried to measure.

5.1 Educational Status:

The level of education is an important variable for measuring social status. The educational situation among working males before displacement and after rehabilitation is shown in the table 1.

Table No.1 Educational Status: before displacement and after rehabilitation.

Educational Status	Score	Before Displacement		After Rehabilitation	
		Number of working males	% to total Working males	Number of working males	% to total Working males
Illiterate	1	29	55.77	16	17.02
Primary School	2	13	25.00	09	9.57
Middle School	3	07	13.46	09	9.57
High School	4	03	05.77	37	39.36
Intermediate or Post High School...	5	00	00	21	22.35
Graduate or Post Graduate	6	00	00	02	2.13
Professional Education	7	00	00	00	00
Total		52	100.00	94	100.00

Source: Compiled by authors, 2012.

Table 1 reveals that, the educational level among working males before displacement is decreasing with the advancing level. No literate male is recorded from higher secondary level. It is to note that 55.77 percent males are illiterate.

On the other hand, the illiteracy is 17.02 percent in the present rehabilitation period. Due to declining population growth rate during recent past, the number of school going children has been decreased which has resulted in the less percentage of males at primary and middle school level (9.57 percent).

The literacy at high school level has increased to a great extent from 5.77 percent before displacement to 39.36 percent in the present rehabilitation period. The literacy at higher secondary level is also remarkable (22.35 percent) and 2.13 percent men were found at the graduation level for which levels the percentage is zero at the time of displacement. The hilly, inaccessible, remote area at their destination deprived the people from school opportunities whereas the door of schools are opened for them in the resettled areas resulted in the improvement in educational level of males.

5.2 Occupational Status:-

The study of occupational structure is essential to understand the economic status of people. The following table 2 shows the occupational status of the working males before displacement and after rehabilitation.

Table 2 Occupational Status: Before Displacement and After Rehabilitation.

Occupational Status	Score	Before Displacement		After Rehabilitation	
		Number of working males	% to total Working males	Number of working males	% to total Working males
Unemployed	1	09	17.31	13	13.83
Unskilled Worker	2	11	21.15	07	07.45
Semi Skilled Worker	3	00	00.00	22	23.40
Skilled Worker	4	00	00.00	03	03.19
Clerical, Shop, Farmer	5	32	61.54	49	52.13
Semi-Profession	6	00	00.00	00	00.00
Profession	7	00	0	00	00.00
Total		52	100.00	94	100.00

Source: Compiled by authors, 2012

At the time of displacement, the working males were engaged in only three occupational categories i.e. unemployed, unskilled workers and clerical and farmer (Table 2). No male is recorded in the semi-skilled and skilled categories. The highest percent (61.54) is found in the 'clerical and farmer' category indicating typical traditional economic status.

In the present rehabilitation period the occupational structure is varied. The percentage of unemployed persons has gone down to 13.83 percent and the share of unskilled workers has been sharply declined from 21.25 at displacement to 7.45 percent at rehabilitation. In the semi-skilled and skilled worker category no male is recorded at displacement whereas 23.40 percent and 3.19 percent workers are recorded respectively at rehabilitation period.

5.3 Monthly Income Status:-

In assessing income status, we have used Kuppuswamy's monthly income chart which is based on, all India Average Consumer Price Index, formulated in 1976 considering 1960 as base year, which is again modified in 1998 and 2012. For classifying the males into income groups before displacement we have used 1976 monthly income score and 2012 modified score for present situation.

Table 3 Monthly Income Status: Before Displacement and After Rehabilitation

Monthly Income for 1989	Score	Before Displacement		Monthly Income for 2012	After Rehabilitation	
		Number of working males	% to total Working males		Number of working males	% to total Working males
>2000	12	0	0	>32050	0	0
1000-1999	10	0	0	16020-32049	2	2.13
750-999	6	0	0	12020-16019	0	0
500-749	4	0	0	8010-12019	0	0
300-499	3	0	0	4810-8009	7	7.44
101-299	2	21	40.38	1601-4809	23	24.47
<100	1	31	59.62	<1600	62	65.96
Total		52	100.00		94	100.00

Source: Compiled by author (2012)

Table 3 reveals that, before displacement share of 1 score holder and 2 score holders is 59.62 percent and 40.38 percent respectively. After rehabilitation, share for the same is 65.96 and 24.47 percent respectively. It is to note that the all working male population is recorded only at the lower income groups having 1 and 2 score before displacement period. Whereas males have distributed among four income groups, in the present time. Further 2.13 percent males are recorded in the 10 score income group in the rehabilitation period.

5.4 Classification of Socio-Economic Status:-

With help of Kuppuswamy's Socio-Economic Status Scale, the total score of educational, occupational and monthly income status is calculated for each working male person and thus the working male population is classified into five classes.

Table 4 Socio-Economic Status of People Before and After Rehabilitation

Socio-Economic Class	Total Score	Before Displacement		After Rehabilitation	
		Number of working males	% to total Working males	Number of working males	% to total Working males
Lower Class	<5	6	11.53	7	07.45
Upper Lower Class	6-10	43	82.70	76	80.85
Middle Class	11-15	3	05.77	9	09.57
Upper Middle Class	16-25	0	00.00	2	02.13
Upper Class	26-29	0	00.00	0	00.00
Total		52	100.00	94	100.00

Source: Compiled by Author (2012)

Table 4 indicates that the socio-economic status of the working male population is improved after rehabilitation as compared to the status of the males before displacement. The share of lower and upper lower class before displacement is 11.53 and 82.70 percent respectively which is decreased to 7.45 and 80.50 percent respectively in the rehabilitation period.

On the other hand, the share of middle class category is increased from 5.77 percent before displacement to 9.57 percent after rehabilitation. No entry is recorded in the upper class before displacement but it is recorded by 2.13 percent after rehabilitation.

6.CONCLUSION:-

The analysis of socio-economic status based on individual level viz. working males before displacement and after rehabilitation reveals that the overall status has been improved in the later period as compared to the earlier period. It is found that in all three levels viz. educational level, occupational, status and monthly income status, the situation is improved in the rehabilitation period than displacement. But it is not that everything is fine at all fronts of the life of rehabilitated people to which the government authorities should seriously look into.

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