

**Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-
Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State**

*A Thesis submitted during the year JUNE 2022 to the University of
Hyderabad in partial fulfilment of the award of an **Ph.D. Degree** in Social
Exclusion and Inclusive Policy*

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DECLARATION

I, **G. Srihari** hereby declare that the Thesis entitled “**Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State**” submitted by me under the guidance and supervision of **Dr. Sreepati Ramudu** is a bona fide research work which is also free from plagiarism. I also declare that it has not been submitted previously in part or in full to this University or any other University or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma. I hereby agree that my Thesis can be deposit in Shodhganga/INFLIBINET.

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G. Srihari

Dedicated to
Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR

ABBREVIATIONS

CPRs- Common Property Resources

DID-Development-Induced Displacement

DPs- Displaced Persons

EIA-Environment Impact Assessment

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

GHMC- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

ICCPR- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICESCR- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

IDMC- International Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDPS-Indirectly Displaced Persons

LAM-Lok Adhikar Munch

LARR- Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

LPG- Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

NBA-Narmada Bachao Andolan

NGOs-Non-Government Organisations

NPRR- National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation

NRP- National Rehabilitation Policy

NRRP- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

NTPC- National Thermal Power Corporation

OBCs-Other Backward Class

OC-Other Community

PAFs- Project Affected Families

PAPs- Project Affected Persons

POSCO-Pohang Steel Company

PPP- Public Private Partnership

PRLI Project- Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project

PRIs- Panchayati Raj Institutions

PSUs- Public Sector Undertakings

R&R- Rehabilitation & Resettlement

SCs- Scheduled Castes

SEZs- Special Economic Zones

SIA- Social Impact Assessment

STs- Scheduled Tribes

UDHR- Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UN- United Nations

UNCHR- United Nations Commission on Human Rights

UNICEF- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNDP- United Nations Development Program

WFP- World Food Program

WGHR-Working Group on Human Rights in India

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The land is a vital asset to the people, and millions of people depend on the land and its resources for their livelihood. However, they did not have land ownership and had to work as labourers in lands held by the Landlords (Zamindars). Before industrialisation, agricultural communities (indigenous people) practised farming of agricultural land to sustain their livelihood. After Independence, few state governments-initiated land distribution to marginalised people (Dalits, Tribals and Landless people). The result of land distribution is that Scheduled Castes (SCs) switched into marginal landholders with less than 0.59 hectares of land from landless. The Agricultural Census of India describes that India's average landholding size declined from 1.41 hectares in 1995–1996 to 1.15 hectares in 2010–2011. Data reveal that 80 percent of rural families are marginal landowners¹. The marginal landholdings increased from 62.9 percent in 2000–2001 to 67.1 percent in 2010–2011². Migration for wage employment is also highest among marginal landholders. In such a vulnerable situation, Land acquisition makes the downtrodden more vulnerable.

Land acquisition for Development projects (irrigation projects, dams, national highways, mining, power plants, industries and special economic zones) is considered the symbol of development. If development projects are properly executed, they can generate employment opportunities, increase people's income and consumption levels, form new skills, and improve infrastructure facilities. Projects can also contribute to changes in people's cultural patterns and traditional institutions and changes in old social values. Due to land acquisition, people have to displace their ancestral habitations, and it causes the loss of traditional occupations. For the displaced people, Government or private organisations plan carefully and judiciously executed

¹ Rukmini, S. *Rural landholdings almost halved over 20 years*. The Hindu, New Delhi (2015, December 17). Retrieved 18 November 2018, from <http://www.thehindu.com/data/rural-landholding-almost-halved-over-20-years/article7997668.ece>

² Agricultural Census Division. *Agricultural Census of India, 2010–11 (Phase-II)*. 2015, New Delhi, India: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. Retrieved 25 October 2017 from <http://agcensus.nic.in/document/agcensus2010/allindia201011H.pdf>

development projects are instrumental for the faster economic growth³. Industries, dams, power plants, mines, parks and sanctuaries cause people to move from their original places and resettle in other locations. Displacement disrupts the economic, social and cultural lives of the people. In India, Displacement means the movement of people from one place to another place and environment. Such movements affect the physical and social environment in which people found themselves and to which they had to adapt after the relocation. Land Acquisition for development, the nature and extent of socio-cultural, environmental and economic changes induced by displacement and Resettlement determined the nature and the intensity of stress and strain that people experienced. The complete submergence of villages, houses, and lands creates more pressure on the people than the partial submergence of agricultural lands. Policies primary aim at replacing the lost assets. Relocation of the displaced in suitable social and physical environments and special provisions to facilitate the weaker and the vulnerable to re-establish properly may help eliminate the adverse impact of displacement. Involuntary displacement for development projects is a significant cause of concern today. The displaced people face several problems in the new environment. Displaced people require special plans for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and the creation of employment opportunities; only they can enjoy and eliminate the trauma of displacement.

In ancient India or the world, land acquisition affected the people's displacement, but it did not hurt much (the number of oustees was very less). Before industrialisation, few acres of land were taken for development projects (such as the construction of roads, schools, and hospitals). Such projects managed to re-establish people's lives in the larger society. After industrialisation, enormous land requires for development projects, such as SEZs, manufacturing zones, mining, irrigation, and hydro and thermal power projects. Correspondingly the displacement dimensions have been changed. In the 21st Century, due to displacement, the size of the area affected and the number of oustees is getting more and more. This is the main disadvantage of mega development projects to displace millions of people and thousands of families. The data explains that 70,000 people were displaced by the Sardar

³ Fernandes, W. and Anthony Raj. *Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation in the Tribal Areas of Orissa*, Report, p-85,1992.

Sarovar Dam (Narmada River) in India, 15,000 oustees from the sewerage system in Shanghai, China and Cirata hydropower project in Indonesia displaced around 55,000⁴.

Many more people will be deprived in the future because lack of awareness of Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies for displaced people (the country did not have an R&R policy before 2013) and do not have exact data regarding displacement (Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Srisailem Project and Bakranangal Project). Arundhati Roy speaks of 56 million people displaced by large dams. Human rights activists challenge the Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues; they raise national consciousness on the human suffering created by development projects through displacement without Resettlement of large masses of the Indian population, particularly the weaker sections.

Many more people will be deprived of their livelihood in the future because Nation is imposing LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) policies for development. The tribals are the primary victims of neoliberal development by land acquisition. Many poor people resisting against dams, industries and mines like Utkal Alumina in Odisha, and some were killed by police firing in 2000.

Some studies indicate that an average of 6 percent of land acquired during 1951-1995 comes to more than 15 million hectares overall in India, a quarter of forest land and 20 percent of other common property resources (CPRs). The common property resources are the livelihood of the tribals and other rural people. Land acquisition has increased with Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation (LPG.) For example, the Odisha Government (1951-1995) had acquired 40,000 hectares and, after one decade, acquired 1,00,000 hectares.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar presented the constitution to the Constituent Assembly in November 1949, he had ensured political democracy, but economic and social democracy had to follow. Ambedkar hoped that the constitution would begin the social transformation; the country had to combine social with economic growth to achieve it. The Constitution makers hoped that the fruits of development would reach every Indian and thus fulfil the dream of Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

⁴ Cernea, Michael M. *Involuntary Resettlement and Development Projects*, Finance and Development, Vol.8 No.3, September, 1988

However, it is not reached their wish. The main reason is that the welfare state approach to planned development was geared more towards economic efficiency than social growth (Development by Displacement).

According to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), displacement means people involuntarily move from their ancestral place and social, cultural and occupational activities. Displacement causes such as armed conflict, Natural disasters, famine, development-induced displacement, and economic changes. Displacement is of two types: direct displacement, which leads to the people's displacement from their nativities, and indirect displacement leads to a loss of livelihood. Due to displacement, people leave their home region and resettle somewhere (where their skills are not implemented).

According to World Development (1993) report, development is synonymous with economic growth and provides better opportunities to people. The primary goal of development is to create a quality of life for all people. The development provides people with consumption levels of nutrition, raises per-capita income, reduces poverty, increases educational levels and expands access to health services. Meeting these goals requires a comprehensive approach to development.

World Conference on Human Rights (June 1993) in Vienna organised by the United Nations. The conference defines "forced displacement as a gross violation of human rights"⁵. The policymakers describe that the oustees have the right to get compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement. Another argument is that the policymakers use to justify displacement "some people have to suffer if the Nation has to develop". Studies indicate that the marginalised communities sacrificed their livelihood again and again for development. Fernandes and Paranjpye point out,

"Involuntary displacement occurs at a time; it sets in motion a series of unavoidable events, which often constitute several years of psychological problems due to the disruption in the established pattern of people displacement. Due to displacement, people's production systems are dismantled, close kinship groups get scattered, long-established relationships are

⁵ Murickan, J. and George, M.K. Development-Induced Displacement: Case of Kerala, p-27,2003.

*disrupted, traditional employment sources are lost, market links are broken, and customs related to child care, food security, and intracommunity credit transfers get dissolved. The obvious result of displacement is economic and social impoverishment. The psychological trauma is profound because people find themselves landless, jobless, without food and access to community resources"*⁶.

1.2. Historical Context:

Land acquisition in the name of development, displaced people are agitating against the Government or Organisations. The Nandi Gram SEZ Project, The Sardar Sarovar Project, The Utkal Alumina Project, The Dabhol Power Project, The Silent Valley Power Project (in Kerala), The Nandi Gram SEZ Project, The Mangalore Thermal Power Project (Cogentrix), The Maha Mumbai Special Economic Zone (MMSEZ), Mallanna Sagar and Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation projects in Telangana State are only a few among them.

The neoliberal market-based development model requires a huge amount of land for industries, mining, irrigation, and infrastructural projects that may change the land use pattern in rural and urban India. The Government of India has approved 341 SEZs to establish in the public and private sectors. Out of that, 100 MOUs signed by various industries in mostly the backward states such as Jharkhand, Orissa, and Chhattisgarh, where Government land and mineral deposits are available. These projects require 1.49 lakh hectares of land⁷.

According to Fernandes, after Independence, 60 million people were displaced, and most people were not rehabilitated⁸. According to Reddy, seven industrial projects (The National Aluminium Company, Hindustan Aeronautics; Heavy Engineering Corporation, Bokaro, Rourkela Visakhapatnam, and Bhilai steel plants) acquired 1,23,409.54 acres of land and affected 41,652 families⁹. These public sector projects provided about 33,647 jobs to the

⁶ Fernandes, W and Paranjpye, V. Rehabilitation policy and Law in India: A right to Livelihood, p-40,1997.

⁷ Sharma, R.N. and Shashi R Singh. Displacement in Singrauli Region: Entitlements and Rehabilitation, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol, 44, No, 51, December 19, 2009.

⁸ Fernandes, W. Singur and the Displacement Scenario, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol, 42, No, 3, 20, January 2007.

⁹ Reddy, I U B. Industrial Development and the Problems of the Uprooted, 1994.

affected households. 3,00,000 people were displaced due to the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project (the reservoir and two major dams)¹⁰; Sardar Sarovar Project affected 297 villages and 1,63,500 people displacement. In another report on displacement, a comprehensive study conducted by the scholars on 110 projects, 16.94 lakh people were displaced, and almost 50 percent (8.14 lakhs) were tribal¹¹.

1.3. The Concept of Development and Displacement:

The development contains institutional changes, including the knowledge, benefits, power, and national income distribution. Development means improvement in the standard of living, bringing peace and prosperity. The World Commission on Dams states that development means "Sustainable improvement in human welfare through the socially equitable, economic development, and environmentally sustainable"¹².

Third World Countries (Developing Countries) have set a goal to provide facilities to the people. Many third world countries overcome their underdevelopment by introducing development programs with three essential components: (1) agricultural growth, (2) Industrial growth, and (3) social welfare.

The Collins Cobuild Dictionary (1988) states that displacement means "the forcing of people away from the original place or country where they live" and "act or policy of officially forcing people to leave a house or a piece of land". In India, involuntarily displacement happens. Displacement is a multidimensional phenomenon in which physical Rehabilitation is one of the most important consequences.

The term development envisages a change in people's lives. It includes the concept of progress, welfare, upliftment and growth of the people. The meaning of development is explained differently by economists, political thinkers, bureaucrats, administrators and social

¹⁰ Parasuraman, S. The Development Dilemma: Displacement in India, 1999.

¹¹ Kothari, Smithu. Whose Nation? Displaced as Victims of Development, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol 31, No 24, 15 June, pp 1476-86, 1996.

¹² World Commission on Dams. *Dams and Development-The Report of the World Commission on Dams*, 2000.

anthropologists. According to social anthropologists, development means the standard of living or quality of life or the satisfaction of basic needs; Administrators achieve goals, while economists measure growth by per capita income or growth rate, and politicians getting progress and modernisation ¹³. The facts of development cannot be understood in terms of economic parameters, statistical data and political symbols. Development plans should be based on locally felt individuals, groups and cultures. But unfortunately, the development is not satisfactory to the people. The development has often led to the forced relocation of many people and their communication and shredding to pieces of their economic, social, political and cultural life. The Rehabilitation process failed to address the people's social and cultural problems¹⁴. The problem is broken families, communication and their lives beyond numerical calculation. Conflicts between national interest and displaced people adversely affected by the development are increasing. The fruits of development impact people's lives, but displacement negatively impacts poor people (Particularly Dalits, Tribals and Marginalised communities). The Resettlement policy should take necessary steps to see that the displaced people should benefit from the project and at least not become worse off than previous life. The disruptive effects of involuntary displacement can be neutralised to a great extent.

Land acquisition affects people's traditional social relations and breaks down community networks, leading to physical and psychological stress. Development-induced displacement leads to people's insecurity and economic disruption. Unplanned and inadequate Resettlement policies for development disrupt people's life (alcoholism, prostitution, and gambling).

Third World Countries have the positive aspects of Land Acquisition for various development projects (Irrigation, Dams, Mining and Power Projects) to fill the development deficit and reach developed countries worldwide.

¹³ Patnaik, S.M. Displacement Rehabilitation and Social Change, p-23,1996.

¹⁴ Mathur, H.M. and Cernea, M.M. Development, Displacement and Resettlement: Focus on Asian Experiences p-2, 1995.

The industries and the techno-bureaucrats are recklessly extracting natural resources¹⁵. So, development seems to be carrying continuous costs for most people in the Third World¹⁶. Due to displacement, people are uprooted from their land, resources, economy and culture. The ruling classes acquired land, resources, food, opportunities, and livelihood through the land acquisition act. The concept of development is used to strengthen equal social relations through the acts and policies such as the land acquisition act and Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies. The magnitude and frequency of development make forcible displacement¹⁷, and involuntary Resettlement is a consequence of development projects¹⁸.

Displacement due to land acquisition leads to severe social, environmental and economic problems; the productive system is dismantled, productive assets and income sources are lost, and people are shifted to a place where their productive skills are less applicable. Kin groups are dispersed, people lose cultural identity, and the traditional authority and the potential for mutual help are diminished¹⁹. Due to displacement, the poor and rich, the healthy and unhealthy, the weak and the strong, the skilled and unskilled, the young and the old, whether they have capable or not, all must go and resettle somewhere²⁰. It disrupts social support systems and long-established social networks.

Development projects have become a symbol of modernisation. The result of development projects provides the welfare of the society, but it has negatively affected the local population (marginalised community). The establishment of large-scale development projects in the tribal

¹⁵ Behara, D.K. Impact of Deforestation of the Plain Bhuiyans of Northern Orissa, *Journal of Human Ecology*, Vol.4, No.4, 1993.

¹⁶ Horowitz, M.M. Editorial: Destructive Development, *Development Anthropology Network*, Vol.5, No.1, pp.1-3, 1987.

¹⁷ Cernea, M.M. Socio-Economic and Cultural Approaches to Involuntary Resettlement, Reprint Series No. 486, The World Bank, Washington DC, 1993.

¹⁸ Cernea, M.M. Public Policy Responses to Development Induced Population Displacements, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.31, No.24, June, 1996.

¹⁹ World Bank. Involuntary Resettlement, Operational Directive, pp.1-8, June, 1990.

