

CHAPTER - IV

REHABILITATION : A CASE STUDY OF KARMALA TALUKA



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### REHABILITATION : A CASE STUDY OF KARMALA TALUKA :

According to the latest information supplied by the rehabilitation office, total number of submerged villages including goothans were 51 in three districts of Solapur, Pune, Ahmednagar. In this chapter we have tried to study the progress and problems of the rehabilitation work in Karmala taluka of Solapur district in which 19 villages were submerged.

#### 4.1 REHABILITATION AT A GLANCE :

The information regarding the rehabilitation work at a glance is attached herewith seperately. It is observed that out of 51 submerged villages 19 villages come in Karmala taluka. The total number of dam affected households in Solapur district was 6396 out of which 4593 are Khatedars (Land owners) and remaining 1803 are nonkhatedars. It is necessary to mention here that out of 23 dam affected villages only four villages i.e. Shiral, Surli, Ujjani, Foot-Javalgaon come under Madha Taluka and the remaining 19 villages belong to Karmala taluka. These four villages of Madha Taluka have been included in Karmala taluka for the purpose of analysis only.

The total number of 74 rehabilitated villages in our study area of 31 villages come in the backwater area of the dam and the remaining 43 rehabilitated villages are the part of benefiting area of the dam.

In the rehabilitation process there are 8899 plots in which 4983 plots are proposed for allotment for 31 villages in backwater area. As on today (i.e. Nov.1989) 6263 plots have been distributed and 2636 plots are yet to be distributed. The villagewise information regarding distribution of plots is presented in table No. IV-1. On an average total area of each plot is 1200 Sqft.

It is important note that 3392 families are eligible to get substitute land for rehabilitation out of which 2010 Khatedars and 1382 are nonkhatedars. It is reported that the total number of rehabilitated families is 2464 as on today and these families have got 2944 hectares of land. The rehabilitation work of 928 families with 1000 hectares of land (Proposed) is in process.

REHABILITATION AT A GLANCE

* Total Area under submergence :	29000	Hectares
* Total number of villages submerged :	51	Nos.
* Total number of families affected :	6396	Nos.
a) Khatedar families :	4593	Nos.
b) Nonkhatedar families :	1803	Nos.
* Total Number of Rehabilitated villages :	74	Nos.
a) In Backwater Area :	31	Nos.
b) In Benefiting area :	43	Nos.
* Total number of plots in the gaonthan area :	8899	Nos.
a) In Backwater area :	4983	Nos.
b) In Benefiting area :	3916	Nos.
* Total Number of plots actual allotted :	6263	Nos.
a) In Backwater area :	4607	Nos.
b) In Benefiting area :	1656	Nos.
* Total number of eligible families for allotment of substitute land in which :	3392	Nos.
a) Khatedars :	2010	Nos.
b) Nonkhatedars :	1382	Nos.
* Total Area of the land acquired :	11526	Ha. 81 R.

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TABLE NO. IV-1 : Villagewise information regarding distribution of plots.

Sr. No.	Name of the Rehabilitated village	No. of plots sanctioned	No. of plots Allotted.
1.	Nematwadi	23	20
2.	Katraj	165	145
3.	Sogaon (W)	206	180
4.	Sogaon (E)	130	108
5.	Undargaon	109	102
6.	Khatgaon - 1	126	117
7.	Khatgaon - 2	61	61
8.	Pomalwadi	190	174
9.	Takali (R)	379	371
10.	Kondhar-Chincholi	167	166
11.	Kettur - 1	180	127
12.	Kettur - 2	-	-
13.	Parewadi	36	36
14.	Govegaon	114	106
15.	Ritewadi	40	35
16.	Chikalthan - 1	337	335
17.	Chikalthan - 2	85	74
18.	Kugaon	146	132
19.	Sangvi - 1	172	168
20.	Sangvi - 2	-	-

Sr. No.	Name of the Rehabilitated village	No. of plots sanctioned	No. of plots Allotted
21.	Wangi - 1	545	416
22.	Wangi - 2	174	162
23.	Wangi - 3	291	291
24.	Bitargaon-Dhokari	103	90
25.	Kavitgaon	-	-
26.	Kandar	22	20
27.	Dahigaon	145	126
28.	Foot-Javalgaon	50	50
29.	Surli	140	139
30.	Shiral	193	190
31.	Ujjani	85	69

Source : Rehabilitation Sub-Division, Karmala.

