

A Study of Occupational Structure in Rehabilitated Villages of due to Hatnur Irrigation Project in Jalgaon District of Maharashtra.

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Abstract

The economic structure of a region in term of share of primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors of economy, too has it's significant as far as the regions development is concerned (Chandana, 2003). It is believed that the proportion of people engaged in various sectors determined the per capita GNP (Gross Net Production). Thus, there is a correlation between per capita GNP of region and its development. That's why it became necessary to analyses the proportion of people engaged in various economic sectors (activities) in rehabilitated villages of Hatnur Irrigation Project in the year 1971 and 2001.

Introduction:-

In our country a number of big and medium size dams have been envisaged under different valley projects for irrigation, power generation and water supply. Though these dams have increased agricultural production, power generation and reduced dependence on imports, but most important social consequence a dam has been the displacement of millions of people from their home lands and their eventual influx into other areas. This process leads to number of social and economic changes due to alternation in their own living styles, culture environmental and ecological condition. The Hatnur Irrigation projects is not big as other multipurpose projects which have been constructed and are being constructed still these are not exception to these entire consensus. That's why, in this part of the study an endeavor has been made to find out the occupational changes which have occurred due to the displacement of thousands of people due to the construction of these projects.

Key words: - Occupational Structure, Main workers. Rehabilitated, Population

Selection Of The Study Area:

In the study of rehabilitated villages the changes that have been taken place become an essential part. What was the occupation condition of the villages those were located on the site of command area before the commencement of the project work? How far these villages occupationally changed after the completion of work are the important aspects of the present study, so selection of above subject.

Objectives: -

“To find out various changes in occupational structure in rehabilitated villages due to Hatnur Irrigation Project in Jalgaon district.”

Hypothesis:

From this paper the hypothesis can be set as “In the process of rehabilitation of dam affected villages changes in occupational Structure”

Research Methodology: -

The data of 2001 have compared with the data of 1971. Here therefore, 1971 data is considered as 100 percent. With the help this base, the percentage changes occurred over and above of 100 percent have been calculated for getting the clear picture. Various maps are showing the position of the year 1971 and that of 2001, along with these changes maps which are showing the corresponding positive or negative percent changes are prepared. All these maps bring out the clear picture of occupational changes in the rehabilitated villages.

Subject Explanation:

Proportion of Main Workers to Total Population:

In 1971 the proportion of main workers to total population in the area of rehabilitated villages was 38.64 percent. In 2001 it has increased to 47.16 percent. Except the villages like Goulwade, Khamkhede, Muktainagar and Tahakali all other have positive increase in the proportion of workers. Goulwade and Tahakali have impressive decline. Most of these workers have migrated to the nearby villages. Remaining four villages showed negligible increase in the proportion of workers. The remarkable increase in proportion of workers has been observed in the villages like Kothali, Puri, Kandwel, Shingadi, Signat, Mehun etc. Kothali is located near the developed rural centre Muktainagar. The workers, who are working at Muktainagar, are residing in the village Kothali (Fig. No.1.1). Therefore, the proportion of workers in this village has predominantly increased. The villages Puri and Goulwade are twin settlements. Puri is inhabited by a large number of S.C. people in which most of the members of the family have to work for their survival. Thereby, the proportion of workers in this village has increased remarkably.

Other villages which have significant rise in working population are generally located in Banana growing belt for which workers from other areas might have immigrated in them.

Proportion of Cultivators and Agricultural Laborers to Total Main Workers:

The rural economy is primarily based on agriculture. According to 2001 census, the proportion of agricultural workers was 90.92 percent. Out of which 25.28 and 64.94 percent were cultivators and agricultural labours respectively. Except few villages since 1971, proportion of cultivators declined remarkably throughout the region. In the village like Panchane, the proportion of cultivators as increased.

Panchane located in the doab region (Fig.No.3.9). The agricultural land in these villages might have been sold by the previous cultivators to the people living outside of these villages before 1971.