²⁰ Patridge, W.L. Involuntary Resettlement in Development Projects, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, Vol.2, No.3, pp.373-384, 1989.

areas (where minerals availability) required a large amount of land, which led to the people's displacement. The Government machinery has never paid adequate attention to displacement issues and never considered their rights. The result of Tribal displacement is disrupting the social structure and creating cultural dysphoria.

1.3.1. Definition of 'Displacement or Displaced Person:

According to the state government of Madhya Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettle Policy 2002, whose house land or agricultural land is submerged temporarily or permanently due to irrigation projects or acquired for industrial projects. Which is called "Displaced person or displacement".

Development-induced displacement is a major problem in third world countries, including India. After Independence, India has prioritised economic development by constructing small, large and multipurpose dams, establishing industries, and mining. For development purposes, it requires a huge amount of land. If the land is acquired from human beings, it may threaten their existence and loss of livelihood.

Displacement is one of the big questions for downtrodden people. If any development project starts in their living place, they are afraid about their shelter, food, income sources and socio-cultural institutions. India has the highest number of displaced people due to land acquisition for development projects. In most cases, the number of people displaced due to development projects was underestimated.

Displacement is a multidimensional phenomenon such as loss of land, homes, relationship with nature, loss of socioeconomic activities and physical relocation to another place. Forced displacement refers to physical relocation and includes the livelihood of people²¹. According to Scudder, the project affected people means not only homeless people, it is considered the loss of livelihood, and it should also consider the host population that accommodates the displaced and all other people living in the nearby project²². Project affected people to leave

²¹ Bartolome. J and C.M. Danklemaier. Displacement, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reparation and Development", Argentina Report, World Commission on Dams Review, 1999.

²² Scudder, T. Recent Experience with River Basin Development in the Tropics and Subtropics – Induced Impoverishment, Resistance and River Basin Development, Vol.18, p.101-103, Natural Resource Forum, 1994.

their homes and lands due to development-induced displacement. Project affected people are three categories. They are

- i. **The Displaced Person (DPs):** People are forced to leave their lands and homes for development projects called Displaced Persons.
- ii. **The Project Affected Persons (PAPs):** Those who are sacrificing their livelihood and sources fully or partially without displacement. For example, some people lose their agricultural land, not their homes, sometimes both. These people are called Projected Affected Persons.
- iii. **Indirectly Displaced Persons (IDPs):** Many industries (mining and cement) release waste disposal into the environment, and this waste disposal threatens the fertile land, products of agriculture and groundwater. Those staying near industries and depending on these lands may get health problems due to pollution and wasting disposal of industries. Indirectly they are the victims of industrial disposal. These people are called Indirectly Displaced Persons.

1.3.2. Displacement in India:

Displacement is not a recent phenomenon. It existed in the Guptas period from the 3rd century AD to the 6th century AD. After Guptas, the Mughals were continued, and it was implemented by British colonial rule. After Independence, India followed development through land acquisition in the name of national development.

1.3.2.(i). The Pre-Independence Scenario (British Period):

Before Independence, the Indian economy and legal system had adapted to the needs of the British economy. The Britishers acquired more land for development projects, such as coal mines in the Raniganj (1820), Grand Trunk Road Construction in 1830, a Coffee plantation in Karnataka, a Tea plantation in Assam and the Railways in 1860, and the establishment of the Public Works Department in 1840 and the Indian economy changed and became suitable for their industrial revolution. The Britishers acquired more land for these development projects,

and the Indian economy changed and became suitable for their industrial revolution²³. These reforms were never helpful to the Indian economy; colonialists always believed that the Indian economy provided facilities to the British economy for Britain's development, not for Indian development. This effort enacted the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. The land laws made land acquisition easy for British plantations and raw material producers. This act negatively affected Tribals and other service groups.

The British Government enacted the new Land Acquisition Act of 1894. Before that, the Land law was enacted in Calcutta in 1824 to acquire land for salt pans. In 1864, the Colonial Government changed the Forest Act to suit its revenue needs; it provided timber for railway sleepers and built ships for colonial wars. One executive order attempted to destroy millions of people's livelihoods. The official information is not available on these legal and economic changes. According to Naoroji (1998), 35 million people were deprived of livelihood. The result of acts was impoverishment and destroying the life of the poor (mainly Dalits and Tribals)²⁴.

These laws established a state monopoly on land, natural resources and community resources. According to Colonial rule, no one has rights on the land, which is the state property, and the state alone has the right to determine what is meant by "Public purpose". However, the public purpose was not defined before the LARR (Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation) Act, 2013.

1.3.2.(ii). Displacement in Post-Independence India:

People agitated against land acquisition laws during the colonial period, one in Mulshi-Peta near Pune in the 1920s²⁵, and the freedom fighters led it; at that time, they opposed British acts and reforms. After Independence, when they became power (decision-makers), rulers implemented unchanged laws (colonial laws) until the LARR Act, 2013. India, after its

²³ Murickan, J. and George, M.K. Development-Induced Displacement: Case of Kerala, p-29, 2003.

²⁴ Savyasaachi. Tribal Forest-Dwellers and Self Rule, The Constituent Assembly Debate on the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, 1998.

²⁵ Murickan, J. and George, M.K. Development-Induced Displacement: Case of Kerala, p-31, 2003.

Independence, used five-year development plans, and it changed the land using patterns, water, forest, and other resources.

After Independence, due to development induced displacement, the number of DPs and PAPs increased (most people belong to marginalised communities) because the Government of India followed the colonial act. As a result of the displacement, millions of people have been deprived of their livelihood. Some drawbacks of the post-independence displacement are as follows²⁶:

- i. Absence of Database
 - ii. The type of Displaced Persons or Project Affected Persons
 - iii. Multiple Displacement
 - iv. Absence of Rehabilitation
 - v. Lack of Awareness
- i. **Absence of Data:** The country does not have official data on the number of people displaced and deprived of their livelihood. According to Fernandes, 21.3 million people were displaced between 1951 to 1990. Now they must have crossed 50 million. One of the studies indicates that a lower than 15 meters dam displaces very less in the plain area, and the 15-meter dam displaces 1000 population in the hill area. Medium dams (15-30m) 2000 to 10,000 and Major dams like Nagarjuna Sagar, Bakranangal and Tawa projects displaced 25,000 to 1,00,000 and some above 1,00,000²⁷.

According to the Government of India (Government of India, 1985:18; Commissioner of SC&ST, 1961:115), major coal companies displaced 32,751 families in 1981-85. The four steel plants displaced 1.25 lakhs in the 1950s and 1960s, and due to the Singrauli project, 5,00,00 people were displaced. Studies indicate that protected areas (Parks, Sanctuaries and Wildlife areas) displace much less than mines, dams and thermal power plants, but 5 to 6 million people live inside the core area. The present law allows people to live inside the sanctuaries, but not parks. The reality explains the absence of accurate data for displacement.

²⁶ Fernandes, W. Development-Induced Displacement in Eastern India, p-251, 1998a.

²⁷ Ibid, 26

Table 1.1: A Conservative Estimate of Persons Displaced by Various Categories of Projects (1951-1990)

S.No	Type of Project	No. of people Displaced	No. of people Rehabilitated	Percent of all DPs	Backlog	Percent of DPs
1	Mines	25,50,000	6,30,000	24.70	19,20,000	75.30
2	Dams	1,64,00,000	41,00,000	25	1,23,00,000	75
3	Industries	12,50,000	3,75,000	30	8,75,000	70
4	Sanctuaries	6,00,000	1,25,000	20.84	4,75,000	79.16
5	Others	5,00,000	1,50,000	30	3,50,000	70
6	Total	2,13,00,000	53,80,000	25.25	1,59,20,000	75.75

Source: Fernandes 1998:251.

The above table 1.1 explains that these are mainly rural DPs. According to Fernandes and Raj (1992), people displaced by the roads, government offices and railways were around five lakhs. According to the Government of Assam, 3,91,772.9 acres of land were used for water resources, industries and defence between 1947-2000; due to these development projects, 3,43,262 people were displaced. However, reality explains it is not less than 19,09,368 persons displaced from 14,01,184.8 acres.

ii. The Type of DPs (Displaced Persons) and PAPs (Project Affected Persons):

Displacement mostly affected weaker sections such as Tribals and marginalised communities. It has been high in the past and now it is increasing. Most of the DPs and PAPs are rural poor people such as Farmers and landless labourers. The tribal population has 8.8 percent in India, but 40 percent of people were displaced by the dams and mines²⁸. The country does not have the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy until 2013. The voiceless communities (Dalits and Tribals) were displaced without their permission, and their Resettlement proportion is less. Government or private industries are providing very low compensation to DPs and PAPs. It is not sufficient to start a new life with a low percent of compensation.

²⁸ Ibid, 26

The displacement ratio of Tribals and downtrodden people is very high; the main reason is the established number of projects in their areas since Independence. For example, in Upper Krishna (Karnataka), 2,40,000 people were displaced, Koel-Karo (Jharkhand) 70,000, and Somasila (United Andhra Pradesh) 1,00,000 and Sardar Sarovar (Gujarat) more than 1,00,000 people. This data explains that a significant proportion was Tribal, and others have Dalits. The Koel-Karo Hydro Electric Power Project displaced 90 percent of Tribal people and 75 percent of Dalit people displaced by the Somasila dam. The people deprived of their livelihood go against their tradition of conservation and destroy the resources for their survival²⁹.

- iii. **Multiple Displacement:** Multiple displacements are also a leading factor in the displacement in India. Due to the lack of long-term plans for development projects, people suffer from multiple displacements. For example, Rihand Dam (Madhya Pradesh) displacement happened in the early 1960s and second time for coal mines in the 1970s, a third time for industrial units and a fourth time for the Singrauli Super Thermal Plant. The Soliga Tribals were displaced by the Kabini dam in the 1970s and again displaced by the Rajiv Gandhi National Park in Karnataka³⁰. Many fishing families were displaced due to Mangalore Port in the 1960s and again displaced by the Konkan Railways in the 1980s.
- iv. **Absence of Rehabilitation:** The Nation does not have any Rehabilitation policy until 2013. Before 2013 some states had laws, and some had policies for the Rehabilitation of irrigation project oustees. The Government and some private companies do not have any interest in providing Rehabilitation policy to the oustees because they are primarily voiceless communities. The authorities plan to provide Rehabilitation; it is a one-time rehabilitation. Rehabilitation schemes are only for the DPs. Sanctuaries, Parks, and mines displace and destroy the life support system of many communities. The oustees

²⁹ Ibid, 26

³⁰ Ganguly Thukral, E. Dams: For Whose Development? p.39-61,1989.

lose their kinship, employment, market and access to the outside world but are not rehabilitated.

Implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies is ineffective. For example, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Odisha states follow a 'land for land', but it is limited to irrigation projects. In Maharashtra, only 27.74 percent of the (94,387 families) got benefits under the scheme for a decade since 1976. The percentage was 15.18 for the Tribals (10,147 Tribal families) and 31.4 for the others³¹.

- v. **Lack of Awareness:** Lack of awareness is also one of the drawbacks of displacement. When India and Pakistan were partitioned, 15 million people transferred between the two countries. The Nation is yet to recover from its trauma. But, millions of people lose their livelihood, culture and identity in the name of development. People are excluded from drafting a plan, participating, decision making, and implementation due to a lack of awareness. All decisions are made by politicians, bureaucrats and policy experts. The Government will focus on GDP growth and economic development without social components.

Resettlement policies often fail to focus on the health issues of displaced people. Scholars explain that policymakers focused on economic and political issues, debt, loans, and donor agencies' relationships. But not on oustee's health. The health issues come to attention only when they approach a crisis point. In the name of development-induced displacement, failure to involve people in decision making in policies that affect their lives continues to be a major failing of the planning process.

1.3.3. Displacement issues: Global Overview:

Development-induced displacement has become a modern developmental process. Displacement of people from their homes occurs in all countries due to minerals exploration, infrastructure projects, irrigation canals, hydroelectric complexes and public utilities. World Bank report on dams explains that the construction of 300 large dams affects 4 million people

³¹ Ibid, 5

displaced every year. Every year 6 million people displacing due to the urban development and transportation program in developing countries³². The World Bank review on development projects and involuntary Resettlement between 1986 to 1993 shows that 146 active projects with Resettlement are spread across 39 countries (Table 1.2). Nearly 60 percent of the World Bank resettlement projects are in the South Asian regions and East Asia. 74 percent of people were displaced in India and China due to land scarcity and high population density.

Table 1.2: Review of Projects Involving Resettlement Worldwide

S. No	Region	Total Bank Projects		Projects With Resettlement			
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	People	Percentage
1	Africa	656	34.58	34	23.28	1,13,000	5.75
2	South Asia	277	14.6	29	19.86	10,24,000	52.13
3	East Asia	326	17.18	58	39.72	5,88,000	29.93
4	Europe/Central Asia	120	6.32	5	3.42	27,000	1.37
5	Middle Africa	178	9.38	7	4.79	32,000	1.62
6	Latin America	340	17.92	13	8.9	1,80,000	9.16
7	Total	1897	100	146	100	19,64,000	100

Source: World Bank 1994.

Table 1.3 explains that reservoirs and dams are the main cause of displacement, and due to these projects, 63 percent of people were displaced. Roads, railways, and other transportations are the second-largest displacement sources, and third, highways, drains, wildlife sanctuaries, irrigation canals, and thermal power stations. Some of these projects do not affect people's

³² World Bank. *Resettlement and Development: The Bank-wide Review of Projects Involving Involuntary*, Vol.35, No.3, July-Sept,1994a.

displacement but acquire land for project associated activities. Millions of people who lose their lands for development projects are called " development refugees"³³.

Table 1.3: Distribution of Projects by the Case of Displacement

S. No	Case of Displacement	Projects with Resettlement		People Displaced	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Dams	39	26.71	12,33,000	62.81
2	Transportation	36	24.65	3,11,000	15.84
3	Water Supply/Sewerage	18	12.32	59,000	3
4	Thermal	15	10.27	94,000	4.78
5	Urban Infrastructure	12	8.21	73,000	3.71
6	Irrigation/Canals	7	4.79	71,000	3.61
7	Environmental Protection	5	3.42	74,000	3.76
8	Industry	4	2.73	2,000	0.1
10	Other	8	5.47	1,000	0.05
11	Total	146	100	19,63,000	100

Source: World Bank 1994.

In the past, displacement was one of the development processes that did not hurt much. Usually, a few people were displaced due to development projects. Few people's lands were taken to construct schools, roads and hospitals. This type of development no longer affects the people and people re-establish themselves in the larger society.

1980 called by the Universal agencies, is a "decade of displacement" for development. People were displaced due to the wars in West Asia and famines in Africa; many were displaced from their farms and houses and forced to resettle somewhere by the end of the 20th Century³⁴.

³³ Mathur, H.M. and Cernea, M.M. Development, Displacement and Resettlement; Focus on Asian Experiences, P-10, 1995.

³⁴ Guggenheim, S.E and M.M Cernea. Anthropological Approaches to Involuntary Resettlement Policy, Practice and Theory, 1993.

Resettlement has gained a global concern (i) over the adverse effect on the environment and (ii) the protests against forced displacement in many countries. For example, the Narmada Bachao Andolan, the Regional Commission Against Large Dams (RCAB) in Brazil and the Rengali Thaithan O Punarbasati Samiti of Orissa was formed by the people against displacement.

Developing countries have focused on facilitating and strengthening the infrastructure facilities for people. People displaced from their habitats due to land acquisition for development projects are unavoidable, and no one development project is completed without people displacement.

Development is one side of the coin, and displacement is the other side³⁵. Cernia estimates that 18.5 million people were displaced due to development projects in India between 1950-1990, and globally, millions of people were displaced due to development-induced displacement, which is given in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Estimate of National Resettlement Caused by Development Project

S. No	Country	Time Period	People Displaced
1	China	1950-1990	2,00,00,000
2	India	1950-1990	1,85,00,000
3	Thailand	1963-1977	1,30,000
4	Brazil	1980-1990	4,00,000
5	Turkey	1980-1990	3,00,000
6	Total		3,93,30,000

Source: Guggenheim, 1993.