#### 4.2 THE COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE REHABILITATED VILLAGES :

The total number of submerged villages in Karmala Taluka is 23. It is observed from table No. IV-2 that 23 submerged villages in Karmala taluka total population was 25376 which gives us 1103 average population per village. The villages such as Wangi, Chikalthan, Sogaon, Pomalwadi, Takali (R) and Bitargaon were having large population,

TABLE NO. IV-2 : The submerged and The Rehabilitated villages with their population.

Sr. No.	Name of the submerged village	Total population before submergence	Name of the Rehabilitated village	Total population of the Rehabilitated village.
1.	Kandar	400	Nematwadi	115
2.	Kavitgaon	763	Katraj	1067
3.	Sangvi	815	Sogaon (W)	1145
4.	Bitagraon	1261	Sogaon (E)	350
5.	Dhokari	594	Undargaon	589
6.	Wangi	4646	Takali (R)	1314
7.	Dahigaon	541	Kondhar-chincholi	1149
8.	Chikalthan	2602	Khatgaon - 1	413
9.	Kugaon	859	Khatgaon - 2	479
10.	Sogaon	1447	Pomalwadi	1470
11.	Undargaon	874	Parewadi	213
12.	Govegaon	707	Kettur - 1	972
13.	Kettur	1260	Kettur - 2	1387
14.	Parewadi	1213	Ritewadi	400
15.	Pomalwadi	1489	Govegaon	523
16.	Khatgaon	693	Chikalthan - 1	1800
17.	Takali (R)	1375	Chikalthan - 2	300
18.	Kondhar chincholi	921	Kugaon	800

Sr. No.	Name of the submerged village	Total population before submergence	Name of the Rehabilitated village	Total Population of the Rehabilitated village
19.	Katraj	533	Dahigaon	800
20.	Shiral	1257	Wangi - 1	2900
21.	Ujjani	174	Wangi - 2	1400
22.	Surali	736	Wangi - 3	2900
23.	Foot-Javalgaon	216	Bitagraon-Dhokari	499
24.			Sangvi - 1	803
25.			Sangvi - 2	500
26.			Kandar	275
27.			Kavitgaon	-
28.			Foot Javalgaon	473
29.			Surli	853
30.			Shiral	1257
31.			Ujjani	630

Source :1)Ujjani Dam Division, Bhimanaçar.

2)Rehabilitation Sub-division, Karmala.



more than 1200 and the villages such as Ujjani, Katraj, Foot Javalgaon, Govegaon, Dahigaon, Dhokari these are the villages having small size population less than 800.

It is also observed that 31 new villages are rehabilitated out of which 9 villages have population of less than 500 each village. The ten villages have the average population between 500 to 1000 and 11 villages having population more than 1000 to 1500 each.

#### 4.3 THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF REHABILITATION :

Since beginning of the construction of the dam the government authority was keen in the work of rehabilitation of the dam affected villages and the households in Karmala taluka. The table No. IV-3 gives information about the budgeted and actual expenditure incurred on the work of rehabilitation in Karmala taluka particularly from 1979-80 to 1988-89. The figures before the 1979-80 were not available to us. The actual expenditure on rehabilitation work was Rs. 2 lakhs only in 1979-80 which formed 11% of budgeted expenditure. 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 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. 90 percent financial targets was achieved and today the rehabilitation work has been completed.

