

LAND ACQUISITION AND DISPLACEMENT

Hena Shmeem

Research Scholar

Dr. A. N. Sharma

*Asst. Prof.-Sociology
Govt. Indira Gandhi College, Bori, Durg*

Dr. Suchitra Sharma

*Asst. Prof. Sociology
Govt. V.Y.T.P.G Autonomous College, Durg (C.G.)*

ABSTRACT

The present paper is based on land displaced people. In this, the impact on the lives of displaced people has been studied, as well as an attempt has been made to know the implementation of government and non-government schemes and acts. In this, SECL Gevra Project, District-Korba (Chhattisgarh) has been selected as the study area by the researcher. In Korba district, mainly from 19 villages of two tehsils Pali and Katghora, 30 percent respondents of 8177 families have been selected, who have been displaced. Lottery method has been used under the sampling method for the selection of the respondents. It has been found from the study that the respondents who were displaced had to face very serious problems (like food, housing and employment and children's education, drinking water etc.) during the displacement and 20-25 percent of the respondents were very much satisfied for the compensation amount.

Keywords: - Homelessness, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, Compensation,

FUSION : April-March. 2022

Vol.XIV & XV

ISSN 2231-2005

Introduction:-

In India at present neo-liberal era, countries are moving towards a new model of development which requires investment from different countries. And I think in India, what is most important is that at time there are no policies or act for relief and rehabilitation for displaced people and attempt by the government have been feeble.

In fact central and state government is not exception the above rule, this is because the present both government has proposed an amendment to the existing land acquisition act for diluting the rehabilitation and resettlement. "Displacement on the involuntary forced relocation of people has come to be acknowledging as among the most significant negative development project"¹

Interestingly, among all the forms of displacement, the number of development induced displacement is the high and within the number of indigenous people constitute majority of them. "To give legal backing to the policy, the cabinet also decided to bring legislation on the lines of Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy and to suitably amend the Land Acquisition Act 1894, in this direction, government has introduced two bills on similar lines in Lok Sabha in 2009 named as the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill 2007 and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2007, both of the bill lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha"² "Apart from the above this act is also silent on providing rehabilitation and resettlement or durable solution to the people who are displaced due to forcibly Land Acquisition"³ As per the 2013 Act, prior consent of land owner or local people is compulsory for land acquisition in two kinds of projects and this project are both private.

In fact this rule does not apply to state project for public purpose for state maintains its forced expropriation approach by invoking eminent domain law."⁴ "The state-wise breakup of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) plans cleared by Tribal Affairs Ministry and persons affected due to development projects since 1999 is given below"⁵

Table No. 1.1
The State-wise breakup of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R)
and Persons Affected

S.N.	State	No. of Project Cleared	Table No. Affected Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	316242
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	Nil
3.	Jharkhand	01	70820
4.	Chhattisgarh	02	455
5.	Himachal Pradesh	01	836
6.	Kerala	01	20
7.	Maharashtra	11	151408
8.	Madhya Pradesh	04	195081
9.	Orissa	11	64674
10.	Rajasthan	11	34452
11.	Uttrakhand	02	6716
Total		60	665131

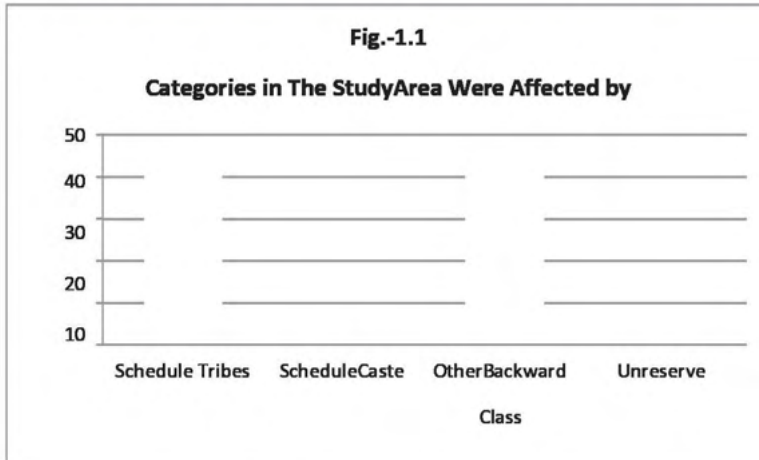
People belonging to all categories in the study area were affected by displacement, which includes people belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and General Category-