There are no agencies to evaluate official statistics of people displacement. The absence of data and lack of awareness create more problems for displaced people. Cernia says that

³⁵ Ramesh, K.S. Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Families Displaced by Development Projects: Corporate Social Responsibility, 1998.

"Displacement nature is a disruptive and a painful process. Economically and culturally, it creates a high risk of chronic impoverishment, which usually occurs in one or more of the following dimensions: Landlessness, Homelessness, Joblessness, Marginalization, Food insecurity, Morbidity and Mortality, Loss of Common Property Resources and Social Disarticulation"³⁶.

- i. **Landlessness:** Due to the construction of the Kiambre Hydropower project in Kenya, the farmer's average landholdings decreased from 13 to 6 hectares after Resettlement, agricultural products per hectare decreased by 75 percent for beans, 68 percent for maize, and more than a third reduced their livestock. In Indonesia, it was found that after several years of cash compensation given to reservoir families, their land ownership was 47 percent lower, and their income was very less.
- ii. **Joblessness:** The Madagascar Tana Plain project (1993) has not compensated people's trade places and customers. Due to establishing the Yacyreta Hydroelectric project in Argentina and Paraguay, the unemployment rate is 17 percent higher than in resettle communities.
- iii. **Homelessness:** A Cameroon Douala Urban resettlement study found that more than 2000 displaced families could not build their new houses, and below 5 percent received loans to pay for house plots. Mauritania's Fom-Gleita irrigation project affected 881 families, and out of that, 200 families reconstructed their houses, and the rest of the people lived under tarpaulins or tents.
- iv. **Marginalisation:** The Kulekhani Hydroelectric project in Nepal affected people's social and economic position. People switched into marginalisation due to the loss of income sources through less production and low land productivity. Kotmale project in Sri Lanka affected people's marginalisation because they lost non-farm income due to displacement. It created a financial crisis between the resettlers and origin people.

³⁶ Cernea, M.M. Impoverishment Risks and Livelihood Reconstruction: A Model for Resettling Displaced Population, 1996b.

- v. **Morbidity:** Akosombo reservoir settlement in Ghana study explains that schistosomiasis diseases increased from 1.8 percent before settlement to 75 percent. After a few years, it was increased to 100 percent among the lakeside children. Nam-Pong dam in Thailand affected the liver fluke and hookworm infection in displaced people due to worse living conditions and poor waste disposal practices.
- vi. **Food Insecurity:** Due to the construction of the Fouta-Djallon Irrigation Project, Mauritania, multiple cropping agriculture was replaced by the paddy-rice, and due to this, earnings from multiple crops were declined, and it was led to food insecurity.
- vii. **Loss of Access to Common Property:** According to the World Bank³⁷ report on the Lesotho Highlands Water project, people lose common property resources. However, the project's authorities were not implemented the development programs for rural resettlers.
- viii. **Social dis-articulation:** People's social networks are dismantled due to development-induced displacement. It is hard to rebuild their social capital and social organisations.

1.3.4. Irrigation Projects and Displacement: Global Context

Development projects utilising natural resources, especially large-scale infrastructure projects. The development process affects people's displacement from their homes, culture and social life. Large multipurpose dams negatively impact an ecosystem and biodiversity due to blocking the river. The result of the large dams is a severe disruption to people who live near and far away from the dam.

Multipurpose large dams constructed on the rivers affected the millions of people's involuntary displacement and disrupted the socio-cultural life of oustees. Dams have been damaging people's livelihoods, particularly in Asia, America, Africa, and Latin, where river systems support local economies and the people's way of life. Large dams affect land and natural resources, which leads to loss of access to traditional livelihood and agricultural production,

³⁷ Ibid, 32

fishing, gathering of fuelwood and collecting forest products. The world commission on dams (WCD) explains that physical displacement is involuntary and brutally killing people.

1.3.5. Irrigation Projects and Displacement: The Indian Context

After Independence, the Government of India launched five-year plans for development in 1950-51. Nation development started through a large number of projects, such as (i) mining projects, (ii) industries, (iii) forest and wildlife projects, and (iv) irrigation and power projects. The construction of multipurpose dams is not a new phenomenon for the Nation; it existed in ancient and medieval India. A developing country like India, where 3/4th of the total population depends on agriculture and allied sectors, requires irrigation facilities for agriculture. For this purpose, Government of India constructed river valley projects. The growth of the population requires food security; for this purpose, Indian agriculture needs irrigation facilities. Irrigation facilities create employment opportunities. India is located in the monsoon zone, and the monsoon is available from July-September. Rain cannot irrigate the entire year for agriculture; due to this reason, water is stored in artificially created reservoirs. Because of this situation, India is constructing river valley projects.

The concept of development (1947) firstly uses the name "Nation Building" based on the benefits of development that would reach every citizen. Concept of development in the 1960s, it became clear that the benefits would not reach everyone. India has completed 12 five-year plans, but the expected goals are not achieved. People what they expected like eradication of inequality and poverty, access to education, health and nutrition, and socio-cultural, economic and political development. However, these are not yet fulfilled.

The Government of India used five-year plans for development, which focused on three major goals: poverty eradication through poverty alleviation programs, the establishment of modern and heavy industries, and multipurpose irrigation projects; through these projects, the Nation provided the welfare of the people. The establishment of irrigation projects and industries required a huge amount of agricultural and forest land, thus leading to the displacement of the people. Displaced people have affected their social, cultural, economic, and geographical

structure. The so-called development destroys people's attachment to neighbours and the environment, breakdown of social networks, and creates cultural dysphoria³⁸.

The late Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru stated that large dams as "secular temples" in India. Nation implementing Nehru's vision and desire to build multipurpose irrigation projects. But these projects have created large scale displacement of the people. Displacement and Rehabilitation studies started by anthropologists in the 1950s³⁹; after the 1980s, other social scientists such as political scientists, law students, economists, and human and social geographers started research on displacement. It was mainly focused on the displacement of the indigenous people from their traditional habitat and became linked with the issue of human rights. These studies mainly focused on the state policies on displacement and Rehabilitation, economic versus social cost and macro-level assessment of large dams.

India has the largest river valley projects in the world. 1578 major dams were constructed by 1985 at Rs. 95,026 crores⁴⁰. These projects have become a development symbol of the Nation. These are located in backward and elevated areas full of natural resources and where indigenous and marginalised people have lived for centuries. The multipurpose dams have the potential to solve economic problems, such as the eradication of food shortages, unemployment, urban water shortages, power shortages, and control of floods and famines.

These projects create several benefits, such as water supply for industrial and domestic uses, irrigation facilities and increased crop production, generating pisciculture, and providing infrastructural development and additional employment. The major objective of the multipurpose irrigation dams is to raise the financial status of people through production increases and other facilities. However, multipurpose irrigation projects can also have negative consequences such as people displacement, soil erosion, siltation, submergence of forests, and

³⁸ Ibid,13

³⁹ Scudder, T. The Human Ecology of Big Projects: River Basin Development and Resettlement, *Impact of Human Activities on Environments*, pp.45-61,1973.

⁴⁰ Bana, S. Major Irrigation Projects Non-Viable? *Financial Express*. 1st July, 1987.

widespread waterlogging. Land acquisition for the irrigation projects causes the physical dislocation, submerging vast quantities of land.

The Government does not have any data on displacement. Himanshu Thakkar says, "Displacement due to dams in India is estimated differently"⁴¹. Guggenheim and Cernea estimated that 18.5 million people were displaced⁴², while Kothari describes it as 20 million people, and half of the people were displaced due to multipurpose dams⁴³. Paranjpye estimated that 21 million were displaced due to dam projects between 1951-1985⁴⁴. Singh describes that development-induced displacement affects 100 million people and only large dams affected 30-50 million from 1951 to 1985⁴⁵. These differences explain the lack of policies and awareness of displacement. A conservative estimate of the population displacement due to various development projects is given in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Conservative Estimate of Displacement in India

S. No	Type of Project	People Displaced	People Rehabilitated	Backlog
1	Coal & Mines	17,40,000	4,40,000	13,00,000
2	Dams	1,00,00,000	30,00,000	70,00,000
3	Industries	20,00,000	6,50,000	13,50,000
4	Sanctuaries & Parks	6,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000
5	Other	20,00,000	6,50,000	13,50,000
6	Total	1,63,40,000	49,40,000	1,14,00,000

Source: Das, Fernandes and Rao 1988.

⁴¹ Thakkar, H. Large Dams Projects and Displacement in India, 2000.

⁴² Guggenheim, S.E and M.M Cernea. Anthropological Approaches to Involuntary Resettlement Policy, Practice and Theory, 1993.

⁴³ Kothari, S. Whose Nation? Displaced as Victims of Development, 1996.

⁴⁴ Paranjpye, V. Narmada Valley Project: Development or Destruction, 1990.

⁴⁵ Singh, S. Taming the Waters: The Political Economy of Large Dams in India, 1997.

Involuntary Resettlement is rising with the construction of large-scale infrastructure projects. Therefore, the number of projects requires a huge amount of land⁴⁶. In the name of development, Land Acquisition creates some problems of displacement and Rehabilitation. some of the major irrigation projects in India which is as follows:

- i. **Bhakra Nangal Project:** The Bhakra Nangal project was India's first major multipurpose dam, constructed from 1948 to 1963. 10,000 acres of agricultural land and 20 000 acres of forest land were acquired for the project from 2,180 families and 371 villages submerged in two districts of Una and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh. The land was acquired at 1942-47 average prices. But the government allotment of agricultural land to the displaced was made at 1952-57 price⁴⁷. Compared to 1942-47 and 1952-57 prices, displaced people were lost due to the delay in policy implementation. 730 families were resettled out of 2,180 families. But the Government does not provide any property rights on the resettled lands. As a result of displacement, the displaced people cannot get any benefits from the Government. Many studies explain that the people resettled in rehabilitation centres faced many problems and found miserable lives, and were forced to return to Himachal Pradesh from where they were displaced.
- ii. **Nizam Sagar Project:** The project was built from 1923 to 1931 on the Manjira River in United Andhra Pradesh. The project affected 40 villages in two Revenue Divisions. The Government acquired 20,140 acres of land from 4,232 families. According to policy, compensation is only for the loss of a house, not for the loss of land (land for land)⁴⁸. The Government compensated one-third of the total displaced persons. Before giving the compensation, the Government examined the land transactions and allocated ten times the assessment in case of wetlands and fifteen times in case of drylands.

⁴⁶ Guggenheim, S.E. Involuntary Resettlement: An Annotated Reference Bibliography for Development Research, 1994.

⁴⁷ Thukral, E.G. Dams: For Whose Development, 1989.

⁴⁸ Reddy, D. Narasimha and K.M. Reddy. River Valley Projects and Rehabilitation Policy: The Andhra Pradesh Experience, 1998.

13,489 people were displaced, and only 9,000 people were resettled in the rehabilitation centres provided by the Government. The remaining 4,500 people rehabilitate themselves in nearby villages.

- iii. **Tungabhadra Project:** The dam was started in 1945 and completed in 1953. 47,761 people were displaced, and 49,749 acres of land were submerged in 65 villages. The compensation was calculated based on the 1941 market value in 1946. Due to delays in compensation calculation, people faced many problems and lost their living standards in resettled areas. People demanded compensation should provide based on the 1946 market value⁴⁹.

Displaced people have started agitations against the 1941 market value. After four years of agitations, the Government considered the difference between the 1941 and 1946 market values and provided 75 percent ex gratia. The people were not satisfied with the 75 percent ex-gratia, and they continued agitations. Finally, the Government accepted their demands and hiked the ex-gratia from 75 percent to 85 percent⁵⁰. The policy provided five acres of land along with compensation⁵¹. People have not accepted compensation land because of land far away from their habitats. People preferred to take dry land near their habitats and wetland under the command area. The policy provided free transport facilities.

1.4. International Organisations' influence on National Policies:

The International Organizations (World Bank, Asian Development Bank) influence national policies relevant to the DIDR (Development induced displacement and Resettlement), especially where International Development Banks and donors finance the development projects where the land acquisition implications are. Three African countries (Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire and the Central African Republican) formulated policy guidelines on DIDR in the

⁴⁹ Ibid, 48

⁵⁰ Ibid, 48

⁵¹ Ibid, 48

1990s⁵², influenced by the World Bank. All countries' rehabilitation and resettlement policies were strongly influenced by the World Bank, which supported the policy design. It has been was the first donor to adopt a comprehensive policy on displacement. The World Bank formulated a policy for displaced people, "good Rehabilitation can prevent poverty and reduce by rebuilding sustainable livelihoods"⁵³.

United Nations agencies (UNCHR, WFP, UNICEF, and UNDP) made policies for displacement through international legislation on the human rights of "forced eviction", including what other agencies used for displacement "involuntary resettlement"⁵⁴. After the 1990s, involuntary displacement increased due to large-scale development projects, and people were forced to leave their homes. The organisations provided safeguards and rights for the displaced under International Human Rights Law⁵⁵.

1.5. Review of Literature:

Fernandes and Paranjpye (1997) and Chris D Wet (2001) describe the forced displacement affects people's standard of living. Development induced displacement constitutes psychological problems due to the disruption of the well-established life pattern of people⁵⁶. Displacement negatively impacts people's lives by dismantling production systems, scattering close kinship groups, and disrupting long-established relationships. Traditional sources of employment are lost, market links are broken, unavailability of food grains in the resettled area (food scarcity) and intra-community communication is disturbed. These lead to impoverished people's social, economic, and cultural life. They psychologically find themselves jobless, landless, food insecure and with no resources in the resettled area.

⁵² Cernea, M.M. African Involuntary Population Resettlement in a Global Context, Environment Department, *Social Assessment Series* 045, p-35, 1997a. Washington DC, The World Bank.

⁵³ Chris, De Wet. Development-Induced Displacement: Problems, Policies and People, p-40,2006.

⁵⁴ Ibid, 54

⁵⁵ <http://WWW.unchr.ch/html/menu6/2/fs25.htm>. Retrieved, 12, August, 2017.

⁵⁶ Fernandes, W. and Vijay Paranjpye. Rehabilitation Policy and Law in India: A Right to Livelihood, 1997.

Neera Chandhoke (1997) states that development projects did not strengthen people's fundamental rights, such as the right to residence, right to livelihood, right to form an association and cultural rights. Development projects have not taken prior consent of the people, which leads to a violation of their rights.

Satyanarayana (1999) explains that the land acquisition procedure does not focus on the people's socio-cultural and economic position of the original habitats. It cannot rebuild the pre-displacement conditions of displaced people.

Balaji Pandey's (1998) study reveals that landlessness results from displacement. He studied the Talcher Mining project in Orissa. Due to the project, many people were displaced in Laccamanpur, Brahmanbahal, Hensmul, and Jambubahali villages. He found that the number of landless people in each of these villages increased after the displacement. In Jambubahai and Brahmanbahal, the number of landless increased from 36.42 percent to 84.77 percent and 20.97 percent to 90.37 percent, respectively⁵⁷. Hindustan Aeronautical Limited has not taken any steps to prevent landlessness due to a lack of Rehabilitation policy.

Joseph Ota (1996) studied the Rengali dam and Maharashtra Composite Irrigation project. The study reveals that after displacement, the percentage of landless people doubled (4.6 percent to 10.9 percent). According to Reddy (1997), the Singrauli Coal Mining Industry affected people displacement from 20 percent to 72 percent. All these cases explain that authorities failed to address the problems of Resettlement. If displaced people have got any Government or private job, the job is not equal to the agricultural land because it is a multipurpose asset and can be continuously used by future generations.

Padjadjaran University's (1989) study describes that the Saguling reservoir's construction in Indonesia reduced income by half, and land ownership decreased by 47 percent after displacement. Loss of agricultural land has negative consequences compared to a loss of homestead land.

⁵⁷ Pandey, Balaji. Displaced Development, 1998.

People's occupational shift is another consequence of development-induced displacement, which leads to psychological trauma and unemployment of the displacement. Daily wage labour increased after relocation in the Upper Indravati Hydroelectricity Project survey. Before displacement, 4719 persons engaged with daily wage labour; after displacement, it increased to 5248 persons, and the traditional family's percentage declined from 67 to 60⁵⁸.