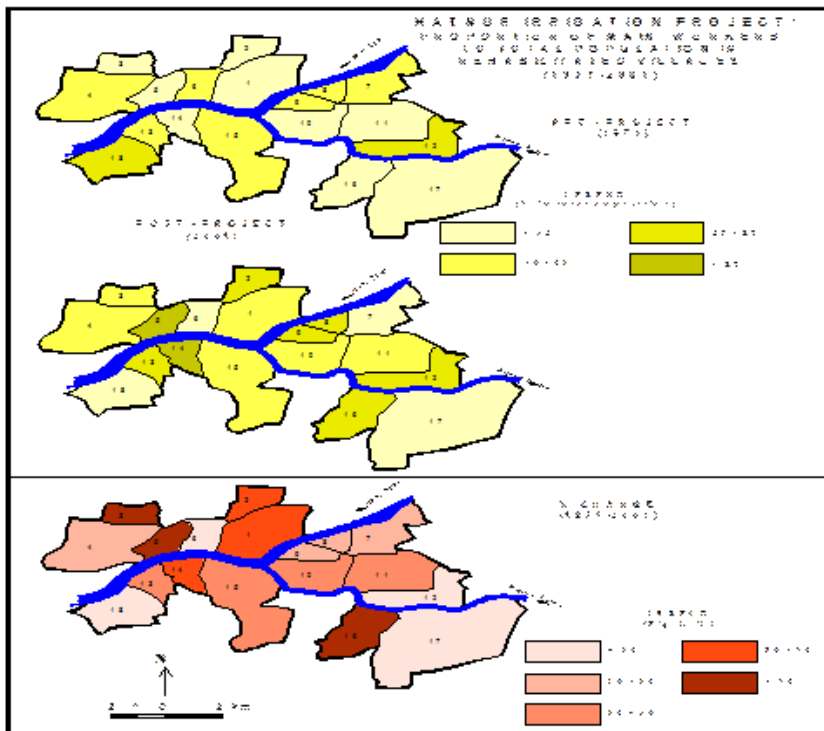


Figure .1

Therefore, the number of cultivators in the year 1971 was low. After the construction of dam, due to backflow of water and provision of lift irrigation the agricultural land of these villages became more productive, consequently the cultivators living outside migrated in these villages resulting into considerable rise in proportion of cultivators in them. Remaining 17 villages have comparatively less proportion of cultivators. Because in recent period due to various problems in agriculture like diseases on crops, fluctuation of prices in market etc. small farmers sale their land to big land holders, so considerable decline in the proportion cultivators is observed in study region.

The agricultural land of these villages is highly productive. There is therefore, more demand for land. Land ownership is therefore, concentrated in fewer hands. Besides in these villages of higher agricultural productivity, intensity of cultivation is higher. This creates more demand for labour which is not provided entirely by the farmers' family. (Table No. 1.1)

Except Panchane and Muktainagar the proportion of agricultural laborers was significantly high in all rehabilitated villages. This is because the small farmers whose agricultural land has submerged under water were given compensation in cash. Due to their indebtedness and enormous poverty, they could not purchase another land and thus became landless workers. Another reason is that the prices of agricultural land have gone beyond the reach of an average farmer. Besides, for fuller utilization of such land a lot of capital is required to buy better seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and machinery. This heavy investment is beyond the capacity of small land holder. These economic compulsions force small land holders to sell their land to big land holders and accept the status of landless workers.

Table No.1.1
Hatnur Irrigation Project: Proportion of cultivators and Agricultural laborers to total Main Workers in Rehabilitated villages, 1971-2001

