

CHAPTER 6

CIVIC FACILITIES

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Koyana dam was constructed much before the passing of Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons Act that ultimately came into force in 1976. In spite of this the Government of Maharashtra did provide some basic civic facilities to the people displaced on account of the construction of Koyana dam. Thus an attempt has been made in the present chapter to examine the state of affairs of the rehabilitated colonies in terms of the facilities provided by the State Government in areas such as gaonthan, drinking water, approach-roads, transportation, education, health centres, electricity and drainage; and reactions of the respondent-families towards the civic facilities provided by the Government.

As noted in the chapter on Methodology, the general information about the village community was collected by contacting different key persons in the village, namely Village Panchayat Sarpanch, Village Headman, and Gram-Sevak (Village Level Worker). The information here has been analyzed on the basis of the village schedules. In all 146 villages were covered under the present study from plain, catchment and konkan zones. The civic facilities provided by the government are visible at the village level

and therefore the village schedule has been analysed accordingly.

2. GAOTHAN FACILITY: The question asked was whether the government has allotted new gaothan to the settlement. The details in this connection show that 62 (40.41) villages have been allotted with new gaothans; whereas 87 (59.58) villages have not been allotted with new gaothans at all. Thus the gaothan, which is the most essential factor in the village social structure, has not been provided to the Koyana rehabilitated settlements on a priority basis. Three out of every five new settlements are still fighting for the acquisition of new gaothans.
3. DRINKING WATER FACILITY: The question asked was about the drinking water facility in the new settlements. The data in this connection are presented in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1

DRINKING WATER FACILITY

<u>YES</u>		<u>NO</u>	
Borewell	5 (3.42)	Natural Spring	18 (12.32)
Well	23 (15.75)	Canal	9 (6.16)
Tube-system	77 (52.73)	River/Lake	14 (9.58)
Not-Applicable	41 (28.08)	Not-Applicable	105 (71.91)
Total	.. 146 (99.98)	Total	.. 146 (99.97)

The table indicates that a majority of the settlements have been provided with tube-system for drinking water. In some settlements wells and borewells were made available for drinking water facility. But apart from these settlements, there was no drinking water facility available in 41 settlements. These settlements especially in the catchment area were largely dependent on the natural river or a spring for drinking water. The respondents have to fetch water from long distances and the situation becomes even more worse during the summer season.

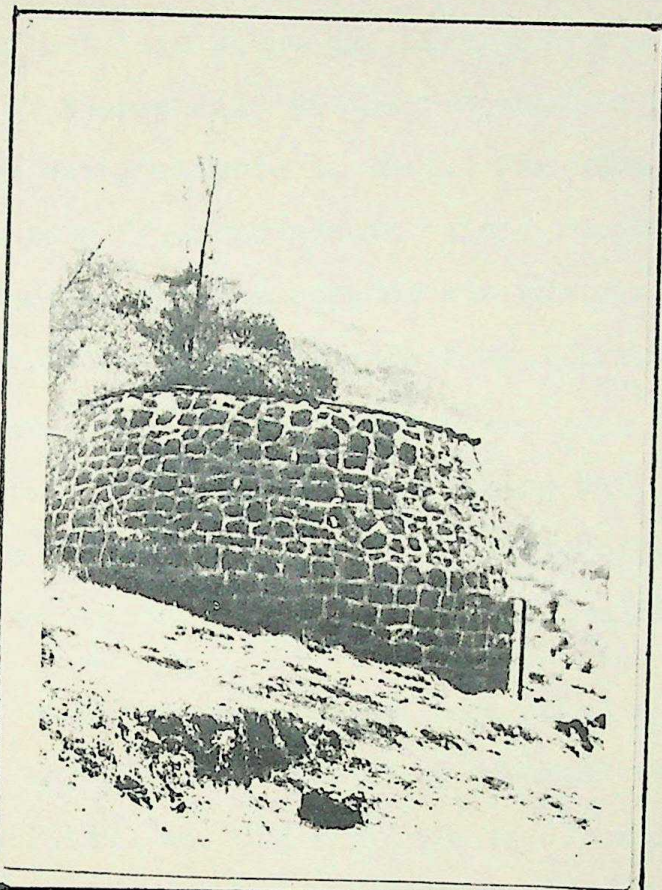
Then the respondents were asked to name the source of drinking water facility that was available to them before as well as after rehabilitation. The data in this connection are presented in Table 6.2.

