

# A STUDY OF DRINKING WATER AMENITY IN THE RESETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED OF DUDHAGANGA IRRIGATION DAM AFFECTED PEOPLE IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT (MH)

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## **Abstract**

Civic amenities have been developed through long course of times. In the earlier stage of human being the number of civic amenities was limited but in the modern period it has been increased significantly. Economic growth and human development are strongly determined by the prevailing infrastructure and civic amenity is a part of infrastructure. Social life is linked and enriched by these amenities. The involuntary displacement disintegrates well traditional network of indispensable amenities. The rehabilitation and resettlement procedure of displaced people is implemented by concern authority. The provision of basic an amenity is a part of rehabilitation procedure. Civic amenities are the integral part of settlements which determine the standard of particular settlement. Here an effort has been made study the situation of drinking water amenity of resettlements of Dudhaganga dam affected people in Kolhapur districts.

**Key Words:** Resettlement, displacement, Rehabilitation, development

## **1. Introduction:**

The displacement make alter in the access to services and provisions such as source of drinking water, school, post office, market place, ration shop, primary health center, collection of fire wood fodder etc. The adjustment of this alteration depends upon the nature displaced and rehabilitated area. Any alteration that modifies the access to essential needs mainly affects women and children seriously. The accessibility means of transportation effects on the mobility of working population. There is absence of many amenities in some resettlements. "In almost all the resettlement sites that were visited, the civic amenities were neglected, broken down and in poor condition. In most villages the civic amenities are poorly maintained and require restoration and up gradation (Iyer, 2005)." "By and large the facilities provided in the resettlements

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 all the amenities are not fulfilled by the concern authority. The satisfaction and standard of living of rehabilitated people depends upon the provision and access of basic amenities. “Easy accesses to basic amenities like schools and hospitals etc. have affected the quality of life after resettlements (Lacy Lobo, 2000 Pg. 230)”.

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### 1. Objective:-

The main objective of present research paper is to study the drinking water amenity of resettlements established of Dudhaganga irrigation dam affected people in Kolhapur district. The Dudhaganga irrigation project is one of the major projects in Kolhapur district. The displaced people of submerged villages under reservoir have been resettled at twenty eight resettlements in command area.

### 2. Database and Methodology:-

The present research work is mainly based on primary and secondary sources of data Collection. The primary data collected though the 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.

### 3. Study Region

The Kolhapur district is one of prosperous districts of Maharashtra. The study region comprises six talukas extended from 16, 23' to 16, 52' north latitude and 73, 57' to 74, 37' east longitude (Fig. 1). The western part of is undulating surface with hills and ranges, valleys whereas eastern part is rather plain with fertile soils. Some branches of western Ghat extended eastward. The slope of region is tilted toward east direction with some branches of western Ghat.

### 4. Analysis

#### Civic Amenities

The resettlements established for Dudhaganga Irrigation Project affected people have been supplied civic amenities as per Maharashtra rehabilitation act, 1986. According to this act 13 civic amenities have been supplied to the 28 resettlements. The field investigation on resettlements and rehabilitation illustrate the poor situation of basic facilities. Generally, resettlement sites must be well organized with essential needs either by their demands or act. “UN (2011) had remarked that rural infrastructure plays a critical role in poverty reduction, economic, growth and employment for the rural poor (Bulus and Adefila).” “Rural infrastructure plays a

crucial role for not just the country's economic growth but also its progress in human development (Kundu, S. 2014).” The excellence and convenience of these amenities decrease the intensity of trauma of rehabilitated people. “Access to civic amenities and other provisions is extremely important to the welfare of resettled people (Parasuraman, 1999)”.

As per section 10 (3) of rehabilitation act, the state government shall supply civic amenities in the approved scale and manner in the new gaothan or in the extended part of any existing gaothan.

1. Dug well or bore well or piped water supply scheme for drinking water.
2. School with playground.
3. Chavdi or *Samaj mandir*;
4. Internal and approach roads.
5. Electric supply.
6. Cremation or, as the case may be burial ground.
7. Open built-up gutters.
8. Public latrines.
9. Land for cattle stand.
10. Land for puck-up shed ST bus.
11. Land for threshing floor, that is to say, khalwadi, where required;
12. Pasture land (if government land is available).
13. Land for market and future expansion of gaothan.

The quality of these basic amenities available at the resettlements locations shows the effectiveness of rehabilitation process. The accessibility to these amenities influences on rehabilitated people. The above amenities have been studied by researcher of the resettlements established for the Dudhaganga irrigation project affected people.

