INTRODUCTION:-

Displacement of people due to construction of dam is world phenomenon. The displacement of people creates the problem of rehabilitation.

The process of rehabilitation of people displaced as a result of the construction of dams and other developmental activities is quite different from the process arising from political and natural calamities. The problem of political and natural calamities is solved mostly by under taking hurried temporary relief work before the steps for permanent rehabilitation are taken. But the rehabilitation arising from the erection of dams entails a calculated well throughreplaced programme.

The construction of number of multipurposedams of small, medium and big size has been constructed in India to provide irrigation and generate hydro- electricity. It so happens that in ordered to be able to irrigate vast agricultural areas, large tracts of land commanding advantage position have to be used for the reservoir of waterand as these tracts encompass among them inhabited villages the latter also in evitable have to go under water . As a result the people inhabiting these villages, are uprooted from their hearth and home and probably fields as well.

Akkalpada dam construct over the Panzara River. This is the major tributary of river Tapi. Akkalpada dam is few meter away from the village Akkalpada. This dam is constructed for the irrigation of the study area.A study area lie in ‘Drought Prone Zone’ of Maharashtra .This dam is very useful for agricultural development of the area.It is 32m.high,1935m. Long, it has 17 gates. Akkalpada dam has right and left bank canal for the irrigation. It is economically useful for the development but affect on settlements like Vasamar, Tamasvadi and Sayyadnagar.

The settlements like Vasamar, Tamasvadi and Sayyadnagar are fully rihabilated due to Akkalpada dam back water. These settlementsdisturbed not only his location but it affects on socio-economic structure, site, size, morphology and house types of settlements. It is very interesting to study the socio-economic structure, site,
size, morphology and house types. Present study focused on changing phenomenon of the rehabilitated settlement due to Akkalpada dam.

**DRAINAGE:-**

The Study region is a part of Tapi Basin and hence, it is completely drained by the Tapi and her tributaries. The Tapi is the second longest west flowing river of the peninsula. During much of its journey the Tapi flows through the rift valley and discharges its water into the Arabian sea. The Tapi and its tributaries drain the catchments between the Satpura mountain Ranges to the north, stretching east-west direction and uplands of Deccan plateau and parts of Sahyadri mountain to south. The tapi takes its source in the highland of central India, flows in a westerly course of 725 kms. About 56 km of this course lie within the limits of Dhule district. It has almost a straight course throughout district. It flows in a fairly deep valley with high-eroded steep banks, except few places where they are scarred by courses or opens to tributaries.

**SOIL:-**

Soil may be defined as an unconsolidated thin layer of the Earth crust. Which serves as a natural medium for the growth of plants. The soils are formed due to interaction of climate and vegetation on parent rocks as conditioned by topography over a period of time.

The concept of fertility and productivity of soil is very complex and is used indifferent sense in different context. Fertility is the quality that enables the soil to provide the proper compounds in proper amounts and in the proper balance for the growth of the specified plants. Therefore an intimate knowledge of soil is pre-requisite for all agricultural operations and planning.

The soils of the district are derived from trap rock on the basis of depth, texture and colour soils of the region can broadly be classified into three major types as follows.
1) Deep black cotton soil.
2) Medium black soil.
3) Coarse shallow soil.

**CLIMATE:-**

The climate of Dhule district is hot and dry. Summers are dry whereas winter are cold. The average temperature during the month of May is $45^0$ C and the average temperature during the month of December is $12^0$ C. The average annual rainfall is 60 cm. The distribution of rainfall is uneven and unreliable; therefor Dhule district comes under ‘Drought Prone Zone’. The district receives most of the rain from south west monsoon. The western region receives more rainfall as it is located on higher elevation. Whereas Shirpur, Shindkheda, and Dhule receives comparatively low rainfall.

**NATURAL VEGETATION:-**

In the Dhule District the seasonal rainfall and the nature of the soils provide a variety of vegetation ranging from grasses and thorny trees to deciduous trees. Distribution of natural Vegetation is governed by physiography. In the northeastern mountainous region therefore, extensive area in under forest. Teak is the most important commercial variety observed in this region. Other trees observed in this region are Dhawada, Shisam, Khair, Tendu, Palas, Anjan, Bamboo etc.

In the southern hilly regions, there are small Pockets of forests. The south central part of the study region, which receives scanty rainfall, has extensive area under scrubs and grasses Remaining portion of the region is predominantly used for cultivation. The trees Neem, Babul, Bor, Hivar. Chinch, Pimpal and Mango are found in scattered from all over the Dhule District.
Selection and Demarcation of the study area:-

The selection of Akkalpada dam for the present study is not arbitrary. Akkalpada dam is the only one major project in Dhule district, by which Vasamar, Sayyadnagar, Tamaswadi villages are displaced which create many serious problems of rehabilitation. The geographical location of the Dam is 74° 27’ 22”E Longitude and 20° 56’ 22”N Latitude.

The lower part of the dam has been benefited by the cannel irrigation, but what is the condition of the villages located in the upper part of the dam? Keeping this view in mind, in the present study an attempt is made to understand the present condition of dam affected villages. It has been observed that out of three dam affected villages the work of rehabilitation has been completed in two villages and in remaining the villages Sayyadnagar is not still rehabilitation. Because there has been the dispute regarding the demarcation of new growth among the villagers. The formers of this village are deadly reluctant in handling over there, agricultural land to the government. This has created many more difficulties in the work of rehabilitation of this village while rehabilitant the villages those which were lying below 400 M. (MSL) have shifted from their old sites and rehabilitated on new site.