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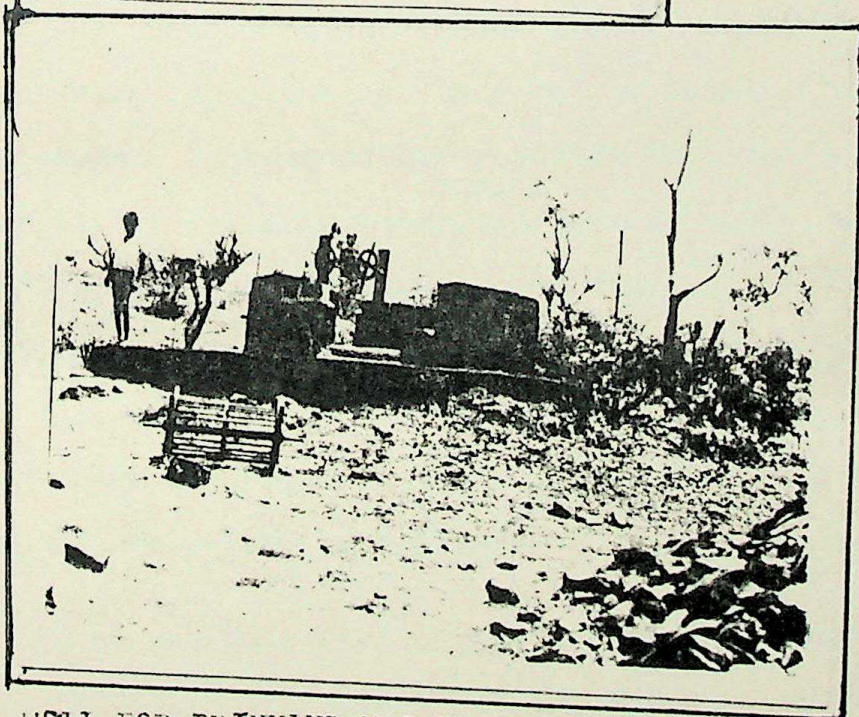
TABLE 6.2

DRINKING WATER FACILITY

Zones	River		Well		Tube System		Lake		Fountain/ Spring.		Total
	B	A	B	A	B	A	L	A	n	A	
Plain	164 (60.74)	72 (26.66)	40 (14.81)	25 (9.25)	24 (8.8)	83 (30.74)	-	6 (2.22)	42 (15.55)	84 (31.11)	270
Catchment	138 (47.42)	21 (7.21)	77 (26.46)	22 (7.56)	-	166 (56.70)	-	18 (6.18)	76 (25.77)	64 (21.99)	291
Konkan	23 (53.70)	2 (3.70)	13 (24.07)	23 (42.59)	-	18 (33.33)	-	-	12 (22.22)	11 (20.37)	54
Total	331 (53.82)	95 (15.44)	130 (21.13)	70 (11.38)	24 (3.90)	267 (43.41)	-	24 (3.90)	130 (21.13)	159 (25.85)	615



TANK FOR
DRINKING WATER,
GAMBKHOP,
TAL. PATAN.



WELL FOR DRINKING WATER, RAM-MALA GOJEGAON,
TAL. PATAN.

The table indicates that the majority of the respondents were dependent on river for drinking water before rehabilitation, but this scene has undergone a change after rehabilitation. Nearly half of the respondents reported that tube water was available to them. The tube water was available only to a few respondents before rehabilitation. The proportion for the respondents who availed themselves of the drinking water facility from well has decreased and it has slightly increased for those who were dependent on a fountain or a spring for drinking water. Only a few respondents reported that they avail themselves of the water from a lake and this is a post-rehabilitation phenomenon.