Cernia (1990) has identified eight impoverishment risks of displacement. Such as homelessness, joblessness, landlessness, morbidity and mortality, loss of common property resources, social disarticulation, marginalisation, and food insecurity⁵⁹. Displaced people have not received compensation for their livelihood. For example, suppose landowners reside in the core part of reservoirs and fully or partially lose land for irrigation projects. In that case, they receive cash compensation for the loss of land, not for the loss of livelihood. Empirical evidence from many countries indicates that the cash compensation does not restore displaced people's previous life and land. The livelihood of landlessness is greater for families who had only customary rights rather than legal rights on their land (tribal groups and farmers cultivated temple lands). The loss of land is an important cause of impoverishment after displacement.

Pandey (1998) states that developing nations are required development in the infrastructural sector. These nations need economic development by strengthening infrastructure development, which leads to social development. Before social development, infrastructural development is creating many problems for the people⁶⁰. It means infrastructural development (roads, industries, airports, defence and dams) requires a huge amount of land. Land acquisition leads to people's displacement and changes in land-use patterns and natural resources.

Hari Mohan Mathur (1995), in his book titled "Development, Displacement and Resettlement: Focus on Asian Experiences", discussed involuntary displacement and Resettlement. According to him, a global policy is required to govern the problems involved in development-

⁵⁸ Mathur, H.M and David Marsden. Development Projects and Impoverish Risks: Resettling Project-Affected in India, 1998.

⁵⁹ Cernia, M.M. Poverty Risks from Population Displacement in Water Resources Development, 1990.

⁶⁰ Ibid, 57

induced displacement and also states that the Resettlement policy could be helpful to project authorities while Rehabilitating and Resettling people. The study explains how involuntary displacement affects human psychology and disrupts social harmony.

Mathew Areeparampil (1996), in his study of “Displacement due to Mining in Jharkhand”, primarily focused on the mining industries' impact on the indigenous people of Jharkhand. In the study, he observed that dispossession of the indigenous people of Jharkhand and mineral exploitation negatively impacts on rights of the tribal displaced. The tribal people have a special relationship with forest land and forest products in their life⁶¹. They are fulfilling different needs from the forest land. The people believe the land is a source of livelihood and symbolises their culture.

Afroz Ahmad's (1998) study explains that development-induced displacement causes severe socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts on displaced people. He emphasised the need for policies to deal with development-induced displacement issues. The study focused on types of displacement such as disaster-induced displacement, conflict-induced displacement, and development-induced displacement. The study highlighted the Rehabilitation of displaced people's physical, socioeconomic, cultural, and ecological environment.

Mathur and Marsden (1998) emphasised the economic Rehabilitation of resettlers. According to them, it neglects the initial stage of policy formulation and implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement. It was often undertaken only when a problem outcome, not permanently. The study concludes that economic Rehabilitation is mandatory for the displaced people when initiating the planning process early in the project, based on an assessment of impoverishment risks and other information about the displaced.

According to the World Commission on Dams (2000), development-induced displacement creates governance, justice, equity, and power problems. These problems affect other social problems and create adverse lives for displaced people. Multipurpose dams contribute to

⁶¹ Areeparampil, M. Displacement due to Mining in Jharkhand, 1996.

human development and derive benefits to people. But in many cases, people pay an unnecessary price to secure social and environmental benefits⁶².

Hari Mohan Mathur (2001), in his study “Income Restoration Issues in Resettlement Planning”, states that income restoration of displaced people is an essential issue in Rehabilitation and Resettlement plans. The study highlighted different sources of income restoration for displaced people. These are employment for displaced people, land-based remedies, and other sources such as irrigation, school buildings and roads under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), entrepreneurship and training programmes under TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment). The study reveals that the displaced people do not take full advantage of these schemes due to a lack of coordination between project and district authorities. The formation and implementation of policies (Government authority) failed to restore sources of earnings and livelihood of displaced people.

Bina Srinivasan's (2001) study “Social Impacts of Large Dams, Gender, Equity and Distribution Issues” focused on equity and distribution issues of displacement. These problems arise in the context of the gendered social impacts of large dams. These impacts include the social, cultural, environmental and financial implications of large dams. According to the scholar, women facing discrimination in development-induced displacement are more visible, especially in poor (poverty affected) families or families headed by men. The study also finds out that in the case of dam-induced displacement, women are not participating in the formation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies because women are always considered homemakers. The study emphasises the need to accommodate women in the consultation process to enjoy the same status as the men in society in matters of receiving benefits, Rehabilitation and Resettlement of any development projects.

Videh Upadhyay (2001), in his study “Relocating the Narmada Judgment: A Rejoinder”, points out the changing role of the Indian judiciary on large infrastructure projects such as multipurpose dams. The study finds out that the Indian courts have adopted a defensive approach to development projects, especially the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has observed that lack of sensitivity towards the rights of the poor and disadvantaged sections

⁶² Chris, De Wet. Development-Induced Displacement: Problems, Policies and People, p-2,2006.

(Indigenous people) of society which it rarely did in the past. The study highlighted how the Supreme Court and High Courts treat the environment's cause under development projects⁶³.

Kevin J.A. Thomas's (2002) "Development Projects and Involuntary Population Displacement: The World Bank's Attempt to Correct Past Failures" discusses the negative consequences of development-induced displacement. The study examines and evaluates the World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

According to R. N. Sharma (2003), "Involuntary Displacement: A Few Encounters" discusses the Rehabilitation and Resettlement programs for displaced people affected by the industrial and infrastructure projects. The study focused on development-induced displacement, which affects the forced displacement of people from their ancestral places, loss of productive assets and their effects and the role of funding agencies and NGOs for induced urbanisation in Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The study also reveals the intensity of development through liberalisation and its negative effect on people's displacement and the dismantling of social bonds and cultural relationships. People were forced to leave their habitations and resettle in a new environment. The displaced people faced different problems when they resettled, and they must compete as individuals, different from their community-based settings⁶⁴.

Betwa Sharma's (2005) study on "Oustees of Indira Sagar Dam" explains the post displacement consequences such as lack of alternative employment, loss of livelihood, and inadequate compensation in the Indira Sagar Dam. The dam effectively impacts people's living standards at the relocated place, and thousands of families are displaced, struggling to restore their livelihood and Rehabilitation after displacement. The study found the drawbacks of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy of 2003.

K. Balagopal (2007) study "Land Unrest in Andhra Pradesh-III: Illegal Acquisition in Tribal Areas" states the problems of illegal land acquisition in Tribal areas in the State of United Andhra Pradesh. He explains that the Tribal communities are the primary victims of displacement. The illegal activities disturb the social and cultural life of tribal people. He

⁶³ Upadhyay, V. Relocating the Narmada Judgement: A Rejoinder, 2001.

⁶⁴ Sharma, R.N. Involuntary Displacement: A Few Encounters, 2003.

highlighted the judicial apathy, bureaucratic convenience and governmental inaction regarding the illegal acquisition of land in tribal areas. The study pointed toward the flouted laws and rules that are ineffective in dealing with the illegal acquisition of tribal land⁶⁵.

Shankar Venkateswarn (2007) study “Industrial Displacement” explains the alternative cash compensation for the Rehabilitation of displaced people. According to Shankar Venkateswarn, cash compensation does not make much sense. In this study, he discussed alternatives to cash compensation such as land for land, leasing the land to the company or SEZ instead of selling land to the company, providing a share in the business and cash compensation, and professional investment advisory services. The study primarily revolves around the acquisition of land by companies and alternatives to cash compensation.

T.L Raghu Ram and Ram Kumar Kakani (2009), in their study “Framework for Evaluation of Land Acquisitions in India”, describe the people's resistance against the land acquisition. The study observed that despite having Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 1994, Environment Protection Act 1986 and Forest Conservation Act 1980 for evaluating social and environmental impacts of projects and Resettlement and Rehabilitation policies. But people oppose the land acquisition process, and they strengthen their agitations.

V. Ranganathan (2010), in his study “Challenges of Land Acquisition”, highlights the economic, social and ethical issues involved in land acquisition, whether achieved through the market mechanism of voluntary bargaining or the Government exercising eminent domain powers. It illustrates clearly through case studies the determinants of success and failure in land acquisition⁶⁶.

Ajoy Ashirwad Mahaprashastra (2011), in his study “Fight for Land”, highlighted the clashes between farmers and the police in the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. The residents of the affected areas and villages agitated for better compensation for the loss of land where land acquisition for the hi-tech city and the expressway. The farmers were brutally lathi-

⁶⁵ Balagopal, K. Land Unrest in Andhra Pradesh-III: Illegal Acquisition in Tribal Areas, 2007.

⁶⁶ Ranganathan, V. Challenges of Land Acquisition, 2010.

charged and injured by police personnel while holding peaceful demonstrations against the Yamuna expressway and hi-tech city project.

Lokayan (1985) describes how Srisailem Dam adversely affected displaced people's income and employment sources. He found that after three years of displacement, family income reduced from Rs. 9,116 to Rs.2,347, and employment declined from 256 to 59 days due to inadequate land.

Das and Banerjee (1962) have found that Tribal displacement and their Resettlement disrupted economic, cultural and social life. The authors point out the availability of compensation money for displaced people. DPs use compensation money to construct various works and purchase new things and goods. It creates financial problems and a gap in their life.

In the last few years, literature on development-induced displacement has increased. However, negligible studies were developed around the human rights dimension of dams and other development projects. The existing national and international studies on the topic under discussion remain focused mainly on land acquisition for development projects. They do not study the existing Land Acquisition Act 1894 and National Policy, 2007 on the issues of development, displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement from a human rights perspective. The available literature does not study the international framework of human rights laws, conventions, and policies of the Asian Development Bank and World Bank relevant to development-induced displacement. The present study, therefore, expands to cover these areas as well. The present study addresses conceptual shortcomings in past literature and explicitly focuses on human rights dimensions of the construction of large dams.

Activists and scholars like Arundhati Ray, Manoranjan Mohanty, G. Pradeep Prabu and Balagopal raise the question of the legal rights of displaced people. Activists like Balagopal and Medha Patkar state that the displaced people will not keep quiet as they experience the trauma of displacement, and their awareness of legal rights is growing. They raised questions about displaced people's rights on Jal, Jameen and Jungle, and they mobilised people to struggle for justice, equity and liberty.

1.6. Statement of the Problem:

The present study focuses on the “Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State”. In 2011, Mahbubnagar had population of 4,053,028 of which male and female were 2,050,386 and 2,002,642 and Rangareddy had population of 5,296,741 of which male and female were 2,701,008 and 2,595,733 respectively. The majority of the population lives in rural areas, and a very low percentage stays in city regions. People staying in rural areas depend on agriculture and forest products; these two sectors have been more important from ancient times onwards. When industrialisation started, agricultural land was converted for industries (pharmacy companies, chemical factories, SEZs), irrigation projects like dams, canals, and mining projects. For this purpose, Government or private organisations acquire land from farmers and forest dwellers. “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013” was enacted in parliament for those who lost their agricultural land, houses, and socioeconomic and cultural life. The act provides some safeguards for displaced people, such as compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement for oustees. However, the act is not implemented properly because every state government enacted its act for development through land acquisition. Here, the problem is that the Government provides compensation to displaced people but does not focus on their Rehabilitation and Resettlement. After displacement, the people lost their livelihood, relationship with nature and socioeconomic and cultural life. When displacement happens, people migrate to other places such as neighbouring villages, cities and forests. Due to displacement, people face discrimination from neighbours like caste, gender and culture, and they are not part of the mainstream society.

In view of the above, a study has been undertaken to find out whether the LARR Act 2013 was implemented or not. The study attempts to find deviations in the implementation of the LARR Act 2013.

1.7. Research Questions:

1. How far does the Rehabilitation policy reach the displaced people in the Palamuru-RangaReddy Lift Irrigation Project in the Telangana state?

2. How far does the Resettlement policy reach the displaced people in the Palamuru-RangaReddy Lift Irrigation Project in the Telangana state?
3. What are the problems of development-induced displacement?

1.8. Objectives of the Study:

1. To examine the implementation of the Rehabilitation policy for the evicts of the PRLI project.
2. To examine the implementation of the Resettlement policy for the evicts of the PRLI project.
3. To find out the problems of development-induced displaced persons.
4. To examine the new forms of discrimination in the context of displacement.

1.9. Significance of the Study:

Several studies have been conducted on Rehabilitation and Resettlement, but this study will be a little different from other studies. The study's primary purpose has been to examine the Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State. The study focused on the provision of displaced people promoted to mainstream society. This study also tries to identify the displaced people problems among the various respondents, including the SCs, STs, OBCs and other communities in the Palamuru-Rangareddy Irrigation Lift Project in Telangana State. Further, the respondents' opinions on implementing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy and their problems in availing of the benefits provided under the act are analysed.

1.10. Research Methodology:

The present study is a quantitative study. The research study used primary and secondary data to analyse the objectives of the present study. Primary data was collected through a personal interview method (questionnaire used). The researcher used a Stratified Random sampling method for data collection. The study aims to understand and identify the issues in the "Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-RangaReddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State". Families' educational and financial status varies from

very low to high, so the researcher used the questionnaire method for the people. This is a feasible technique to find accurate answers from the respondents.

Secondary data was also used to understand the policies of the land acquisition act. Data was collected from different sources such as the Census of India, Agriculture Census, Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the PRLI project, published and unpublished reports of Land Acquisition, Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, Government and private agencies websites, research papers and articles published in magazines, newspapers and journals.

The researcher used the SPSS and EXCEL software for raw data analysis, tabulation, graphs, percentages, bar diagrams, line diagrams, and pie charts to make a master table.

For data collection, the researcher selected 5 reservoirs and 10 villages for fieldwork. From each reservoir 2 villages selected, one village from displaced village, and one from project-affected village. 500 families (SCs 125, STs 125, OBCs 125, and OCs 125 households) were randomly selected for a fieldwork study (248 households from displaced villages and 252 households from project affected villages) and door-to-door visit in these villages in 2020-21.

1.11. Limitations of the study:

The first limitation of the study is the lack of data and information from the Government on the land acquisition for the PRLI project. Some government officials did not provide information due to the topic's sensitivity.

Second, the displaced people were resettled in different regions and places. The researcher could not interact with all the displaced people. The reason is the unavailability of data on displaced people.

The third one is that only 500 households were studied in this study, which is a minimal number to show actual statistics and effects of land acquisition.

Fourth, this study relates to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the people. The process of development-induced displacement is directly related to the study area's social, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects; thus, it is not easy to obtain factual information from the people. These aspects directly or indirectly belong to their emotional and psychological issues, making them disturbed or not wanting to share.

1.12. Chapterisation:

The present work has been categorised into 5 chapters.

The first chapter, titled *Introduction*, explains the historical context of the land acquisition, the concept of development and displacement, displacement in India, displacement issues and a Review of Literature. It also explained the significance of the study, statement of the problem, limitations of the study, research methodology, research questions and objectives of the study.

The second chapter, titled *Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies in India*, describes the policies for land acquisition and DPs/PAFs. At first, it will discuss the types of Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the History of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies in India (International Policies on Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Indian Policies, which has include land acquisition act 1894, NTPC Policy 2005, The Coal India Policy, Orissa Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy 1994, The Rajasthan R&R policy 1997, The Maharashtra Project Affected Persons Rehabilitation Act 1999, NPRR 2003, NRP 2006, NRR policy 2007, and LARR Act 2013) and also explained Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues and compensation issues in India.

The third chapter, titled *Land Acquisition and Development-Induced Displacement in India* an overview of the protest movements against land acquisition, causes of displacement, development-induced displacement: Theoretical framework (Egalitarian model, Voluntary Resettlement model, Impoverishment and Reconstruction model), development-induced displacement and human rights laws, socioeconomic and cultural life of displaced people and development versus displacement.

The fourth chapter, titled *field data analysis of Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State*.

The fifth chapter, titled, *Conclusion Findings and Suggestions*, explains the findings of the topic (Major findings of the study, other findings of the study, Positive and Negative impact of the project, Future scope of the study).