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Name Of Villages	% Of Workers				Percentage Change	
			Cultivators		Agricultural laborers		Cultivators	Agricultural laborers
			1971	2001	1971	2001		
01	Raver	Kandwel	59.21	35.40	33.94	59.3	-40.21	74.72
02	Raver	Shingadi	60.66	17.19	33.18	78.4	-71.66	136.29
03	Raver	Singat	50.85	25.08	40.61	78.6	-50.68	93.55
04	Raver	Tandalwadi	45.84	13.99	42.68	73.6	-69.48	72.45
05	Raver	Puri	73.67	17.26	25.27	73.6	-76.57	191.25
06	Raver	Goulwade	64.17	33.82	33.88	81.2	-47.30	139.67
07	Muktainagar	Shemalde	50.36	31.21	44.60	59.0	-38.03	32.29
08	Muktainagar	Mondhalde	48.99	29.55	50.34	62.8	-39.68	24.75
09	Muktainagar	Pachane	3.55	20.00	95.43	64.4	463.38	-32.52
10	Muktainagar	Melsangave	58.92	20.88	36.49	65.4	-64.56	71.00
11	Muktainagar	Uchande	34.05	20.93	60.68	65.9	-38.53	8.60
12	Muktainagar	Khamkhede	43.87	36.92	51.49	56.7	-15.84	10.82
13	Muktainagar	Chinchol	47.51	35.20	40.93	58.1	-25.91	41.95
14	Muktainagar	Mehun	28.82	20.38	65.80	74.1	-29.29	12.61
15	Muktainagar	Changdeo	31.12	23.00	55.03	62.8	-26.09	14.12
16	Muktainagar	Kothali	53.35	39.36	34.62	46.5	-26.22	34.32
17	Muktainagar	Muktainagar	19.63	12.20	46.43	36.5	-37.85	-21.39
18	Bhusawal	Tahakali	52.66	22.61	39.95	75.1	-57.04	87.98
Average			45.96	25.28	46.19	64.94	-16.19	40.98

Source: Record collected from Raver, Muktainager & Bhusawal Tehsil head Quarters, 1971-2010.

Proportion Workers Engaged in Trade and Commerce to Total Workers:

According to 2001 census, the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total population was very insignificant in 1971 i.e. 1.05 percent. This was very undesirable from the economic points of view. However, there is slight increase in the proportion of these workers in the year 2001. That is 1.09 percent. Shingadi, Mondhalde and Unchande are villages where considerable increase in the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce has been recorded while in remaining villages very negligible population is engaged in these activities. (Fig. No. 1.2)

Proportion of Other Workers to Total Workers:

There were 3.12 percent other workers in the year 1971 in the rehabilitated villages, while in 2001 this proportion became 0.41 percent to total workers. Goulwade, Panchane and Melsangve showed the impressive growth of these workers. At the time of displacement, the village Melsangve had only 0.54 percent of other workers, but after the work of rehabilitation this village got the head office of Group-Gram Panchayat and the primary health centre. The village Muktainagar is the head quarter of Muktainagar tehsil. Therefore, educational, Medical and administrative services are available at this place, But workers do not reside at Tehasil Head quarter they up down from nearby urban centers, namely Bhusawal, Varangaon and Jalgaon, so the proportion of other workers of villages has significantly declined.