When the respondents were asked about whether there were any problems regarding drinking water facility before rehabilitation, 503 respondents reported that they did not face any problem in this connection. Remaining 76 respondents have reported that they had to fetch water from long distances. 27 respondents reported that there was a scarcity of drinking water ^{during} the summer season, and they had to maintain with whatever water was available with them. 9 respondents reported that they did not get clean water and the tank which was meant for storing water was out of order. Thus these were some of the problems being faced by the respondents before rehabilitation.

When the data on the same aspect are analyzed after rehabilitation, it shows that 157 respondents reported no-

trouble at all. But 206 (33.49) respondents told about the problem of long distance and this was particularly true for the respondents from the catchment area because the settlements have been located on the hilltops on the river banks and during summer when the water level drops down they have to walk down all the way to the river bed for water. 195 respondents reported that there was water scarcity and this was true particularly for the plain area. 57 respondents reported that they were not getting clean water and the tank meant for storing water was out of order.

In short, the availability of drinking water facility poses a big threat before the respondents especially during the summer season. This situation is more or less the same everywhere in rural Maharashtra. It is not peculiar to the respondents alone.

A lot of inconvenience regarding water is caused to the Koyana dam affected people residing in Bamanoli Colony of Kupwad village near Sangli. "The pipe line has been laid down for water supply but the complaints are that there is no regular water supply. When the officials in Kupwad Grampanchayat were asked about it, they told that, as the due charges were not paid by them the water supply is not made to Bamanoli Colony. The residents of this Colony are demanding regular water supply." 1

Mr. Tanaji Ramachandra Shelar, Sarpanch of rehabilitated Punavali Dhokawale in Patan Taluka also commented that, "the

Grampanchayat applies for drinking water supply to panchayat samiti before the summer. Our village has not received either a bullock-cart or a tanker for water supply. The people in the village have to search for a bucketful of water for miles together. The Rehabilitation Department has sanctioned water supply scheme before two years, however, the government and the department concerned have not paid proper attention to the implementation of the same. We have tried our level best but there is nobody to look after us." 2

4. APPROACH ROAD FACILITY: The approach road facility is necessary for easy communication between the localities. After rehabilitation it was expected that the Government of Maharashtra will provide this facility and the position in this regard shows that the approach road facility has been made available to the majority of the new settlements (88/146/i.e. 60.27). However, there are still nearly 40 percent settlements, where the approach roads have not been made available and this is particularly true for the plain and catchment zones.

Some of the unnecessary works are being carried out by the government. The "authorities constructed a 10 Km. approach road from Zadoli to Punavali in the Koyana Catchment area at the cost of Rs.3 lakhs. The road was not at all necessary and nobody had demanded it. When the road was not available the people used to travel by footpath and even after the construction of the road, the people continue to prefer footpaths. This is due to the fact

that the people are able to reach their destination within 15 minutes by footpaths; whereas it takes about an hour by road. Thus the road was not at all necessary and it was washed away during the first rainy season of 1986 it faced." ³

5. TRANSPORTATION FACILITY: After looking into the details of the approach road facility, it will be necessary to see the availability of transportation facility in the resettled villages. The details in this connection show that the transportation facility has not been made available to the majority of the settlements 78 (53.42); while it was made available to 68 (46.57) settlements.

Thus if we take into consideration the two facilities of approach road and transportation, then the scene indicates that though the approach roads have been made available here and there, for the majority of the settlements transportation facility has not been made available to these settlements.

There are no transportation facilities in the vallies of Kandati, Koyana and Solashi. There are no roads, leading to the Shivasagar water reservoir. As a result, "those who have shifted on to the hill tops have no option but to walk down. The use of launches is made only for crossing the river. The days during the rainy season make the situation even more miserable. The communication system comes to a stand still. The Money-order sent in June is delivered to the addressee some time in September-October. The Pannoli-

Post-office covers 50 settlements and the task of a postman becomes all the more difficult. The people of Kandati valley have to walk for 20-25 miles to reach their Taluka place of Medha, otherwise they have to take a round about route of Khed-Poladapur-Mahableshwar-Satara-Medha. The problem of transportation has become acute due to the Koyana Project and the government has got to do something in order to solve it." 4