1.13. Conclusion:

The present chapter of the research talks about the Implementation of the Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-RangaReddy Irrigation Project in Telangana State. Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy has a unique connection with the Indian context, and it is one of the concepts in global. This chapter specifically focuses on people's Rehabilitation and Resettlement after Displacement.

The second chapter will discuss the "Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies in India".

CHAPTER-II

LAND ACQUISITION POLICIES IN INDIA

In this chapter discusses the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies in India (including international policies) such as central and state policies.

India (after Independence) developed by implementing five-year plans (planned economy) for the construction of major dams, national highways, industries, and mining and thermal power plants. Development projects required natural resources and land. The land acquisition led to significant disruption of natural resources, land, and land-use patterns. Due to displacement, people resettle in other areas, which affects their economic, cultural and social lives. According to the United Nations report and Working Group on Human Rights in India (WGHR) 2012, the highest number of people displaced due to development projects (Scheduled Tribes). Before 1980 India does not have any rehabilitation and resettlement policy on displacement⁶⁷. The issue of Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced people due to development projects has emerged against the Sardar Sarovar Project in the name of Narmada Bachao Andolan.

According to human history, primitive societies used to stay in the forest, and their food habitations were vegetables, raw meat, fruits, and the roots of plants. When they faced food shortages, they migrated to another place, settled near the river basin, and cultivated fertile land. Migration to survive near the river basin is a good evolution in primitive societies. Sustainable agriculture changed entire human life; it means it empowers them to produce food for themselves and domestic animals. After this, people started living with their neighbours and others (like a small group). The settled people were displaced by the natural calamities such as earthquakes, droughts, floods, fires and government activities such as a land acquisition. Due to development-induced displacement, people forcefully move from one place to another, called forced displacement. Forced displacement is not a recent phenomenon; It

⁶⁷ Asif Mohammed. Why Displaced Persons Reject Project Resettlement Colonies? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(24), pp 2005-2008, 2000.

also exists in ancient and medieval India. Wars, religious violence, natural disasters, and poverty were causes of people's displacement.

According to the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) 2007, 50 million people were displaced in over 50 years due to development projects. Another report of IDMC on internal displacement states that, due to internal displacement, 6,16,140 people were displaced in 2015 due to various conflicts, 34,28,000 people were displaced due to disasters, and 11,042 people were displaced due to political issues⁶⁸. 60 million people were displaced between 1947-2000 in six states; Tribals were 40 percent and 20 percent each Dalits and Backward classes⁶⁹.

The 1980 decade is called the displacement decade. People's displacement percentage is very high in the name of development, particularly after the 1980s, because of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) and the involvement of World Organizations. After 1980, the Indian development policy was influenced by these organisations.

The result of displacement is the number of people dispossessing their land and rights. Delayed and inadequate R&R policies for the displaced have further increased the problems of displaced and violation of human rights. Now Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced is a Global phenomenon (including in India) based on the human rights of DPs, and PAPs. With the delay of R&R policy implementation, DPs/PAPs deprive them of their fundamental rights such as livelihood, right to Rehabilitation and Resettlement, right to food, shelter, and right to self-determination, liberty, and right to freedom. Worldwide many resistance movements⁷⁰ (including in India) happened against involuntary displacement. It is an occupied world issue because of the right to life and has consequently gained importance in development literature. Land acquisition for development projects in the name of social good and so-called public purpose negatively affects people's standard of living. Development-induced displacement, the

⁶⁸ <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/india>, Retrieved on 21 May 2018.

⁶⁹ Fernandes, Walter. Rehabilitation Policy for the Displaced, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39, No 12, March 20-26, pp 1191-93, 2004.

⁷⁰ Asthana, R. Involuntary Resettlement: Survey of International Experience, 15 June, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1468, 1996.

people will be displaced and shift into poorly constructed Rehabilitation and Resettlement colonies. Providing suitable facilities to DPs/PAPs becomes the prime responsibility of governments and project authorities. Implementation of R&R policy is a sensitive issue; it requires unique plans, strategies, and a soft humanistic approach for those implementing the existing policies in practice, emphasising time-bound Resettlement by the governments and project authorities. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy implementation reduces the risk of involuntary displacement. It depends on the availability of legal and institutional mechanisms, and the Government believes strongly in protecting the rights of displaced and human beings.

2.1. Definition and Types of Rehabilitation and Resettlement:

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation means rebuilding the lost livelihood of displaced peoples. It deals with displaced people's social, cultural, psychological, and other factors, not economic components. Another meaning of "Rehabilitation" is assisting the affected persons with specific benefits for livelihood restoration who lose their sources for development projects.

According to the Oxford English dictionary, Rehabilitation means "to restore to former privileges or reputation or proper condition". Rehabilitation means the process of reconstruction of the livelihood of displaced persons⁷¹. Rehabilitation is a long process involving replacing social structures, economic resources, cultural systems, and community support for the DPs/PAPs in development projects⁷².

Types of Rehabilitation: The following are the common types of Rehabilitation. These are

- i. Cash-Based and Land-Based Rehabilitation
- ii. Ecological Rehabilitation
- iii. Employment-Based Rehabilitation and
- iv. Socio-Economic and Culture-Based Rehabilitation.

⁷¹ B.K. Sinha, Draft National Policy for Rehabilitation: Objectives and Principles, 15 June, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1455,1996.

⁷² Fernandes. W, Sixty Years of Development-Induced Displacement in India: Scale, Impacts, and the Search for Alternatives, *India: Social Development Report*,92, 2008.

- i. **Cash-Based Rehabilitation:** land acquisition destroys the people's livelihood are entitled to cash compensation. Which is a simple rehabilitation process. The Government or Project Authority will provide compensation for land, house, trees, crops, tanks, irrigation channels, public buildings, and fences as per the Rehabilitation Policy or Land Acquisition Act. The cash-based compensation depends on the land's present market value. In practice, cash compensation often fails to benefit the DPs/PAPs. Some studies indicate that in most cases, landowners complain to the higher authority or case file in courts against their land acquired without their prior consent, and the rate of compensation is much lower than the market rates.
- ii. **Land-Based Rehabilitation:** The land is a non-renewable resource. All human beings exist and depend on the land and its resources. Land for land is the best alternative to restore the lost livelihood of DPs/PAPs. The land is a permanent resource for human beings. According to this Policy, new land is set up elsewhere to replace the lost land. The provision of alternative land for DPs/PAPs ensures that the Rehabilitation of DPs/PAPs is sustainable as a factor of production, as the specific characteristics of the land as a property and as a basis for community livelihood⁷³. It is the best choice for the Rehabilitation of agricultural land DPs/ PAPs in rural areas.

For people, the land is a source of livelihood, including tribals. Tribals engage with land and forest products for their livelihood, but the process of development, acquiring a vast amount of land for the industries, roads, SEZs and some other development activities, mainly affects their livelihood and existence. The provision of land for land is a controversial issue of Rehabilitation. In the absence of enough suitable agricultural land, the rights of DPs/PAPs, especially the rights of indigenous people, got adversely affected.

- iii. **Ecological Rehabilitation:** People have good facilities in their origin place. But due to displacement, people face health, education and social problems in the resettlement

⁷³ Sangeeta Goyal, Economic Perspectives on Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 15 June *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1463, 1996.

colony or other areas. The rehabilitation policy provides some ecological facilities to DPs/PAPs. The Policy should be designed for environmental Rehabilitation using the ecosystem approach. It means the right to access CPRs (common property resources) at the new resettled colonies and different plantation programs like community forestry, agroforestry and plantation in the agricultural field.

- iv. **Employment-Based Rehabilitation:** Displaced people lost their livelihood and assets. After displacement, they don't have any opportunities to survive. Government or concerning Project Authority has to employ at least one member of the DPs/PAPs family. It is one of the quick reliefs to DPs/PAPs, and it has reduced problems of forced displacement. Employment providing for displaced people in a new project is quick access to an opportunity created by the government or concern project to gain income that can help DPs/PAPs restore their livelihood⁷⁴. But unfortunately, the Government failed to provide employment opportunities for displaced people. The reason is that project authority provides employment based on skilled and unskilled qualifications. Educated displaced people will get job opportunities, and untrained people's chances are less.
- v. **Socio-Economic and Culture-Based Rehabilitation:** Development-induced displacement is the primary problem of displacement. Displaced people lost their socio-economic and cultural rights. Social Rehabilitation has given importance to caste, religion, family and community. Economic Rehabilitation means compensation to the land losers, financial assistance to the BPL families, free transport facilities to new rehabilitation colonies and more job opportunities. Cultural Rehabilitation provide facilitates to displaced by constructing worship places in all communities, social festivals, religious rites, and the presence of priests and friends should be promoted⁷⁵.

⁷⁴ Cernea. M.M, Reforming Resettlement: Supplementing Compensation with Investments and Benefit Sharing, India: Social Development Report, 64, 2008.

⁷⁵ Afroz Ahmad, Rehabilitation of the displaced – A comprehensive Policy Approach. The Administrator, Journal of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administrator, Mussoorie, India, Vol. XLIII, pp. 47–64, April–June 1998.

2.2. Resettlement:

Resettlement means physical relocation with or without the support of compensation, training and jobs, and it is entirely different from a previous life (new society and new economy). "Resettlement" means displaced persons with certain benefits who have physically moved due to the land acquisition.

Objectives of Resettlement:

- i. To seek to empower the DPs and PAPs and provide long-term solutions to their problems in the resettled area.
- ii. To identify the best options for their home reconstruction at relocation.
- iii. To mobilise people through the training programs and provide employment career.
- iv. DPs and PAPs income would increase through welfare schemes.
- v. Social skills or networks. To protect and restore their livelihood sources in the resettled area.
- vi. Must relocate one community in one place, so they never feel isolated.
- vii. The displaced people should get the fruits of development.
- viii. The development project should give preference to the DPs and PAPs during recruitment.
- ix. Provide Rehabilitation mainly to the nearest place. If it is not possible at the nearest location, provide all previous facilities such as houses, roads, drinking water and sanitation, health centre, educational institution, electricity and other basic amenities.

Resettlement policy provides facilities such as compensation to displaced people, free transport facility to the new resettled colony, rehabilitation grant, allotment of land and plots in new territories, development assistance, payment of ex-gratia, subsistence allowance, provide ration cards and civic amenities to the DPs/PAPs at new resettled colony⁷⁶. The Government or concerned project authority usually neglects resettlement policy. The following are the common types of Resettlements. These are

⁷⁶ Ibid, 75

- i. Site-Specific Resettlement
- ii. Rural Resettlement and
- iii. Urban Resettlement.

i. Site-Specific Resettlement: The selection of relocation sites is a critical factor in the resettlement policy. Resettlement means access to land, marketing and business opportunities, social support system and employment linked to relocation. The Site-Specific resettlement policy is associated with hotels, commercial places, factories and ports.

ii. Rural Resettlement: According to the Government of India census department report in 2011, 68.84 percent (833.1 million) population lived in 6,40,867 village habitations. India is a country for villages. Development induced displacement affects all people, including rural and urban India. Displacement affects rural people's livelihood, loss of agricultural land, labour work, disruption of socio-economic and cultural conditions, and loss of natural resources such as fuelwood, natural water sources, forest produce and fodder for cattle. People have some common property rights of their origin place. Displacement due to development projects, people lost their CPRs. It is a big challenge for the Government to provide or implement of resettlement policy for the displaced. The significant difficulties are providing land for land, resettlement colonies, generating income sources, facilitating employment, need to avoid compromising the social and cultural continuity of affected families⁷⁷.

iii. Urban Resettlement: According to the Government of India census department report of 2011, the Urban population was 31.16 percent. Nowadays, rural people are migrating to urban areas to get more opportunities. Urban areas have a population of one million and more. Development projects displace more people in urban areas, and urban displacement affects them both physically and financially.

⁷⁷ Mathur, H.M. Resettling People Displaced by Development Projects: Some Critical Management Issues, 36 Social Change, 40, 2006.

Urban Resettlement is difficult to compare with rural Resettlement. Urban resettlers should access services (such as hospitals, transport, educational facilities), employment opportunities, and infrastructure⁷⁸. Resettlement sites should provide employment and income sources and maintain relationships with neighbourhoods⁷⁹.

2.3. History of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies in India:

The land comes under the concurrent list of the Indian Constitution. It means central, or state governments can make land acquisition acts for development in the public and private sectors. After Independence, the Government of India initiated many development projects in different parts of the country (such as multipurpose irrigation dams, national highways, SEZs, mining and thermal power plants). But, no specific Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy for the displaced in the Central or State. Due to the lack of Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies, the welfare of the displaced people is based on orders, resolutions, and ad-hoc plans passed by the different state governments and central ministries⁸⁰. Some states like Rajasthan (1997), Madhya Pradesh, Orissa (1994), Maharashtra and Karnataka enacted rehabilitation policies for displaced people⁸¹. The State of Orissa has different R&R policies for thermal power, mining (2003), irrigation (1994) and industrial development projects. The Government of Orissa formulated a new Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for all development projects (such as irrigation, industrial, mining and urban development projects) in 2006 to provide better compensation and financial assistance to the DPs/PAPs⁸². Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and united Andhra Pradesh (before 2014) have passed several government orders for R&R policy to the DPs/PAPs. The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) made the

⁷⁸ Ibid, 75

⁷⁹ Ritu Dewan, Development Projects and Displaced Women, India: Social Development Report, 133,2008.

⁸⁰ Pandey, Balaji., and Binaya Kumar Rout. Development Displacement in India: Impact on Women, 3, 2004.

⁸¹ Fernandes, w. Rehabilitation as a Right: Where is the Policy, 55 *Journal of Social Action*, April-June, pp. 123-137, 2005.

⁸² Satya Prakash Das. Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Orissa: A Study of the Upper Indravati Hydro-Electric Project, 38 *Journal of Social Change*, pp. 661-688, 2008.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy in 1993, and Coal India Ltd enacted the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy in 1994. The Government of India undertakes these two public sectors. Before 1985, there was no National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

According to the National Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, 40 percent of people were displaced due to development projects, including 8 percent of the tribal population. The Government of India introduced National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement for DPs/PAPS in 1985. The World Bank funding many Indian development projects. The World Bank funded the Sardar Sarovar project, but in 1993 the World Bank withdrew its funding. After 1993 the Ministry of Rural Development made a draft on Rehabilitation and Resettlement and revised it in 1994 and 1998.

Later in 1998, the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement (NPRR) for displaced people (2003) was formulated by the Government of India; it came into effect in 2004. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2003 applies to only 500 displaced families in plain and 250 in scheduled areas. The primary failure of the Policy is didn't envisage a provision, land for land. The Government tended to move away from providing land whose land was acquired and who had no other means of livelihood⁸³; the Government felt to redraft the then-existing Policy of 2003. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2003 was not accepted by the DPs/PAPs and civil society. After people's agitations, the Government of India redrafted the NPRR Policy 2003 in the name of NPRR 2007. The Policy recognised the human rights of the DPS/PAPs. The Policy is one of the key milestones of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

2.4. Policies on Rehabilitation and Resettlement:

International and National agencies formulated the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies for the project affected people and displaced people.

⁸³ Singh, Shekhar. Towards a Just Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for India, India: Social Development Report,40,2008

2.4.1. International policies on Rehabilitation and Resettlement:

Development induced displacement affects people's livelihood. Many International Organisations drafted Policies on Rehabilitation and Resettlement of DPs/PAPs because of the organisation's funding for development projects. Such as the "International Finance Corporation (IFC), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, and private agencies (including commercial banks), and the World Bank was the first funding agency for Rehabilitation and Resettlement of development projects in various countries through its Operative Policy (OP) 4.30-Involuntary Resettlement in June 1990 and its Operative Policy 4.01-Environmental Assessment" in October 1991". These two policies forced to draft guidelines for environmental assessment and Resettlement into the development process in various countries.

