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LAND DISTRIBUTION AMONG DISPLACED FAMILIES OF ASANGOAN VILLAGE, DISTRICT KOLHAPUR

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Abstract:

The land acquisition is common process for the development projects. The displaced families are rehabilitated at unfamiliar locations with compensation. They are provided land as compensation to their acquired land. But they have been facing various problems about received land such as inadequate land area, low quality of land, access to land and unavailability of irrigation facility. The numbers of promise are made while displacement but less fulfilled. The present paper attempt to analyze Land Distribution Ratio among the rehabilitated families of Asangoan village displaced construction Dudhganga Irrigation Dam, Kolhapur district.

1. INTRODUCTION:-

The land has been acquired for different purposes such as dam, Road, Railway line construction, Industrial Projects, Urban expansion etc. The families displaced from their native place are rehabilitated unknown area. They have been provided compensation of their acquired assets along with civic facilities at resettlement places. The construction of dam is a major reason of displacement from ancient period. For the construction of dam requires large area. It includes submerged area and catchment area. Generally catchment area is more than submerged area. The people living in this area possess land from both areas. The numbers of families residing in such areas are less but they holds huge land area.

While construction of dam, concern authority acquires submerged land and do not considered the land which is above submerged line. The displaced families are rehabilitated at new location with providing compensation. They get house plot according to khatedar and members of family. The landless family gets less area than khatedar. These families provided land as compensation to acquired land according to rehabilitation act. not as per promises given to them at the time of displacement. There are number of problems of rehabilitated people about received land. The present paper attempt to analyze Land Distribution Ratio among the rehabilitated families of Asangoan village displaced construction Dudhganga Irrigation Dam, Kolhapur district.

2. OBJECTIVE:-

The main objective of present research work is to study the land distribution process for the families of Asangoan village rehabilitated in at resettlement sites (colony).

3. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

The present research work is mainly based on primary and secondary sources of data Collection. The primary data collected though field work with the help of schedule and through the methods of

interview and discussion.

The secondary data collected from the rehabilitation and irrigation offices of Kolhapur district. The collected data has been analyzed by following formula to calculate Land Distribution Ratio.

$$\text{Land Distribution Ratio} = \frac{\text{Received Land Area}}{\text{Due Land Area}}$$

With the help of above formula LDR has been calculated for each family. Then all families grouped into five groups.

4. ANALYSIS :- Land Distribution Ratio = Received Land Area / Due Land Area

The displacement takes place in development process which worldwide phenomena. There are various causes of forced internal displacement of people in the world. Some countries have more and in some less internal displacement. The global overview report shows that there is greater displacement found in the Africa and less in the Middle-east. In five countries there were populations of more than a million internal displaced persons at the end of 2010, the largest being in Colombia and Sudan. These were followed, as a year before, by Iraq, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia. Pakistan followed closely with at least 980,000 internal displaced persons. (Nina M. and Edmund J. 2011).

4.1 The Displacement of Asangoan Village:-

In the recent years statistics is maintained by concern authority and rehabilitations also done. The large area of land is acquired for projects and people are displaced but the problem of resettlement and rehabilitation remains aside. The world has experiences of displacement from ancient period but earlier displacement was limited to construction of dams and magnitude of displaced people was also low. We know that, there was not awareness about to maintain the record of displaced people in the ancient period. But situation in the modern period is also not different. The non availability of accurate and reliable data about displacement and rehabilitation is major obstacle before researcher in this field. Some concern people have showed the worldwide situation in this regard. But there is accurate statistical data are available of Asangoan village of displacement and rehabilitation. So it is easy to study such problems.

4.2 The Land Distribution:-

The Dudhganga Irrigation Dam has been constructed on the river Dudhganga at Asangoan village. The 68 families of Asangoan village are displaced in the 1987 and rehabilitated 34, 26, 6 and 2 families at Akiwat, Hervad, Nigave and Mudsingi resettlements. These settlements are provided many civic facilities and every family provided money and land as compensation for their acquired assets. The land is major source of livelihood for the rehabilitated people at new location. The land distribution to displaced people is a part of rehabilitation process. The land holding size determines the economic development of family as well as society.

The land is distributed according to the size of acquired land of family and numbers of family members before displacement. The land size decided by government as per laws, here is known as Due Land. The land actually distributed to each family, here is known as Received Land. With the help of formula, mentioned in methodology, LDR has been calculated of each family. The Land Distribution Ratio is shown as follows.

Table No. 1. The Land Distribution Ratio of Rehabilitated Families.

No.	Land Size	LDR Value	No. of Families	Per cartage
1	Very Low	< 0.8	19	35.79
2	Low	0.8-0.9	4	05.88
3	Medium	0.9-1.0	4	05.88
4	High	1.1-1.2	7	09.71
5	Very High	>1.2	34	50.00
	Total		68	100.00

Source: Generated by author.

The land has been distributed to rehabilitated families those displaced from Asangoan village. The above table shows the land distribution ratio of rehabilitated families, where highest families (50%) have concentrated under the group of very high land size received. The next large group of families (35.79%) consist very low land size received. The percentage of high land size received is 9.71. The medium and low land received families are equal that is 5.88 per cent.

5. CONCLUSION:-

The displacement takes places with many development projects but resettlement and rehabilitation is done in rare cases. The people are left by providing cash compensation. They are thrown from their sources of livelihood. But the families displaced from Asangaon village are rehabilitated at four resettlement colonies. These families have been provided basic facilities at resettlement level. They also got financial assistance for the construction of house. They have been provided land around resettlement. The land distribution among 68 families shows great disparity. The 59.71 per cent families got very high land size than due land size which is good example for developmental rehabilitation. This high land is benefited for economic and cultural development of concern families group. But another group of 46.17 per cent families have got land below due land size. These families should get their proper land size for support to their family. These families are facing number of problems for existence. The land distribution among rehabilitated families has not done as justice.

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