- 6, EDUCATIONAL FACILITY: The school is the basic and the fundamental agency in the development of students' personality. The information regarding this facility is presented in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3

SCHOOL FACILITY

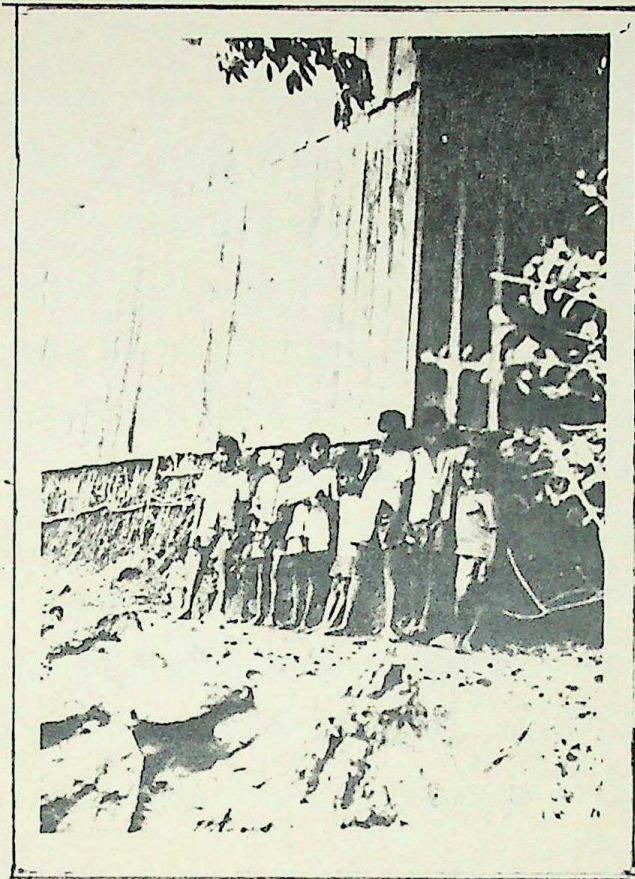
=====		=====	
YES		NO	
=====		=====	
Functioning properly.	90 (61.64)	Students going to neighbouring settlement.	35 (23.97)
Functioning not properly.	16 (10.95)	Teaching facility in a temple.	5 (3.42)
Not applicable	40 (27.39)	Not applicable	106 (72.60)
=====		=====	
Total	146 (99.98)	Total	146 (99.99)
=====		=====	

The general trend indicated by the table is that the school facility has been made available to almost all the settlements. However at the same time there are several settlements where the school facility is available, but

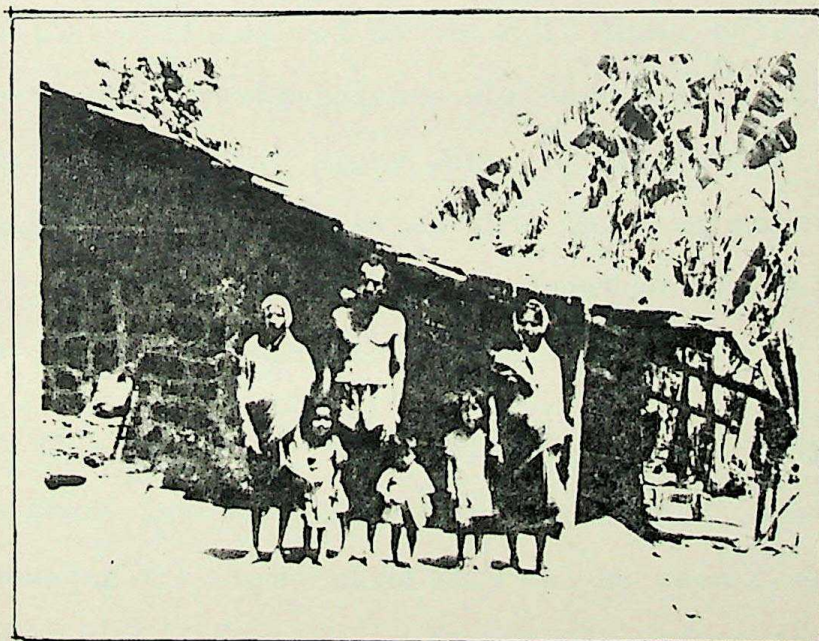
the teacher does not remain present and this situation is even more dangerous. For, on records, these teachers are being paid for their teaching work, however, this work is not being satisfactorily done by them. There is a need to check this trend and the authorities will have to check that the allotted work is being done by the teachers concerned. Again there are some settlements where there are no schools at all. Wherever such situation persists, the children have to cover long distances to attend the schools or they have to stay back at homes to assist their parents in agriculture and thus the educational opportunities are closed down to them forever.

