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DISPLACEMENT AND LANDLESS FAMILIES : A SPECIAL REFERENCE OF JAYAKWADI HYDRO POWER PROJECT



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Abstract :

The purpose of this paper is to understand the relation between displacement and new landless families. Development, displacement and rehabilitation are co-related concepts also processes. The present paper pure related of displaced peoples under the Jayakwadi hydro power project in Aurangabad district, Maharashtra. Two districts and included four blocks are affected under the project. Researcher have selected 300 affected families under the project, also find the impact of this project on displaced

peoples and his land available and landless families. Aurangabad district have selected for this study, included Paithan and Gangapur blocks. Total no. of 15400 families and 77000 people and Total no. of 33268 hectors land have acquired through government for Jayakwadi project. Total no. of 300 samples like affected families are selected for this study, also addressed on his problems of landless.

Keywords : *Development, Displacement, Rehabilitation, Land owner, Landless Families.*

RESEARCH PAPER

Introduction:

India is going on path of development after independence, also establishment new developed projects, dams, highways, industries etc. But when we are doing development through on this way, then we do create some and critical problems for affected peoples in our country. Most of the country create a new development project and more than hectors land have acquired for development. After create a problem of alternate land, but each displaced person can't achieve a new land after displacement. Present paper presented the impact on land owner displaced people of displacement under Jayakwadi hydro power project in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. Aurangabad and Ahmednagar are affected districts in under Jayakwadi power project, included Paithan and Gangapur blocks in Aurangabad district, also Shevgaon and Newasa blocks in Ahmednagar district. Addressed only Paithan and Gangapur blocks in this study. Most of the times displaced peoples live in critical and problems full life after displacement, any reasons.

Review of Literature:

1. Sapkale B. Jagdish (2016)

Jagdish B. Sapkale has studied about displacement and rehabilitation process under dam affected people, specially study of Warna river basin in Maharashtra. According to researcher, dams provided more than and sufficient to people and socio-economic impact on their conditions. Various negative also positive impact on affected people od displacement.

2. Panigrahi Santosh Kumar (2018)

Researcher have studies under the titled, "Development, displacement and rehabilitation: indispensably inter-related". Researcher have explain in conclusion, another institutional mechanism to limit displacement is to ensure that the planning of any project. The social and human coasts is broad accurately assessed and internalised in the cost-benefit analysis of the development projects.

Methodology:

The present study is based on primary also secondary data. Researcher have primary data collected to selected 300 samples in affected peoples through interview schedule also observation techniques. Secondary dada collected through related published national and international research papers, published reference books etc.

Objectives:

1. To study affected land owner families before displacement.
2. To study the relation between displacement and landless families.

Table No: 1- The compare land holder families before and after displacement:

Sr. No.	Details	Before	Average	After	Average
01	Yes	270	90.00%	222	74.00%
02	No	30	10.00%	78	26.00%
Total		300	100.00%	300	100.00%

Source: Self collected data for research through interview schedule.

The above table has shows about land holder and landless families before and after displacement under Jayakwadi hydro power project in Aurangabad district. Researcher have collected data from selected 300 displaced farmers for research. Total no. of 270 (90.00%) farmers was land holder before displacement out of selected 300 families in average is 90.00% also 30 (10.00%) farmers already landless before displacement. The big changes between before and after conditions of displacement. Because 270 families was land holder before displacement and its average was 90.00%, but after 222 families are land holder after displacement. The cleared picture in comparative conditions between before and after conditions of displacement. Finally we can say 90.00% families was landholder before displacement, but negative impact on affected families and generate more than some landless families in affected families.

Table No: 2- Comparative situations of land holder families before and after displacement.

Sr. No.	Details	Before	Average	After	Average
01	0 To 01 Hector	27	10.00%	51	23.00%
02	01 To 02 Hector	54	20.00%	111	50.00%
03	02 To 04 Hector	54	20.00%	20	09.00%

04	Above 04 Hector	135	50.00%	40	18.00%
Total		270	100.00%	222	100.00%

Source: Self collected data for research through interview schedule.

The above table has shoes of availability of land holders also land owner of before and after displacement. In this table numerical explain about then farmers have a land. Total no. of 270 families have land holder families out of selected 300 samples in affected families under project. Near about 50.00% (135) landholder families have land owner have more than 04 hector land before displacement. But after only 40 families have above 04 hector land owner. So, it is broad negative impact on displaced families of Jayakwadi hydro power project and under its displacement. Finally, observation and finding of this table is, negative impact on those land holder also owner they have was in group of above 04 hector land. also positive increase no. of group in 01 to 02 hector land as compare between before and after displacement.

The negative impact of this displacement on affected families, because this displacement have create a new landless families also increases minimum land holder in hectors. Its dual problems generate under this displacement, first is generate landless families and second is decrees in more than 04 hector land owner families.

Conclusion:

The research paper has related of displaced peoples under Jayakwadi hydro power project in Aurangabad district, Maharashtra. Specially focused on these people also affected families through in this project, total no. of 300 families selected for this study. 270 families was landholder before displacement average in 90.00% in out of 300 Families. But after displacement and current situations total no. of 222 families have available land in this current positions. Importance finding also facts is, the generate new no. of 48 landless families in selected 300 families. It's a very critical socio-economic problems created through displacement. So, its importance finding in this study, generate 48 landless families Out of selected 300 affected families. Total no. of 135 families was in above 04 hector landowner group before displacement. But after decrees in this number and current positions is only 40 families in above 04 hector land owner group. So, its negative impact of displacement of affected people. Finally and effective conclusion is negative impact on socio-economic conditions on displaced families.

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