#### 4.4 INFRASTRUCTURE/CIVIC AMENITIES :

The construction and development of infrastructure facilities is the basic work of rehabilitation. It includes mainly civic amenities such as internal and approach roads for communication, water supply through Bore Wells, open wells, permanent and Ad-hoc water supply scheme, educational facilities and civic amenities such as samaj mandir cum chawadi, sports ground and public health facilities, electrification, cremation ground etc.

The expenditure pattern of rehabilitation work at the end of March 1989 is presented in the table No. IV-4.

TABLE NO. IV-3 : Yearwise Budgeted and Actual expenditure on rehabilitation work in Karmala Taluka.

(Rs.)

Year	Budget	Actual Expenditure	%
1979-80	1717692	195997	11.04
1980-81	1728154	904033	52.31
1981-82	-	-	-
1982-83	2814500	523518	18.60
1983-84	2814500	676360	24.03
1984-85	3530000	627617	17.07
1985-86	3359000	1290667	38.42
1986-87	3894290	1425460	36.60
1987-88	3894290	3893163	100.60
1988-89	4522227	4593152	101.76

Source : Rehabilitation Sub-Division, Karmala.



TABLE NO. IV-4 : Expenditure pattern of Rehabilitation work at the end of March 1989.

Sl. No.	Civic Amenities	Details	Budgeted (Rs.)	Actual Expenditure (Rs)
A)	water supply	1) Bore Wells ) 2) Open Wells ) 3) Ad-Hock water supply scheme ) 4) Permanent water supply scheme )	21540	23414
B)	Educational	1) School Rooms	252360	96136
C)	Civic Amenities	1) Samaj Mandir cum chawadi	122564	48056
D)	Communication	1) Approach Roads ) 2) C.D. Works on approach roads. ) 3) Internal roads ) 4) C.D. works on Internal roads. )	2346053	683929 256326 131168 812538
E)	Other civic Amenities	1) Open latrines for ladies ) 2) Open gutters (Internal roads) ) 3) Development of school ground ) 4) Development of cremation ground )	1770430	177504 1027383 143554 18321
F)	Sundries	1) Cement, Stills etc.	-	377818
			Rs. 4522927	Rs. 4593152
				106.76

Source : Rehabilitation Sub-Division, Karmala.

4.5 : THE PROGRESS OF REHABILITATION WORK :

The progress chart of the Rehabilitation work is given in the table No. IV-5 as on 31-10-1988.

TABLE NO :IV-5 : THE PROGRESS OF REHABILITATION WORK

Sr. No.	Civic Amenities	Total No.of Works	Completed works
1.	Demarkation	31	31
2.	Bore Wells	68	67
3.	Open wells	41	41
4.	Ad-Hock Water supply scheme	10	10
5.	Permanent water supply scheme	31	11
6.	School Rooms	145	121
7.	Samaj Mandir cum Chawadi	31	26
8.	Internal Roads (Km.)	77.828	74.708
9.	C.D. Works on Internal Roads	685	543
10.	Approach Roads (Km.)	136.74	112.53
11.	C.D. works on approach roads	323	199
12.	Electrification	31	29
13.	Development of cremation ground	31	31
14.	Development of school ground	19	04
15.	Open Latrines for ladies	73	66
16.	Open gutters on sites of internal roads (Km.)	128.38	31.60

Source : Rehabilitation Sub-Division, Karmala.

The following observation can be made from this table.

- 1) The constructions works of the Bore Wells, open Wells, Ad-hoc water supply scheme, electrification and cremation ground has been completed.
- 2) Out of 31 proposed permanent water supply schemes only 11 schemes have been completed. These villages are Katraj, Takli (R), Khatgaon - 1, Govegaon, Chicalthan - 1, Chikaltan - 2, Kucgaon, Dahigaon, Wanci - 1, Sangavi - 2, Surli.
- 3) Out of 145 proposed class rooms of the primary school and high school buildings, the construction work of 121 class rooms is completed.
- 4) Remarkably the work of internal roads, approach roads and C.D. Works have been completed in all 31 villages. The total length of completed road works 187.23Km.
- 5) Every rehabilitated village is equipped with electrification and public health amenities.

