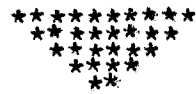


CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION



C H A P T E R - V

S U M M A R Y   A N D   C O N C L U S I O N

The present research work is a study of the major irrigation projects in Maharashtra i.e. Bhima (Ujjani) Irrigation Project in Solapur District with particular reference to rehabilitation of the submerged villages as well as the dam affected family households.

The specific objectives of the said research work are as follows.

- 1) To study the irrigation development in India and Maharashtra with particular reference to major irrigation project of Bhima (Ujjani) Project.
- 2) To study the development administration of rehabilitation of the dam affected villages.
- 3) To evaluate the infrastructure facilities and other amenities provided in the rehabilitated villages.
- 4) To study the Socio-economic problems involved in the process of rehabilitation work.

In view of the above objectives, the profiles of Bhima (Ujjani) Irrigation Project are narrated in

Chapter No. II with particular reference to allocation of expenditure, irrigation potential created and its actual utilisation and organisational structure. This gigantic Bhima (Ujjani) Irrigation Project has created the total irrigation potential of 1,21,440 hectares which includes 1,12,940 hectares for flow irrigation and 8,500 hectares for lift irrigation of the backwater.

It is observed that the irrigation potential started increasing at higher rate from the year 1984. It reached the highest level from 33775 hectares in 1984. The utilisation of irrigation potential of Bhima (Ujjani) project (by flow) was 8460 hectares only, which increased at a faster rate to 20884 hectares in June 1988. The utilisation irrigation potential through lift was only 1939 hectares in June 1982 and it tremendously increased to 23729 hectares at the end of June 1988. Thus out of total irrigation potential created by Bhima (Ujjani) Project (58016 hectares) at the end of June 1988, 44613 hectares are under actual utilisation. This is really a remarkable progress of the Bhima (Ujjani) Irrigation Project.

The total land acquired the construction of the dam was 27534 hectares out of which 26595 hectares was

privately owned and the remaining was owned by the government. The total amount the compensation paid to the private land owners was Rs. 6,43,03,524 during the last 12 years from 1968-69 to 1979-80. The maximum amount of more than Rs. 4.47 crores was paid in the year 1975-76. Regarding acquisition of gaothans out of 51 submerged villages 34 villages were submerged was one year of 1975-76. The total amount of compensation paid for the gaothans acquisition was more than Rs. 2.75 crores during the period of 10 years from 1970-71 to 1979-80.

As stated table No. III-3, the total land of more than 13864 hectares were acquired in both Madha and Karmala talukas and the total affected population was 25376. Out of four villages in Madha taluka the maximum land of 478.40 hectares of Surli village was acquired. In Karmala Taluka, out of 19 villages the maximum land acquired comes from Chikalthan village 1548 hectares, Wangi village 1474.31 hectares and Bitargaon village 1149 hectares. According to size of population Shiral village in Madha Taluka (1257) and Wangi village (4646) and Chikalthan village (2602) in Karmala taluka were badly affected. Thus the acquisition of 51 villages is completed.

The progress regarding rehabilitation work in respect of infrastructure and civic amenities is as follows.

a) Open Well	111 Nos.
b) Bore Well	172 Nos.
c) Water supply scheme	90 Nos.
d) School Building	450 Rooms
e) Samaj Mandir	107 Nos.
f) Internal Road	219 Km.
g) Approach Road	303 Km.
h) C.D. Works	910 Nos.
i) Electrification	102 Nos.
j) Open gutters	171 Km.
k) Dafan Bhumi	35 Nos.
l) Latrins for Ladies	109 Nos.

Chapter No. IV deals with the progress and problems of the rehabilitation work in 23 villages of Karmala taluka including 4 villages in Madha Taluka. The budgetary provision for rehabilitation work has been increasing every year from more than Rs. 17.17 lakhs in 1979-80 to nearly Rs. 39 lakhs. in lakhs in 1987-88 but actual expenditure was increasing at very marginal rate from Rs. 5.23 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 6.27 lakhs in 1984-85. The amount of actual expenditure was almost double from Rs. 6.27 lakhs in 1984-85 to Rs. 14.25 lakhs in 1986-87. The most important fact that actual expenditure was less

than budgeted expenditure. For example the irrigation authority could spend only 18.66% amount of budgeted expenditure on rehabilitation work. This percentage increased to 36.60 in 1986-87. Thus the financial constraint was major problem of rehabilitation work in Karmala taluka till the year 1986-87. However the work of rehabilitation in Karmala Taluka was completed on war footing at tremendous rate. Seventy percent financial targets was achieved and today the rehabilitation work has been completed.

As on today, according to the authority the physical aspect of rehabilitation work is completed in terms of supply of infrastructure facilities such as roads, electrification school buildings, civic amenities, water supply etc.

*details not given.*

Our opinion survey reveals the fact that the economic conditions of the rehabilitated families particularly in backwater area have been improved as a result of irrigation development. Most of them are enjoying the fruits of green revolution. The cropping pattern have been changed from Jawar to groundnut, sugarcane and horticulture etc. But these economic benefits are at the cost of social disintegration of the cultural heritage of village economy.