During our field work in the catchment areas, we had observed that these village communities since they are located on the hilltops are completely inaccessible during the rainy season. In such settlements, teachers generally go and attend the schools only occasionally. The school building may be there, but the teacher may not be there. Nobody bothers about education.

The phenomenon of school without a teacher has to be looked into here. The teachers are appointed but they do not turn up to the schools for teaching, therefore, the students from these schools are not able to receive the educational facilities due to them. This fact was also observed at the time of data collection for the present project. This was especially observed in the catchment zone.



PRIMARY SCHOOL
AND STUDENTS,
GADHKHOP,
TAL. PATAN.



KOYANA DAM AFFECTED FAMILY,
RAM-MAIA GOJIGAON, TAL. PATAN.

The newspaper report also indicates this situation, "In Patan area except Patan, the remaining villages have schools upto 4th std. The situation of the schools is very bad. Wherever there are no facilities for transportation, the schools are there only for the sake of name. The teachers do not turn up to these schools for weeks or months together and whenever they are present, it is only for the sake of attendance. Some schools are being organized in temples. Therefore there is a need to establish a school after taking into consideration all the facilities including the transportation, then only the students will be able to attend them. There is also a need for the establishment of hostels in Patan and Koyananagar areas." 5

When the question was asked whether the children of respondents go out of village for higher education after rehabilitation, a majority of the respondents 526 (85.52) reported that this has not happened in their case. It was only for 89 (14.47) respondents who have sent their children out of village to other areas where educational facilities were available. This indicates that the respondents were not much interested in the higher education of children and this was due to economic problems of the family.

7. HEALTH CENTRE FACILITY: The health centre facility is the most necessary and the primary service needed in any settlement. However the worst situation can be seen from the fact that there were no health centres in as many as 142 (97.26) settlements. There were only 4 villages where the health-

centre facility was available. Thus the absence of health centre facility in Koyana rehabilitated settlements in general and in the catchment area in particular shows the miserable state of the residents in terms of health.

The Census data of 1981⁶ also indicate that there were 231 out of 256 villages in Patan Taluka and 185 out of 200 villages in Jaoli Taluka where the medical facilities were not available.

8. COMMUNITY HALLS: The community halls are necessary for conducting the collective activities for recreational purposes. The community halls serve the purpose of coming together and so the picture in this connection is presented in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4

COMMUNITY HALL

=====	
Constructed Hall Available	65 (44.52)
Construction of Hall not completed.	27 (18.49)
Hall not available.	54 (36.98)
Total	.. 146 (99.99)
=====	

The community hall is an indication of active social life and healthy community living where people from all walks of life come together during their leisure hours and and engage themselves in common activities of mutual help

and interest. It is a place where annual social functions are held, guests are entertained and wedding ceremonies take place.

The data from the table indicate that community halls were available in 65 settlements. However in 37% of the settlements there were no community halls and in 18% of the settlements the halls were not completed. These people have no common place to share, they cannot entertain their guests, nor are they in a position to arrange cultural ceremonies.

9. ELECTRICITY: The picture regarding supply of electricity to the rehabilitated communities is presented in Table 6.5.

TABLE 6.5.