The villagewise information about the progress of rehabilitation work is also presented table No. IV-6.

Popula- tion village classi- ficati	Roads (Km.)		Open Gutters (Km.)			Open Latrines for Ladies.			Electrification.			
	Achie- vement	In pro- gress	Tar- get	Achie- vement	In Pro- gress	Tar- get	Achie- vement	In pro- gress	Tar- get	Achie- vement	In pro- gress	
Below 500	3	21.92	12.21	17.28	3.55	13.37	19	18	1	9	8	1
500 to 1000	3	33.82	1.50	37.33	11.17	26.16	19	17	2	10	9	1
1000 to 1500	1	39.30	6.50	53.60	11.38	42.22	23	20	3	8	8	-
Above 1500	3	21.42	-	23.20	5.53	17.67	12	12	-	3	3	-

#### 4.6 THE PROBLEMS OF REHABILITATION : AN OPINION SURVEY:

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.

However it is observed that many socio-economic and environmental problems have emerged in the rehabilitated villages. A very small effort is made here to study these problems with the help an informal opinion survey of the contact persons in major villages such as Wangi - 1, Wangi - 2 Wangi - 3, Wangi - 4 (Bitargaon - Dhokari) Sangvi - 1, Dahigaon, Kandar etc. The findings of this survey can not be generalised.

- 1) Wangi was one of the biggest village which was submerged and the whole population of 4646 of the Wangi village was rehabilitated nearly 6 Km. away from the old Wangi in the malran area. Today there are four wangi villages wangi - 1, wangi - 2, wangi -3, Wangi - 4 (including two smallest villages bitargaon and Dhokari). The land holdings of these villages come in the backwater area of the dam.



- 2) The scattered population in four Wangi villages has lost its identity and cultural integrity. Many villagers have expressed their feelings of loneliness.
- 3) A knowledgeable senior person expressed his view that nearly 25% families of old Wangi have been shifted in other rehabilitated villages on own wish. But they are leading worst life in those villages.
- 4) Though the physical targets of rehabilitation work have been achieved, majority of the population do not express their satisfaction about the infrastructure facilities provided in these villages. *were they available earlier?*
- 5) However economic conditions of the families in the rehabilitated villages have been improved as result of irrigation development. Most of them are enjoying the fruits of green revoultion. The cropping patern 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.

APPENDIXList of the New Gaothans

Karmala : 1. Nematwadi 2) Katraj 3) Sogaon(W) 4) Undargaon  
 5) Kondhar chincholi 6) Khatgaon-1 7) Khatgaon -2  
 8) Pomalwadi 9) Parewadi 10) Kettur-1 11) Kettur-2  
 12) Ritewadi 13) Takali 14) Govegaon 15) Sogaon (E)  
 16) Chikalthan-1 17) Chikalthan -2 18) Kugaon  
 19) Dhagigaon 20) Wangi - 1 21) Wangi -2 22) Wangi-3  
 23) Bitargaon-Dhokari 24) Sangvi-1 25) Sangvi-2  
 26) Kandar 27) Kavitgaon.

Madha : 1) Foot-Javalgaon 2) Surli 3) Shiral 4) Ujjani  
 5) Shevre 6) Alegaon (K) 7) Alegaon (B) 8) Takali  
 9) Bemble 10) Wadoli 11) Chandaj.

Pandharpur:1) Gursale 2) Hole 3) Bhose 4) Mendhapur 5) Shevte  
 6) Patvardhan Kuroli 7) Khed Bhose 8) Avhe  
 9) Devde 10) Degaon (Aadhiv) 11) Narayan Chincholi  
 12) Tungat 13) Suste Anjansond 14) Eate Pohorgaon  
 15) Suste Tarapur 16) Fuli-Chincholi 17) Pulu  
 18) pehe 19) Nandore 20) Nematwadi 21) Kanhapuri  
 22) Pulajwadi 23) Sangvi-Badalkot

Mohol : 1) Mundhewadi 2) Katewadi 3) Kolegaon.