Table No. 1.2

Categories in the study area were affected by displacement

S.N.	Category	Frequency	Percent
1.	Schedule Tribes	116	44.6
2.	Schedule Caste	14	5.4
3.	Other Backward Class	110	42.3
4.	Unreserved	20	7.7
Total		260	100

It is clear from the studies of above table 1.2 that, among the selected respondents of the study area, 44.6 percent of the families affected by land acquisition and displacement belong to the Scheduled Castes and 42.3 percent to the Other Backward Classes, while the percentage of the general category families is 7.7 and 5.4. Percentage belongs to Scheduled Castes



It is clear from the above analysis that the number of local residents is more in the displaced families. Out of which one third of the families are local residents of Chhattisgarh. Due to being mostly tribal dominated area, the number of tribal families is more while other backward class families are more.

List of Some Other Enactments Regulating Land Acquisition

These are 18 other laws of the central laws of the central government for Land Acquisition some important Laws are-

1. The Coal Bearing Area Acquisition and Development Act, 1957.
2. The National Highways Act, 1958.
3. The Railways Act, 1989.
4. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Land, 1962.
5. The Atomic Energy Act, 2003.

6. The Electricity Act, 2003.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Issues in Displacement Person

- Meager Compensation
- Loss of Livelihood
- Lack of facilities in rehabilitation sites.
- Little or no Support from Government Authorities.
- Increase in health problems.
- Loss of Identity in tribal communities.
- Social issues like breakup of families and communities.
- Cultural issues.
- Poverty of the Tribal's due to Resettlement.

Objectives of the Study

The main Objectives of this study include –

1. To understand the altered situation and socio-economic and living conditions of displaced villages and communities.
2. To study the positive consequence of development projects like livelihood promotion and infrastructural growth etc.
3. To study the impact of land acquisition in displaced people in Gevra Project.
4. To study the consequences of the displacement specific to the Woman and Families.

Hypothesis

To give direction to the study following hypothesis had been developed for the proposed research –

1. Project proponent is providing compensation and good opportunities for the affected people.

2. Project proponent is providing specific training to the affected people. Using these skill development, villagers are provided good opportunities of job their own place.

3. Project proponent is following each and every norm mentioned in Land Acquisition Act.

Research Methodology

The present research study is based on qualitative and quantitative research design. In this, 260 respondents (female and male) were selected out of 8177 villagers from 19 villages in two Block Katghora and Pali of Korba district under the sampling method for the selection of the respondents, in which the age limit of the respondents was between 18 to 60 years. This includes respondents who are SECL.

Gevra is involved in and affected by the project. Interview schedule and observation method were used for collection of primary data and government documents, non-government (NGOs) data, internet, research literature, newspapers, magazines etc. were observed for secondary data.

Conclusion

In the current neo liberal era countries are moving towards a new model of development which requires in India. Through this study the pros and cons of the displacement will be revealed. This study will focus on measures to understand the altered situation and socio-economic and living condition of displaced villagers and communities.

This study will also help in identifying the negative consequences of developmental projects like displacement and other related problems faced by the displaced people such as compensation issues, unemployment, homelessness, social disarticulation, health resources etc. this study can recommend changes and amendments required in policies and enactment for fair and proper rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people.

References:

1. Research Scholar, "Center for International Legal Studies" *school of International legal studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi*, Dec-25,2016.
2. Lok Sabha Unstirred Question No. 3305 Dated 13.12.2021.
3. Id.at1487.
4. Ramanathan, Usha (2011) "Land Acquisition, Eminent Domain and the 2011 Bill" *44 and 45 Economics & Political Weekly*, 10(2011).
5. Data received regarding displacement from the ministry to tribal affairs dated21.11.2013.

Bibliography:-

1. Conde, Marta and Philippe Le Billion (2017), Why do some communities resist mining projects while others do not, the extractive Industries and Society.
2. Ray, Parsuram (2000), Development Induced displacement in India, *SARWATCH*, Vol.02 (01).
3. Sharma, R.N. (2003). Involuntary Displacement: A few Es5ncounters, *Economic and Political weekly*, March.
4. Wilson, Sigismond A. (2019) Mining-induced displacement and resettlement: the case of ratile mining communities in Sierra Leore, *Journal of Sustainable Mining18*.
5. Yadav Anumeha (2014). Jharkhand formers projects '*Double Displacement: the Hindu* (Ranchi Edition) 22nd January.