ELECTRICITY FACILITY

=====	
Electricity available in all houses	9 (6.16)
Electricity available in only few houses.	110 (75.34)
Electricity not available.	27 (18.49)

Total	.. 146 (99.99)

=====	

The table indicates that the electricity facility was made available to the majority of the settlements. In 18 percent of the settlements the electricity facility was not made available and this scene is particularly true for the plain and catchment zones. The absense of electricity-

supply is more so in the catchment zone, for the settlements are relatively of small sizes and they are scattered over the hilltops on the bank of the reservoir. Apart from this, some of the settlements in the plain zone also are not getting electricity facility. Thus the people, who have sacrificed their lands and homes for the Koyana Dam which produces and supplies electricity to the whole of Maharashtra and other states as well, are deprived of the electricity facility. They continue to lead their lives in utter darkness as ever before.

The table also shows that due to the poverty, the people have not obtained electricity connection in their houses and this is true for majority of the villages.

The Census data of 1981 ⁷ also indicate that there were 101 out of 256 villages in Patan Taluka and 43 out of 200 villages in Jaoli Taluka where the power supply was not available.

There is no "Village Panchayat" for ten settlements in the Koyana Catchment area and this demand is not met with for many years. The poles for electricity have been erected, the wires have also been pulled, however, as there are no village Panchayats in these villages, the electricity connections have not been supplied. The people from these villages have sacrificed for the dam/irrigation/electricity but their settlements continue to lead their lives without electric lights in utter darkness.

10. DRAINAGE FACILITY: There is the absence of drainage facility in all the rehabilitated settlements.

11. REACTIONS OF RESPONDENTS REGARDING CIVIC FACILITIES:

When the respondents were asked about their reactions on the type of civic facilities that were made available to them in their colonies, we were surprised to find out the following reactions which have been presented in Table 6.6.

TABLE 6.6
REACTIONS REGARDING CIVIC FACILITIES

Zones	Fully Satisfied	Partly Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Total
Plain	9 (3.33)	92 (34.07)	169 (62.59)	270
Catchment	8 (2.74)	160 (54.98)	123 (42.26)	291
Konkan	16 (29.62)	31 (57.40)	7 (12.96)	54
Total	33 (5.36)	283 (46.00)	299 (48.61)	615

The data indicate that only a few respondents were fully satisfied with the kind of civic facilities that were provided to them by the Government of Maharashtra. In this category also, nearly half of the respondents were from the Konkan Zone. Again 46 percent of the respondents were

partly satisfied with the civic facilities and higher proportion in this category comes from the konkan and catchment zones. However nearly half of the respondents were not at all satisfied with the kind of civic facilities and the proportion in this category is more from the plain zone. Thus it can be concluded that the people were not at all satisfied with the kind of civic facilities that were made available to them in their colonies. This is particularly so in the plain and catchment zones.

People in the rehabilitated colonies expressed their dissatisfaction on the type of civic amenities that have been made available to them over the years, mainly because they feel that the State Government has not given proper attention to their problems inspite of the fact that there is a legal provision for civic amenities as per the Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons Act, 1974. Financial Provisions were made, but these plans were not properly implemented. There have been a number of lapses on the part of the rehabilitation officers. As a result of all these factors these people continue to feel that they are being treated as second grade citizens.

Mr. Kadam, Secretary, Koyana Punarvasan Sevasangh (Raigad District) has rightly pointed out that, "the financial assistance for various facilities in the rehabilitated settlements is provided through Koyana Fund. However even the appropriate repairs have not being carried out by the Zilla Parishada." 8

The "dam construction activity lies with the Irrigation Department, the task of land allotment for rehabilitation lies with the Rehabilitation Department; whereas the work of providing civic amenities lies with the Zilla Parishadas. Therefore there is no appropriate co-ordination between these Government Departments." 9

The "Koyana dam in South Maharashtra is not merely a symbol of ideal dam construction and a source of power generation but it is also a monument of the Government's apathy and delay in rehabilitating those villagers who have sacrificed everything that they had for the dam. According to a few secretariat sources, the required funds are not made available and the officialdom is not willing to consider the issue which is interpreted as old and not requiring immediate attention. But what about the homeless few who are suffering for their selfless sacrifice ?" 10

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