### **DRINKING WATER AMENITY ANALYSIS**

The pure and safe drinking water is the most essential need of human being next to air for healthy life. “Potable water is strategic tools in poverty alleviation and improving the health, productivity, increasing the number of year people lives (Alok Kumar and Ishwar Kumar, 2015).” But every resettlement displaced people is not provided this amenity everywhere. There is an acute scarcity of drinking water in most resettlement sites (Iyer, 2005). According to Maharashtra rehabilitation act, the drinking water facility is provided through the dug well, bore-well or piped water supply scheme to resettlements. The Maharashtra government has drawn JR regarding to fulfill this civic amenity dated 12/8/1967, 6/9/1968, 20/6/1973, 27/4/1978 and 2/2/1987. The investigator has studied the situation of this amenity among resettlements through following points.

#### **A) Sources of drinking water**

The water for drinking as well as domestic purpose is available from different sources. The important sources of drinking water are open well; tube well, tap water

system, spring, ponds, tanks, rivers etc. The sources those are available at the resettlements are shown following table.

**Table 1 Sources of Drinking**

Sr. No.	Sources of Drinking Water	No. of Resettlements	% of Resettlements
1	Open Well	2	07.14
2	Tube Well	11	39.29
3	River	15	53.57
4	Spring	0	00.00
	Total	28	100.00

Source: Compiled by Author 2021.

The table 1 reveals that drastic change in the sources of drinking water at the displaced villages and resettlements. The highest resettlements (53.57 %) are depends upon the river as theirs main source of drinking water, followed by tube well 39.29 percent. Only 7.14 percent resettlements are supported by open well source.

#### **B) Periodicity of drinking water**

The rehabilitation agency provides sources of drinking water as per rules and regulations and they complete the formalities. But position of fulfillment of this deed is remains aside. The periodicity of available water is an important to completion of demand.

**Table 2 Periodicity of Drinking Water**

Sr. No	Available of drinking water	No. of Resettlements	% of Resettlements
1	Daily	18	64.29
2	Alternative Day	03	10.71
3	Twice in Week	2	07.14
4	Irregular Supply	5	17.86
	Total	28	100.00

Source: Compiled by Author 2021.

Table 2 shows the periodicity of available water expresses that the number of resettlements which get water daily are more that is 64.29 per cent. Tough the numbers of resettlements which do not get daily supply are not negligible. The numbers of getting irregular water supply stood second level (17.86). The share of resettlements getting water twice and alternative day in a week is equal to irregular supply.

#### **C) Daily Availability of Water:-**

The study of sources of drinking water and periodicity do not certify that the need of this amenity has been completed to all people of resettlements. The availability of daily to fulfill their requirements is important thing. The daily availability of drinking water in all resettlements is shown following table.

**Table 3 Availability of Drinking Water**

Sr. No	Daily Availability of Water	No. of Resettlements	% of Resettlements
1	Ample	09	32.14
2	Sufficient	07	25.00
3	Scarcity	12	42.86
	Total	28	100.00

Source: Compiled by Author 2021.

The table 3 indicates that the highest (42.86 %) resettlements facing the problems of daily scarcity of drinking water. The people of these resettlements depend upon other sources than provided by concern authority. Of 25 percent resettlements get sufficient daily water whereas 32.14 percent resettlements get ample availability of water.

#### **D) Year-Round Availability: -**

The research of drinking water facilities cannot complete unless the study of year-round availability. The year-round condition expresses the real picture of situation. The satisfaction of people depends upon the daily ample availability of safe water throughout the year.

**Table 4. Year-Round Availability of Drinking Water**

Sr. No.	Year Round Availability	No. of Resettlements	% of Resettlements
1	Year	11	39.29
2	Scarcity in Summer	17	60.71
	Total	28	100.00

Source: Compiled by Author 2021.

The table 4 reveals that the 60.71 percent resettlements facing acute problem of availability of drinking water in summer season and 39.29 resettlements have a benefit of year-round availability of drinking water.

#### **5. Conclusion**

The source, availability, periodicity and quality of drinking water have been adversely affected at the sites of resettlements after rehabilitation. Before displacement, people had ample availability drinking water but after rehabilitation, more number of resettlements (53.37 %) depends upon the tap water system followed by 39.29 per cent on tube wells, 7.14 per cent on open wells as the source of drinking water. Of these 64.29 percent resettlements receive daily water supply whereas remaining resettlements faces the problems of water supply like alternative day, twice in week or irregular supply. The private and public tap water system shows the improvement in the source of drinking water but to the availability is concerned 42.68 per cent resettlements are

facing daily scarce supply and 60.71 percent shows summer season scarcity of drinking water daily.

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