2.4.1.(i). Operative Policy (OP) 4.30-Involuntary Resettlement:

Due to development projects, people are displaced involuntarily (such as construction or establishing dams, housing and urban infrastructure, mines, new towns or ports, large industrial plants, national parks or protected areas, railways, highways and irrigation canals)⁸⁴. Involuntary displacement disrupts the people's socio, economic, and cultural life, creates environmental problems, and disperses the production system and sources of income, community structures, social networks and kin groups of DPs/PAPs. The skills of displaced people are less applicable in the newly settled area, and the competition for resources is much higher. If Government does not plan and implement the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies, involuntary Resettlement can cause severe population impoverishment, loss of livelihood and environmental damage⁸⁵.

Policy Objectives:

- i. According to the World Bank resettlement policy, people displaced by land acquisition receive benefits. Involuntary Rehabilitation should be an integral part of project design and should be implemented early in land acquisition.

⁸⁴ <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/.../OD430> Involuntary Resettlement. Pdf? MOD. Retrieved on 17 June 2018.

⁸⁵ Ibid, 84

- ii. According to Policy, reduce people's involuntary Resettlement through the alternative project plans and designs.
- iii. Government should develop Rehabilitation and Resettlement plans for displaced and project-affected people. The Policy provided some amenities⁸⁶ to the PAFs. Such as compensation for their losses (house site, land and assets), transport facility to the new resettled area, improve their living standard at the new location, production levels and earning capacity. The Policy should focus on vulnerable groups' displacement.
- iv. According to Policy, community participation should be encouraged by the concerned project authority to plan and implement Rehabilitation and Resettlement. DPs and PAFs should be integrated socially and economically into mainstream society⁸⁷. It should depend upon what facilities are provided to PAFs. Government should provide land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensations to the PAFs.

2.4.2. National Policies on Rehabilitation and Resettlement:

The land has many natural resources. Natural resources are helpful to all living things (including human beings). The land is a subject enlisted in the VII schedule (concurrent list) of the Constitution of India by the Constitution-makers. Acts or Policies on Land acquisition can make Central and State governments. The Government of India introduced many acts and policies to minimise people's displacement and provide Rehabilitation and Resettlement to the PAFs. Before Independence, the British Government enacted the Act on Land Acquisition, 1894.

2.4.2.(i). Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Before Independent):

The British Government enacted the land acquisition act of 1894; it was the first drafted Act in India that dealt with the Government's land acquisition for a public purpose. It was called the parent Act of land acquisition. The land acquisition act is the only legal instrument to address development-induced displacement issues. According to the Act, compensation is given based

⁸⁶ Ibid, 84

⁸⁷ Ibid, 84

on land ownership. The Act's and policies' primary aim was to build infrastructure. Such as roads, bridges, railways, communication networks, and post telegraph lines.

Major Drawbacks of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894:

- i. According to the 1894 act, the 'Urgency clause'⁸⁸ was misused by the Government. If Government acquires land by the "Urgency clause or an emergency"⁸⁹, no one can object to this process.
- ii. Land acquisition for development, people cannot oppose it. They can only file objections under section 5A⁹⁰.
- iii. The Act does not have a Resettlement and Rehabilitation provision for displaced people due to land acquisition, which creates more problems among the displaced people.
- iv. The Government acquired land for public purposes. But did not define the term "public purpose"⁹¹ in the Act.
- v. According to the Act, compensation was provided to the patta landowners and not for the common property resources (CPRs).
- vi. The Act doesn't provide any alternative plans for land acquisition and people's least displacement.
- vii. Two public sector companies viz. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) 1993 and Coal India Ltd. 1994 have R&R policies.

2.4.2.(ii). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Policy:

The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) drafted norms in 1980 for the facilities of displaced people. After 1980, NTPC formulated a comprehensive Rehabilitation and

⁸⁸ <http://www.docs.manupatra.in/newsline/.../FF6D173D-E5C5-4954-A73A-9D77708DD9B6.pdf> Retrieved on 12 June 2018.

⁸⁹ Ibid, 88

⁹⁰ Ibid, 88

⁹¹ Ibid, 88

Resettlement Policy for DPs/PAPs in May 1993. Based on its experiences and practices, NTPC revised the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy in June 2005.

Important features of NTPC Policy 2005:

- i. Minimise land acquisition for the township, thermal plants, and other facilities. For example, acquiring agricultural land and other natural resources and avoiding homestead land⁹².
- ii. People have fundamental rights within the project area, such as residency, working capability, business, and land cultivation. They have the right to get compensation for the loss of land as per the law and other Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits. These benefits are helpful to affected people in improving their previous standard of living.
- iii. People who reject Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits provide compensation based on the land law but lose assets. The State Government to determine compensation⁹³.
- iv. "NTPC shares information through the Public Information Centre (PIC) and Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) during the implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)"⁹⁴.
- v. A professional agency will conduct a Socio-Economic Survey (SES)⁹⁵ to collect detailed information about the affected area.
- vi. The authority should review every three years to find the problems of implementing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy⁹⁶.

Entitlements of DPs/PAPs:

- i. **Rehabilitation Package:** NTPC Policy 2005 provide amenities to the PAPs, such as Land for Land (LFL), Rehabilitation Grant and Subsistence Grant.

⁹² <http://www.ntpc.co.in/download/ntpc-rr-policy-2005> Retrieved on 22 May 2018.

⁹³ Ibid, 92

⁹⁴ Ibid, 92

⁹⁵ Ibid, 92

⁹⁶ Ibid, 92

- ii. **Resettlement Package:** The Policy provides resettlement packages such as resettlement colonies and homestead land, additional benefits to the Scheduled Tribes, and compensation to common property resources.

In addition to the above facilities, the Policy also provides capacity building programs for PAPs. The program aims to develop technical skills and special efforts for vulnerable groups. Facilities include special vocational training programs and provide jobs, pensions for old age and widows, free emergency medical treatment in NTPC hospital, and scholarships for children⁹⁷.

2.4.2.(iii). The Coal India Policy:

The mining site depends on coal or other minerals' availability (location). The Coal and coal subsidiary industries offer skilled, unskilled jobs to displaced people, and the company will have to find different ways of Rehabilitation for DPs/PAPs. Mining companies create new jobs, eliminating many traditional income sources and destroying natural resources. According to the Coal India policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement, land losers get compensation and the option of purchasing land and are provided with a subsistence allowance of Rs. 12000 per year. The Policy gave priority to women and provided income-generating opportunities. Those who lose their house will get a 100sq.m plot and assist in constructing the new home. This Policy has a monitoring and evaluation process in an implementation.

2.4.2.(iv). State Policies on Rehabilitation and Resettlement:

Some states have separate Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies for PAPs/DPs. Orissa state government enacted the R&R Policy in 1994 for water resource projects, and the State of Rajasthan drafted it in 1997.

A. The Orissa Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 1994:

The main objectives of the Policy:

- i. The Policy provided compensation to agricultural labourers and other defendants.

⁹⁷ Ibid, 92

- ii. Policy recognised that people aged 18 years and above, widows and divorced and unmarried daughters for more than 30 years were separate⁹⁸.
- iii. The Government of Orissa established Lok Adalat with grievances to implement Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy⁹⁹.
- iv. Displacement due to development projects; people get total compensation before displacement.
- v. "Land for land is the main objective of the policy"¹⁰⁰.
- vi. The Policy specifies the land acquisition for Rehabilitation and the project. The Rehabilitation area should be near the submergence area, and the development plan should focus on displacement problems and bring displaced people into mainstream society.
- vii. Husband and wife both are eligible for allotment of patta land.
- viii. home space should be allocated even if it cannot give agricultural land.
- ix. The whole village is considered as one unit.
- x. The Government give Rs 20,000 for home construction¹⁰¹.

According to the Orissa state Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, land for land compensation is a primary objective. If it is not possible, the Government provide alternative facilities such as dairy, poultry, shops and vocational training for educated people. For those who are fully affected by displacement, the Government will give priority to jobs. Only one member per family was eligible for these facilities. Identity cards are issued in the name of a family head. The Policy suggested special provisions for the Tribal's development¹⁰².

B. The Rajasthan Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 1997:

The Rajasthan Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy was similar to the Orissa Policy, and it applied to all projects. According to Policy, compensation for land losers is based on market value (cash for land), and it does not consider the daughters as a separate family. The tree

⁹⁸ <http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/26081/1/Unit-11.pdf> Retrieved on 11 Apr 2018.

⁹⁹ Ibid, 98

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, 98

¹⁰¹ Ibid, 98

¹⁰² Ibid, 98

values are evaluated basis on income from trees, fruits and timber. The Policy explains that those residing there (project area) are considered DPs/ PAPs a year before notification.

The provisions of the Policy:

- i. The compensation was given for land lost and assets. But did not implement land for land compensation; it may be given as a welfare measure¹⁰³.
- ii. The Policy states that the land is allotted in the same district for PAPs/DPs.
- iii. A homestead plot of 60' x 90'sq.m¹⁰⁴ allotted to each family.
- iv. The DPs/ PAPs were allowed to take their timber in the submergence area.

According to Policy, the Government provides a free transport facility to the new resettled area or a transport grant for Rs 500. The resettlement grants of Rs 5,000, house construction for Rs 12,000 and financial support for constructing irrigation well up to Rs 3,00,000. 90 percent subsidy for SC/ ST family's irrigation facilities¹⁰⁵. Provide seasonal employment and Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) benefits for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families¹⁰⁶ and the Policy provided separate provisions for urban oustees.

C. The Maharashtra Project Affected Persons Rehabilitation Act, 1999:

The Maharashtra Act 1999 was implemented for all projects such as atomic parks, mines, sanctuaries, industrial estate, and irrigation projects. It does not apply to inter-state development projects funded by external agencies and countries.

The Major Entitlements of the Act:

The Maharashtra Project Affected Persons Rehabilitation act 1999 provided some amenities to the displaced peoples. These are¹⁰⁷

¹⁰³ Ibid, 98

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, 98

¹⁰⁵ Ibid, 98

¹⁰⁶ Ibid, 98

¹⁰⁷ http://www.rlarrdc.org.in/images/Maharashtra_ActXI.pdf Retrieved on 10 Jan 2019

- i. Land for land compensation
- ii. Civic amenities will provide in a new area
- iii. Restoration of religious and cultural property or compensation and employment schemes.

According to the Policy, the legal land titleholders were eligible for compensation, tenants under tenancy law and landless agricultural labourers (those who don't have any cultivating land but earn through manual labour) and lived not less than five years from the date of notification.

Limitations of the Act:

- i. The Act doesn't consider non-titleholders other than agriculture labourers¹⁰⁸.
- ii. The Act states that household surveys and social impact assessment studies do not require.
- iii. It doesn't specify restoration programs for DPs/PAPs and eligibility and cut-off date.
- iv. The Act doesn't consider the loss of employment, business and income.
- v. According to the Act, compensation for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may not be equivalent to replacement value.

2.4.2.(v). National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement for Project Affected Families (NPRR- 2003):

Displacement due to the land acquisition for the development projects is not a recent phenomenon. It existed in an ancient, middle and modern India, and it occupied a global phenomenon. For development, land acquisition is mandatory. As a result of land acquisition, people relocate to other places, losing their homes, assets, and livelihood. It has other traumatic psychological, socio, cultural, and economic problems. To eradicate displacement problems, the Government of India formulated a National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement (NPRR) for DPs/PAPs in 2003.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid, 107

The policy preamble explains that forcible land acquisition (home, assets and means of livelihood) is compulsory for public purposes. Displacement due to land acquisition affects people's livelihood. The Government of India acknowledged the issue of displacement needs to minimise and provide Resettlement and Rehabilitation to the PAFs (Project Affected Families). Such policies are especially applicable to tribals, landless labourers and women¹⁰⁹. The NPRR, 2003 applies only to 500 family's displacement in plain areas and 250 families in hill areas. Policy benefits extended to PAFs and especially to poor communities such as SCs and STs¹¹⁰.

The NPRR, 2003, has several provisions for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced people. Such as schemes or plans for project affected families, and R&R benefits for BPL families, the Government should appoint an administrator or commissioner to implement and monitor the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. Special provisions for SCs and STs, including reservation benefits¹¹¹ in employment, dispute redressal mechanism and provisions for basic amenities provide for PAFs at resettlement zone.

The main objectives of the Policy:

- i. To minimise people displacement and also identify alternative plans for land acquisition;
- ii. To plan for Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the PAFs, Tribal, women and small and marginal farmers.¹¹²
- iii. To provide a better standard of living conditions to PAFs compared to previous life; and
- iv. To facilitate the relationship between the requiring body and PAFs through cooperation.

¹⁰⁹ Government of India, National policy on resettlement and rehabilitation for project affected families 2003, Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-I, Section 1, No- 46, dated 17th February 2004.

¹¹⁰ Ibid, 109

¹¹¹ Ibid, 109

¹¹² Ibid, 109

Policy benefits for Project Affected Families:

According to policy 2003, the resettlement and rehabilitation benefits provide to Project Affected Families (PAF), whether BPL families or non-BPL families. Benefits such as

- i. 75 sq. meter in urban areas and 150 sq. meter house site in rural areas¹¹³.
- ii. BPL family gets Rs. 25000 financial assistances for house construction, and non-BPL families are not eligible for this financial assistance based on policy norms.
- iii. For people who lose their agricultural land for the project, the Government allot one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of dry land in the resettled zone¹¹⁴.
- iv. The Policy provided 750 days of one-time financial assistance for "loss of livelihood" and shall implement reservations for SCs and STs in the rehabilitated area.

Basic Amenities to be Provided at Resettlement area:

Displacement due to development projects, people are entitled to basic amenities in the Resettlement area, such as drinking water and sanitation facilities, schools, electricity, hospitality and other facilities for their existence.

Dispute Redressal Mechanism:

The Government should constitute a committee under the chairmanship of the administrator for the implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for project-affected families. The committee members are¹¹⁵;

- i. Women representative from PAFs.
- ii. Representatives for SCs and STs displaced families.
- iii. Representatives from the Lead Bank and voluntary organisation
- iv. Chairman or his nominee of the Panchayati Raj Institutions located in the affected area and MPs and MLAs.

¹¹³ Ibid, 109

¹¹⁴ Ibid, 109

¹¹⁵ Ibid, 109

2.4.2.(vi). National Rehabilitation Policy (NRP) 2006:

National Rehabilitation Policy 2006 was drafted for displaced people's Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues. Land acquisition can lead to displacement, loss of people's livelihood and socio-cultural environment, and loss of traditional resources and rights. The NRP- 2006 provided the basic amenities to the displaced.

The objectives of the Policy¹¹⁶:

- i. To minimise people's displacement and alternative plans to promote non-displacement.
- ii. To provide fair compensation and a better standard of living facilities to PAFs.
- iii. To protect the rights of the displaced, significantly weaker sections such as SCs, STs and women.

2.4.2.(vi). A. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefits under the National Rehabilitation Policy 2006:

- i. If people lose their house, the Policy provides a house site to the extent of actual loss and additional benefits to the nuclear family¹¹⁷.
- ii. If people lose their agricultural land or wasteland, the Policy provides land for land compensation.
- iii. Financial assistance for loss of cattle's and cattle shed¹¹⁸.
- iv. Providing financial support to rural artisans, small traders and the self-employed in case of loss of livelihood.
- v. Transport facility from old place to new resettled area.
- vi. Policy provision describes the project development authority or Government facilitates employment to the PAFs.
- vii. The Policy provides separate provisions for SC and ST community development.
- viii. PAFs will get infrastructure facilities and basic amenities at resettlement zones.

¹¹⁶ Ibid, 98

¹¹⁷ Ibid, 98

¹¹⁸ Ibid, 98

According to NRP 2006 provisions, the formation of an R&R committee for monitoring and reviewing the R&R policy implementation and progress and the formation of a grievance redressal cell to resolve the issues of Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced.

- i. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of Projects
- ii. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan
- iii. Basic amenities and Infrastructure facilities to be provided at Relocated area.

2.4.2.(vii). National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007:

The Policy provides the legal power to the state for land acquisition under the principle of "eminent domain"¹¹⁹. The Policy offers minimum requirements for the PAFs. The Policy applied to all development projects.