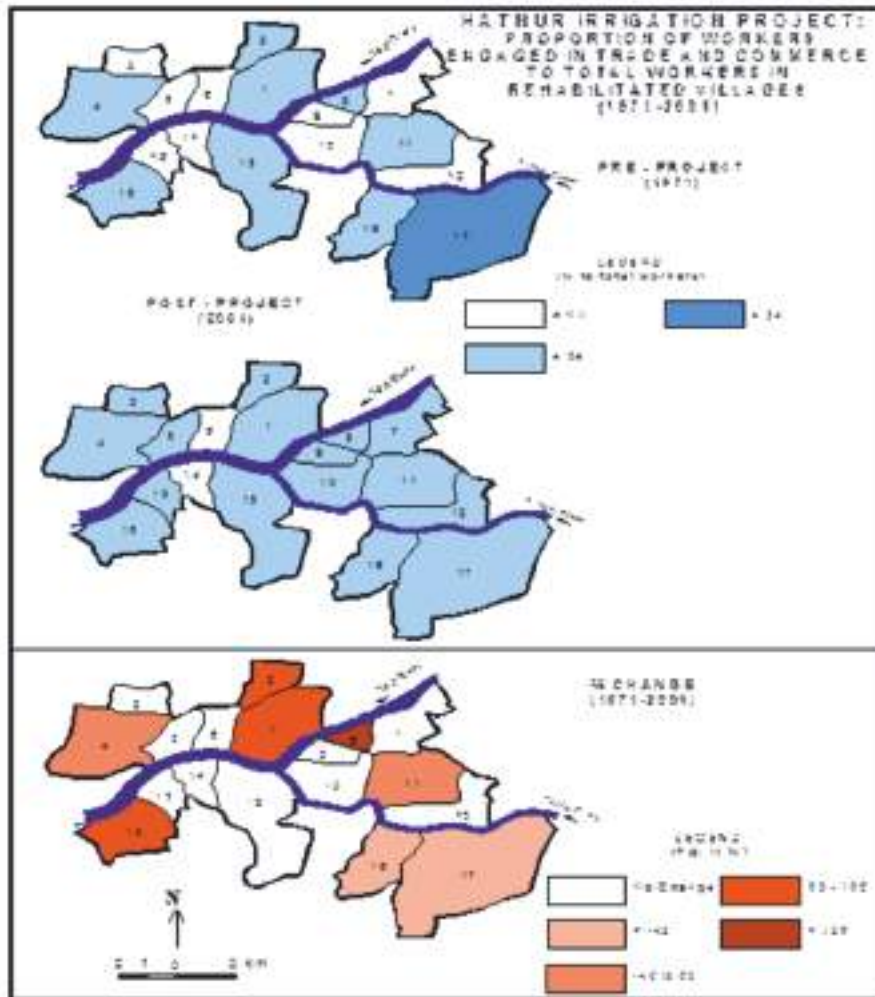


Table No 1.2
Hatnur Irrigation Project: Proportion of other workers to total workers in Rehabilitated villages, 1971-2001.

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Name of Villages	% of Other workers		Percentage Change
			1971	2001	
1	Raver	Kandwel	4.69	0.18	-96.16
2	Raver	Shingadi	2.84	-	-100.00
3	Raver	Singat	1.69	-	-100.00
4	Raver	Tandalwadi	5.47	0.16	-97.07
5	Raver	Puri	1.07	-	-100.00
6	Raver	Goulwade	0.33	1.03	212.12
7	Muktainagar	Shemalde	1.08	-	-100.00
8	Muktainagar	Mondhalde	3.26	1.75	-46.32
9	Muktainagar	Pachane	1.02	0.17	83.33
10	Muktainagar	Melsangave	0.54	0.71	31.48
11	Muktainagar	Uchande	2.17	0.30	-86.18
12	Muktainagar	Khamkhede	0.90	0.26	-71.11
13	Muktainagar	Chinchol	-	0.64	00.00
14	Muktainagar	Mehun	5.20	0.13	-97.50
15	Muktainagar	Changdeo	1.08	0.30	-72.22
16	Muktainagar	Kothali	5.11	0.39	-92.36
17	Muktainagar	Muktainagar	13.72	1.20	-91.25
18	Bhusawal	Tahakali	5.77	0.23	-96.01
Average			3.12	0.41	-86.86

Source: Record collected from Raver, Muktainager & Bhusawal Tehsil head quarters, 1971-2010.

There are some villages which are showing significant decline in the proportion of other workers. Most of these villages have higher proportion of agriculture workers, besides some villages like Tahakali, Kothali, Mehun and Tandalwadi are closely located to the nearby urban centers, like Varangaon, Savada, Bhusawal in which the other workers normally reside and come for work to these urban centre. Similarly in the process of rehabilitation, some other workers have migrated from the small villages like Singat, Shingadi, Goulwade, Shemalde and Uchande. All these causes are responsible for the reduction in number of other workers in relation to the year 1971.

Conclusion:-

The villages like Goulwade, Khamkhede, Muktainagar and Tahakali have positive increase in the proportion of workers. Goulwade and Tahakali have reported decline. Most of these workers have migrated to the nearby villages remaining four villages showed negligible increase in the proportion of workers.

The proportion of cultivators declined remarkably throughout the region. The agricultural land in these villages might have been sold by the previous cultivators to the people living outside of these villages before 1971. After the construction of dam, due to backflow of water and provision of lift irrigation the agricultural land of these villages became more productive, consequently the cultivators living outside migrated in these villages resulting into considerable rise in proportion of cultivators in them

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