2.4.2.(vii). A. Salient Features of Policy:

- i. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 had the "statutory status"¹²⁰.
- ii. R&R Policy 2007 applies to all displaced problems, such as displacement due to land acquisition and involuntary displacement due to any reason.
- iii. According to Policy, Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits are provided to all beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are land losers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans, landless people, small traders, tenants and tenure holders¹²¹
- iv. According to the Policy, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study¹²² is required for development projects. The independent multi-disciplinary expert group surveyed the case of rural areas displaced by 400 families or 200 families in a hilly area.
- v. The concerned project authority or Government formulated Rehabilitation and Resettlement committee. The committee has representatives from SC/ST communities, stakeholders, women, NGOs, banks and Panchayati Raj of the affected areas¹²³.

¹¹⁹ Government of India, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007, Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-I, Section 1, dated 31st October 2007.

¹²⁰ Ibid, 119

¹²¹ Ibid, 119

¹²² Ibid, 119

¹²³ Ibid, 119

- vi. One monitoring committee was appointed for timely Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the displaced.

2.4.2.(vii). B. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefits for Affected People as per 2007 Policy:

- i. Free house site to the project affected families.
- ii. Land for land compensation to the DPs/PAFs.
- iii. If the government or project authority does not provide land or employment to the PAFs, then a Rehabilitation grant equal to 750 days of agricultural wages is provided.
- iv. The Policy provided fishing rights to the project affected families in the reservoir.
- v. In case of allotted land is a wasteland, a development grant provides Rs. 15,000 per hectare.
- vi. Land or house allotted to the PAFs in the name of wife and husband, and the loss of cattle shed the Policy provides Rs. 15,000 for the construction of the cattle shed.
- vii. Transport charges of Rs.10,000 provide to PAFs.
- viii. The self-employed family gets Rs. 25,000 as one-time financial assistance for shop construction.
- ix. The Policy provided some job opportunities (at least one person from the family), skill development programs, and scholarships to the eligible candidates.
- x. Monthly pension Rs. 500 to the vulnerable affected persons.
- xi. In the case of ST, displaced people shall pay at least one-third of the compensation amount before taking over the possession.

2.4.2.(vii). C. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study of projects:

According to the 2007 policy, the SIA study is mandatory for any development project, and clearance is compulsory for all projects. The study mainly focuses on the involuntary displacement of 400 and above families in plain areas or 200 and more in hilly or tribal areas¹²⁴. While undertaking an SIA study, the concerned project authority should consider community properties such as roads, public transport, sources of drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities, plantation and grazing land. Public utilities include schools and Anganwadi centres,

¹²⁴ Ibid, 119

post office, electricity supply, hospitals, food storage godowns, worship places, burial and cremation grounds, and tribal traditional institutions land.

2.4.2.(vii). D. Administrator appointment for Rehabilitation and Resettlement:

- According to policy provisions, the Government can appoint an administrator or commissioner to implement Rehabilitation and Resettlement to the PAFs. The administrator's duties and functions are¹²⁵;
- Minimise the people's displacement and identify alternative plans for people's non-displacement.
- The administrator should consult with the PAFs while preparing and implementing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan.
- The STs, weaker sections and women's rights can protect by the commissioner¹²⁶ and provide adequate land as far as possible in the Resettled area of PAFs.
- The Policy provides facilities in one place for the affected families' Resettlement in a group or groups, based on equality and mutual understanding, and the implementation of Resettlement in one place, people can preserve their identity and culture.

2.4.2.(vii). E. Amenities and infrastructural facilities:

According to policy provision, the appropriate Government shall be provided facilities and amenities to DPs in newly resettled areas. Such as public transport and roads, sanitation and drainage, safe drinking water, plantation and grazing land, fair price shops, panchayat offices, post offices, co-operative societies, irrigation, electricity, hospitals, schools and community centres, places of worship, and land for traditional tribal institutions¹²⁷.

2.4.2.(viii). The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 (LARR Act of 2013):

The LARR Act of 2013 is a revolutionary change in the land reforms. The Act focused on a human participative, informative and transparent development process through land acquisition with the least disturbance to the landowners. The Act provides adequate compensation,

¹²⁵ Ibid, 119

¹²⁶ Ibid, 119

¹²⁷ Ibid, 119

Rehabilitation and Resettlement to the DPs/PAPs, and the affected people are part of the development process.

Analysis of the LARR Act of 2013:

According to Act 2013, under Section 2, land acquisition for development is divided into three categories. These are (1) government can acquire land for public purposes, (2) government can acquire land for the development of public-private partnership projects (PPP projects) or private companies for a public purpose; (3) private companies can purchase the private negotiations.

"Public purpose"¹²⁸ explains section 3 (za) in the Act, and section 2 (1) describes the land acquisition activities, such as (a) land acquisition for the safety of the people (military, air force, and naval), (b) for industry, educational institutions, tourism, transport and any other infrastructural facilities, (c) planned to house and housing for displaced persons, and (d) planned development.

Section 2 (b) explains that 70 percent of prior consent is required from the people in the case of land acquisition for PPP projects, 80 percent is necessary for private companies, and it is not required for government projects.

Section 4 states that the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study¹²⁹ is conducted by the Government or concerned project authority to consult with Gram Panchayat and Municipality in the affected area. Government conduct SIA study has to consider the loss of people's livelihood, natural resources, CPRs, roads and public transport, sources of drinking water, sanitation, drainage, schools and Anganwadi centres, hospital facilities, and places of worship. The SIA study estimates the project's effect on society.

¹²⁸ Government of India, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, No. 30 of 2013", Published in the Gazette of India, dated 27th September 2013. Retrieved on 10. November.2017

¹²⁹ Ibid, 128

Section 40 explains the "urgency class" of the Act; the Government may exempt the conduct of an SIA study, and Section 6 states that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study is mandatory for irrigation projects¹³⁰.

The SIA process has been executed satisfactorily; the Government give preliminary notification to people under section 11, and Section 14 states that preliminary information is not given to people within 12 months from the date of assessment of the SIA report. The report will lapse, and again new study is required under section 11.

Section 15 explains that when the preliminary notification is released for land acquisition in newspapers or other ways, the project affected people can raise objections within sixty days from the paper publication regarding the land, compensation and SIA study.

Section 23 describes that the concerned project authority passes the land acquisition award (compensation) and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement award.

Section 26 states that the compensation is determined by the Collector or concerned project authority based on current market value. Market value is calculated based on the Indian Stamp Act, 1889 for the registration of sale deeds or the last three years' sale deeds or collector rate.

The LARR Act, 2013 provides compulsory Rehabilitation and Resettlement to the DPs/PAPs in large-scale development projects (for example, Narmada Dam and Bhakra Nangal Project). Section 31(1) describes the additional benefits to the DPs and PAFs, including compensation provided under the first schedule. LARR Act of 2013 provides some provisions for people's existence due to displacement. Such as land for land compensation, compensation of amount or employment, free transport facility, one-year subsistence grant, cost of cattle shed and petty shops, fishing rights, one-time resettlement allowance, and one-time grant for artisans and small traders.

Major Drawbacks of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013:

The land acquisition act 2013 is far better than its earlier Act, 1894 and Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies. But it has many drawbacks. These are,

¹³⁰ Ibid, 128

- i. Section 26(b) states that the determination of compensation is based on market value. The market value is calculated based on the average sale deeds for the last three years. It isn't easy to calculate the land's market value in India because market value always changes (running a parallel economy)¹³¹. At the time of sale deeds, cash transactions through black money or intentionally reduced stamp duty at registration. These activities can impact the providing less compensation to DPs/PAPs.
- ii. The LARR Act 2013 provides Rehabilitation and Resettlement to the DPs/PAPs. If the Government acquires land in case of temporarily, it does not have a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for displaced people.
- iii. Section 2(2)(a) and (b) states that the "prior consent"¹³² is required from "affected families". The Government will take prior consent where the land is acquired for PPP or a private company (both for a public purpose). This means the affected families can refuse or accept the Act. But Section 2 (1) states that when the Government acquires the land for its own use, holds and controls it for a public purpose, it does not take prior consent. This is called a forcible land acquisition, and the landowners cannot raise their objections or they cannot refuse to part with their land.
- iv. The LARR Act 2013 exempted the other land acquisition acts. Such as the National Highways Act, 1956, The Railways Act, 1989 and The Electricity Act, 2003¹³³.

2.4.3. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Issues in India:

In India, post-independence has prioritised economic development by establishing industries and constructing dams based on coal mines, power plants, and highways for transportation through land acquisition. Economic development has changed land-use patterns, water and natural resources. As a result of land acquisition for economic growth, many people were displaced from their ancestral places¹³⁴. With the lack of Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy at any level (central and state), people lost their existence and identity. The social

¹³¹ Ibid, 98

¹³² Ibid, 128

¹³³ Ibid, 89

¹³⁴ Pandey, B. Depriving the underprivileged for Development, *Institute of Socio- Economic Development*, Bhubaneshwar, 1998.

welfare ministry first introduced the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy in 1985¹³⁵. The central Government introduced the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement in 2003. Some changes happened in the 2003 policy; it was revised in 2007.

Government or concerned project authorities do not have exact data on displaced people. For example, government data shows that 1.1 lakh people were displaced by the Hirakud Dam, but the actual data was 1.6 lakh¹³⁶. Another government report on DPs and PAPs showed 101 villages submerged due to the Bargi dam on the Narmada River in MP, but actual data shows that 162 villages were submerged¹³⁷. This is the main problem of displacement due to a lack of transparency, accountability of government authorities and lack of Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy.

2.4.3. (i). Drawbacks of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies:

i. Policy formulation:

Policy formulation is the main factor in land acquisition for development projects. The Policy is formulated by the higher authorities of the Government or concerned project authorities. They don't know the ground-level problems of displaced people. When they formulate Policy generally, they use "and", "or" words. These words explain either this one or that one. For example, displaced people get monetary compensation for loss of land or land for land and sometimes both. The authorities always focused on monetary compensation; they never prioritised the loss of people's livelihood, land, natural resources, and displaced people's social, cultural, and economic lives and land for land compensation.

ii. Policy implementation:

Policy implementation is one of the key factors in development-induced displacement. In most cases, a wide gap between policy formulation by the authorities and policy

¹³⁵ Dreze, I J. and et al. The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley, New Delhi, Oxford University press, 1997.

¹³⁶ Viegas, P. The Hirakud Dam Oustees: The Thirty years after, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1992.

¹³⁷ Patnaik, et al. Hirakud Dam: Expectations and Realities in PRIA (ed) People and Dams, New Delhi, *Society for Participatory Research in Asia*, 1987.

implementation. People don't know policies, and their rights and illiteracy also cause cheating easily by the payers. If any policy has for displacement, it takes a long time for implementation. For example, people were displaced due to the Tungabhadra dam on the Tungabhadra River in united Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in 1949, and they were resettled after five years. Machkund dam was built on the Godavari tributary in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, and the DPs were resettled after ten years¹³⁸.

The Bhakra-Nangal dam was built on river Sutlej in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, from 1948 to 1963. Due to this project, 2108 families were displaced; resettled only 730 families. Another example of displacement was the Pong dam constructed in Himachal Pradesh; 30,000 families were displaced, and 16,000 families were eligible for compensation¹³⁹. DPs and PAPs when they get real solutions for their problems like their involvement in policy formulation along with social scientists (law, economics, sociology and other important disciplines). Different people from different fields are involved in policy formulation; the Policy becomes worthwhile.

2.5. Compensation:

Land acquisition for the development projects, people displace their ancestor's habitations and relocate to another place. Due to development-induced displacement, DPs and PAPs are getting compensation for their loss of livelihood and their new life. Compensation is referred to as making a good life for the displaced. It is based on a one-time payment, either cash or land for land¹⁴⁰.

According to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, community properties and common resources such as temples, forest and forest productions, wells and grazing grounds were not considered by the authority while calculating the compensation. Before 2013, the eligibility for compensation was limited due to the lack of a national land acquisition act. Those displaced

¹³⁸ Fernandes, Walter. Displacement-What is all the fuss about?, Humanscape, November, 1999.

¹³⁹ Ibid, 138

¹⁴⁰ Balto, M., Runar and N. Steinger. Parked in Sita Mata?, p 1-4, 2008. retrieved from www.cseindia.org/oslo2008/articles/sita_mata1.html

(wage labourers, tenants, artisans, encroachers and sharecroppers) due to land acquisition were not included in the list of DPs and PAPs to receive compensation.

Compensation is based on the loss of individual assets and legal ownership such as houses, agricultural lands and productive assets. At the same time, the calculation of compensation is a major problem in involuntary displacement at market value. The compensation percentage differs from time to time and place to place.

According to the Land acquisition act 1894, section 23 states that compensation includes loss of assets and damages like trees and crops of people. The Act provides emotional compensation (solatium) along with loss of assets. The land acquisition amendment act of 1984 provided 30 percent of solatium at the market value of the loss of property and distress and injury caused to the people. According to the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, people who did not have land and allied properties were not eligible for compensation. Land Acquisition Act of 2013 considered the loss of livelihood and assets of displaced people.

Involuntarily displaced people are eligible for compensation. The compensation is based on cash for land or land for land. According to scholars' studies and their literature, most cases provided cash for loss of assets and livelihood. People used the compensation amount to construct houses in the relocated area for children's education and marriages. Some people deposited their money in banks and used it to purchase other assets.

The other study explains that the displaced people misused compensation due to illiteracy and poor socio-economic conditions. It happened mainly in tribals and marginalised communities. The reason was those addicted to smoking and alcohol, gambling, cheating and other bad habits. Compensation's main aim is to restore the previous conditions of displaced people and improve the living standard in the relocated area. Rehabilitation, Resettlement and compensation are essential for displaced people for their successful relocation.

2.5.1. Compensation Issues in India:

Compensation is mandatory for displaced people. Compensation has been given under Rehabilitation, resettlement policies or land acquisition act. There was no uniform Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for displaced people in India before the land acquisition act of 2013. Before the LARR Act, 2013 policies or acts (1894 act) didn't consider marginalised

people (landless people, depending on common property resources) for compensation. According to the LARR Act 2013, compensation is based on land for land or cash for land. But most of the cases reveal that monetary compensation has been given to the DPs and PAPs, not land for land. After Independence, India constructed several large dams without considering rehabilitation, resettlement and compensation issues (except monetary compensation). If tribal people were displaced due to development projects, they could not get any compensation or Rehabilitation because they don't have any rights on lands, properties and houses. For example, tribals live in hilly areas, and they don't have any legal rights to common property resources. These people suffer from involuntary displacement (without compensation) and are forced to work as daily wagers in the resettled area¹⁴¹.

If the Government provides a loss of land for land to the DPs and PAPs, the Government will not authorise their legal rights on provided land for several years¹⁴². Most of the cases reveal that land for land compensation is a failure; the Government provided land unsuitable for agriculture. Displaced people wait four to five years to get compensation (sometimes wait for court cases on land entitlements); if they get monetary compensation, they have to give money as a bribe to the government authorities¹⁴³.

2.6. Conclusion:

Rehabilitation and Resettlement are two different aspects. But the authorities considered these two synonyms' aspects. Rehabilitation is a long process to rebuild the displaced people's livelihood (physically and economically), social and cultural activities and psychological acceptance in newly resettled areas. Resettlement means it is a one-time physical relocation with or without support such as compensation, training and jobs; it deals with the contemporary

¹⁴¹ Agnihotri, Anita. The Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project- Affected Persons policy, 1994- An Analysis of its Robustness with reference to Impoverishment Risk Model. In A.B. Ota and A. Agnihotri, (eds.), *Involuntary Displacement in Dam Projects*. New Delhi: Prachi Prakashan, 1996.

¹⁴² Nayak, A.K. Development, Displacement and Justice in India: Study of Hirakud dam, *Social change*, Vol 43, No. 3, pp397-419, 2013.

¹⁴³ Mallavarapu, R.B. Development and Rehabilitation: An Action Anthropological Study on Kavvada Reservoir in West Godavari Agency of Andhra Pradesh, India. *International Scholarly and Scientific Research and Innovation*, Vol 2, Issue No (5), pp 579-585, 2008.

economy and society of the displaced people. "Resettlement" means assisting the displaced persons with certain benefits, those who have physically moved from one place to another due to the land acquisition process. As a result of land acquisition, people displace their origin place to another location. They lose their livelihood, assets and social-cultural links. The Government must provide Rehabilitation and Resettlement to the displaced.

Lack of R&R policies and no financial assistance from the Government to the displaced leads to the people's impoverishment. This is the main reason to enact the LARR acts and policies for R&R. The Acts, Plans or Policies of R&R in India deal with land acquisition for developmental projects. India's approach to Rehabilitation and Resettlement due to development projects does not have worth in the past or the present. The basic principles of R&R Policy should be based on the need to minimise displacement, recognise the replacement value for compensation and Rehabilitation as a right of the affected people and consider the vulnerable and gender perspective.

After discussing the meaning and types of Rehabilitation and Resettlement, it can say that the R & R of the displaced has become a highly controversial issue. Experience shows that Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies often fail because of the plan and implementation of R&R policies. However, successful Rehabilitation and Resettlement are possible if governments manage the Rehabilitation and Resettlement operations in a more humanistic way. The newly drafted National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement 2007 tried its best to address all issues of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced people. After NRRP 2007, the Government of India enacted Act on land acquisition called "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013". The Act, 2013 addresses all issues of R&R of DPS/PAPs.

The third chapter will discuss the "Land Acquisition and Development-Induced Displacement in India".

CHAPTER-III

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT IN INDIA

In this chapter explained the land acquisition and development-induced displacement in India (including theoretical frame work) and resistance movements against the land acquisition.

Economic development is necessary for the country's progress and is also mandatory for human progress. Development depends on the place and time of the people (situation), and it improves people's living conditions compared to the previous life. The development provides irrigation facilities, communication, road and transport, railways, power generation, shipping, and civil aviation. A massive amount of land is required to provide these facilities to people.

Economic development benefits indicate coin one side. The other side of the coin is the negative consequences of forced displacement and involuntary resettlement of affected people in the name of development.

Land acquisition in the name of development-induced displacement mainly disturbs people's socio-cultural and economic lives. Due to displacement, people lose their homes and homelands, agricultural land, sources of livelihood, kinship, natural resources, and rights. Development-induced displacement involves a fundamental dilemma¹⁴⁴. Economic development improves the living conditions of people is desirable, but displacement is associated with undesirable.

The State of West Bengal during 1947-2000 had acquired 47 lakh acres of land, and 70 lakh people were affected; out of this, 36 lakh people were displaced (DPs), and 34 lakh people lost their livelihood without resettlement of project affected persons (PAP). Scheduled Tribes were 20 percent (14 lakh), Scheduled Castes were 30 percent (21 lakhs), and 20 percent backward classes like fish and quarry workers. After Independence (from 1947 to 2000), 60 million people were displaced due to several development projects. Out of that, 20 percent were Scheduled Castes, 40 percent were indigenous people, and backward classes were 20

¹⁴⁴ Kaushal. N. Displacement: An Undesirable and Unwanted Consequence of Development, *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 70, No. 1, JAN. - MAR, pp. 77-89, 2009.

percent¹⁴⁵. Orissa has resettled 35.27 percent¹⁴⁶, Kerala 13.18 percent¹⁴⁷, Andhra Pradesh 28.82 percent of people displaced between 1951-95¹⁴⁸, and Goa 33.23 percent during 1965-95¹⁴⁹. Assam has resettled the DP of 10 out of some 3,000 projects¹⁵⁰.

Due to sources and materials, many development and industrial projects (mining) have established tribal and hilly areas. People forced to displace from their homelands are global concerns (liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation). In India, the tribal's displacement percentage is very high compared to other communities. Development projects have affected residents, such as irrigation projects, industrial and mineral belts, and hydroelectricity projects. The problem of tribal and marginalised people's development is associated with the backwardness of the living areas, poverty, and the nature of development policy¹⁵¹.

The displaced persons lost their social status and identification and destroyed their communal harmony. They are treated as development refugees and impoverished by the host community, considered a life-long stigma imprinted on them by the state. As a result of displacement, if the state provides a rehabilitation colony, it is unfamiliar to the displaced. People mistreat the neighbours and unnecessary nuisances created by the host community. Land acquisition for a

¹⁴⁵ Fernandes, Walter. Rehabilitation Policy for the Displaced, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39, No 12, March 20-26, pp 1191-93, 2004.

¹⁴⁶ Fernandes, Walter and Mohammed Asif. Development-Induced Displacement in Orissa 1951 to 1995: A Database on Its Extent and Nature, *Indian Social Institute*, New Delhi, 1997.

¹⁴⁷ Murickan, Jose, M. K. George, K. A. Emmanuel, Jose Boban and Prakash Pillai R. Development-Induced Displacement: Case of Kerala, *Rawat Publications*, New Delhi, 2003.

¹⁴⁸ Fernandes, Walter, Nafisa Goga D'Souza, Arundhuti Roy Choudhury and Mohammed Asif. Development-Induced Displacement, Deprivation and Rehabilitation in Andhra Pradesh 1951-1995: A Quantitative and Qualitative Study of Its Extent and Nature, *Indian Social Institute*, New Delhi and North-Eastern Social Research Centre, Guwahati, 2001.

¹⁴⁹ Fernandes, Walter and Niraj Naik. Development-Induced Displacement in Goa 1965-1995: A Study on Its Extent and Nature, *Indian Social Institute*, New Delhi and INSAF, Panjim, 2001.

¹⁵⁰ Fernandes, Walter and Gita Bharali. Development-Induced Displacement in Assam 1947-2000: A 'Quantitative and Qualitative Study of Its Extent and Nature, North Eastern Social Research, Centre, Guwahati, 2006.

¹⁵¹ Muktikanta Mohanty and Muktikanda Mohanty. Development and Tribal Displacement: Reflection on Core Issues, *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 70, No. 2, APR.-JUNE, pp. 345-350, 2009.

development project, people lose their land and ownership, but the state does not consider calculating its actual value while compensating the landowners.

In the name of development, many peasant agitations happened and continued against land acquisition. The development (economic and modernisation) policies formulate at the top levels, such as international financial institutions, corporations and states (bureaucrats, administrators, and policy experts). The development-induced displacement policies constituted by the policy experts never consider the rights of the displaced, and the peasants, labourers, women, tribals, and landless labourers are the main victims of displacement¹⁵².

Kashipur Tribals held a massive rally against land acquisition in Orissa state on January 30, 2008. Mukta Jhodia, an Adivasi woman activist, addressed the protest. The agitators are given some slogans and questioned to administration, "You Collector, you Government, you Tahsildar, have you given us this land, forest, and the treasure under the earth? We have got this gift of nature and have been enjoying it for thousands of years since our forefathers. Who are you, and who gave you the right to snatch away these from us? We will continue to fight till death to save our mother earth than allow you to destroy this nature given river, land, and jungle" (Cited in Prafulla Samantray, Binasha Batare Bikashara Rajaniti (Oriya), p.30, 2008). The displaced people integrate themselves to protect the local identity, culture, and knowledge systems as integral parts of their resistance¹⁵³.

Three major movements happened against land acquisition in Orissa between the mid-1980s and early 1990s¹⁵⁴ the Chilika movement against the Government of Orissa and the Tata Combine Shrimp Project, the Baliapal movement in Balasore district against the Missile Range and the Gandhamardhan movement against the Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCo) project.

¹⁵² Ramachandra Guha. *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press. p.214, 1989.

¹⁵³ Routledge, Paul. *Survival and Resistance in Paul Cloke (et.al.), Introducing Human Geographies*, p.71, London, 1999.

¹⁵⁴ Bal,P.Nayak,B.Mishra,D.(eds.), *Odiya o Odisha:Samikhya'96*, bhubaneswar,1997.

All three projects were established in the public sector or public-private partnerships such as Chilika.

The Orissa state Government official data indicate that the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy reached for the project displaced is very low. Nearly 1,50,000 people were affected due to Hirakud Dam; out of this, 22,144 families were displaced, of which 3,098 families received total compensation. Due to the construction of the Rengali dam, 10,897 families were displaced, only 2,986 families resettled or allotted land, and 7,901 families got cash compensation. Displaced families in Rourkela Steel Plant were 2,364; 1,721 families got house plots. Development-induced displacement mainly affects Adivasi families. HAL, Naval Armament Depot, Macchkund Kolab, and Indravati dams displaced a high percentage of Adivasis¹⁵⁵.

Multiple displacements are another trauma to human beings. For example, in Orissa, many people were displaced several times due to land acquisition for development projects. People were displaced in the 1960s due to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) project in the Orissa state, and the second time was displaced due to the Upper Kolab Multipurpose dam in the 1980s. Again, they were displaced (third time) due to the Naval Armament Department and agriculture farms. A similar incident happened in the case of the Hirakud Multipurpose Dam Project. People were displaced in the 1950s for the Hirakud Dam and settled in Brajaraj Nagar near the Jharsuguda district in Orissa State. They were displaced the second time again in the 1980s due to the IB Thermal Power Station. Again, they were displaced the third time in 1980-90 due to the IB valley coal mining project¹⁵⁶.

Most of the development projects have located in forest areas. Forest is the motherland for indigenous people. If tribals are displaced due to development projects, they are victims of forceful displacement from their residence, culture, community, and natural resources. The Rehabilitation and resettlement policies mostly failed to consider CPRs, pre-displacement economy, and quality of life.

¹⁵⁵ Das, Asit. Displacement: The Indian State's War on its Own People, <http://sahanti.com/uncategorized/4191/> Retrieved on 1 December 2019.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid, 146

Social movements against land acquisition are taking place in many parts of India. For example, the movements have happened in Orissa state. Kondh, Paraja, Jhodia, Penga Adivasis, and Dalits, have formed an association called "Prakrutik Sampad Surakshya Parishad" against the Utkal Alumina International Ltd (bauxite mine). Dalits and Adivasis have formed a team (POSCO Pratirodh Manch) to protect their lives against the POSCO company (Pohang Steel Corporation and south Korean steel giant). Vedanta bauxite mining industry plan to establish at Niyamagiri Hills. Dongria Adivasis resisted the company. The place has religious significance to them, and Adivasis and Dalits established Visthapan Virodhi Jana Manch (VVJM) against the Tata steel plant. The social movement's main aim is to protect people's rights, such as the socio-cultural and economic rights of the displaced. As a result of social movements, Lok Adhikar Manch (LAM) released the people's Manifesto¹⁵⁷. According to Lok Adhikar Manch's Manifesto, "We are people dependent on natural resources like land, water, and forest, which are more than resources for us and our entire lives depend on them. Our way of life, beliefs, knowledge, culture, and values have historically revolved around our natural surroundings. Nowadays, indigenous people feel forced to give up their lands, ways, and systems for religious, political, and commercial development. We have been made to sacrifice for development; we are thrown out throughout history by these dominant groups and forces for their development and to extend their way of life while we have been made servants and subordinates. Our natural system explains that everything is important, and we are an integrated part of the natural system. In this critical situation, we resolve to work together to protect ourselves, our natural houses, and our interest and fight against any unjust appropriation of our natural habitations for any development sector. Mining and Dam projects are displacing

¹⁵⁷ LAM is a front with a network of 13 scattered social movement organizations located across Orissa. Sprung up in between 1980s-2008, these organizations have remained engaged in addressing key issues like special economic zones, trans-national corporate (TNC) investment, projects for mining exports like bauxite, displacement of adivasi, dalit and fisher communities. food sovereignty and livelihood issues, people's rights over 'their own ways and systems', deforestation, industrialization, land alienation, land and forest rights, resettlement, rehabilitation and compensation for Development Displaced People (DDP), police brutality /atrocities and government/local corruption, to quote a few. Kalinga Machyajivi Sangathan (Kalinga fisher people's organization, Gopalpur in Ganjam district, early 1980), Prakritika Sampad Suraksha Parishad. (Kashipur and Lakhmipur in Rayagada district, late 1980s). Orissa Adivasi Mancha (state-level forum, with regional units in Keonjhar and Rayagada, 1993-1994). Adivasi-Dalit Ekta Abhiyan (in Gajapati and Kandhamal district. 2000), Dalit Adivasi Bahujan initiatives (Kandhamal district, 2000), Adivasi Dalit Pachua Adhikari Manch (Kalinga Nagar industrial belt in Jajpur district, 2000) are some of the organizations of LAM.

the sons and daughters of the soil (forest), destroying our life and resources; we collectively oppose it and resolve to stand. Nowadays, people are talking about Liberalisation (Mukto Bojaro), Privatisation (Ghoroi Korono), and Globalization (Jagothi Korono); we have nothing to gain from LPG. We want to live the way we know how to live among our forests, hills, mountains, streams, and water bodies with our traditions, culture, and whatever is good in our society. We want to define change and development for ourselves. We are nature's friends, so our main concern is preserving nature and enhancing its influence"¹⁵⁸.

The LAM manifesto brought out the displaced people's voices against exploitation, dispossession, and development-induced displacement. It also explains their rights and fights against liberalisation, privatisation, globalisation (LPG), and industrialisation. According to Mukta Jhodia, "for us the lands, hills, forest and the rivers of Kashipur are the sources of livelihood and also our gods, we worship these lands. If you take natural resources away, then we cannot live, and compensation given to us for the land is of no use. We know about the land and natural resources. What will do with compensation (money)? Till now, any consultation was not done with the people in our panchayats regarding mining companies. The political parties have taken our votes to come to power but have forgotten us. The Government uses guns to drive us away from our homelands; we will continue to protest". Mukta Jhodia and other activists¹⁵⁹ participated in social movements in Orissa against displacement. These movements resist the displacement and dispossession of the indigenous and marginalised people.

3.1 Protest movements:

The movement's main aim is to protect the sustainable use of land, forest, and water sources and against its unequal distribution and the disempowerment of communities and their opportunities, centralising policy formulation and decision making. Movements have been run

¹⁵⁸ Dip Kapoor. Subaltern Social Movement (SSM) Post-Mortems of Development in India: Locating Trans-Local Activism and Radicalism, *Journal of Asian and African Studies* ,46(2), pp 130-148, 2011.

¹⁵⁹ Bikram Keshori Jena. Development - Induced Displacement in 21st Century India, *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, Vol. 75, Platinum Jubilee, Published by: Indian History Congress, pp. 1183-1191, 2014.

by the displaced people like Adivasis, peasants, landless, and fishermen for the issues of livelihood, dignity, development, and opportunities, against the violation of human rights and civil and political rights. They are demanding fundamental equality and justice within the larger framework of development.

The people's agitations against land acquisition are not new phenomena. People resisted colonial development policies from the 19th century onwards, such as the Epidemic Commission of 1864 and the Canal Commission of 1885 and 1890. As a result of the movements, the British Government set up a Drainage Committee in 1907 and a flood committee in 1928 to study the impact of the development project on the population¹⁶⁰. Kapil Bhattacharya (1947) describes how roads, bridges and dams impoverish natural resources and society. Nobody listened because they said there was no "sufficient evidence"¹⁶¹ on the people's poverty.

A. The Silent Valley Project:

The Silent Valley Project was started in 1973 on the Kuntipuzha river in Palakkad district of Kerala State. The project's main objective is to generate 240 MW of electricity and irrigate 10,000 hectares of land. The project was planned by the Kerala State Electricity Board and the Government of Kerala. If they constructed the dam, it would destroy the world's richest biological heritages. This project has two organisations opposed: Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP) and Friends of the Tree's organisation. After that, many International Organisations supported saving the silent valley (World Wild Life Fund). Protesters held many agitations, and after that, the Government of Kerala set up two committees to study the project's feasibility. The first one was Dr M.S. Swaminathan's committee; he recommended stopping the project. The second one was Prof. M.G.K. Menon's committee reported that the Government does not construct any projects in the silent valley. The project construction was stopped in 1983, and the place was converted into Silent Valley National Park.

¹⁶⁰ Dr. J. Uma Rao. Displacement and Protest Movements-The Indian Experience, *International Journal of Modern Engineering Research (IJMER)*, Vol. 3, Issue. 3, May-June, pp-1554-1560, 2013. www.ijmer.com retrieved on 15. june.2018.

¹⁶¹ Dunu Roy. Large Projects: for whose benefit?, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 29, No.50, p.3129, 1994.

B. The Tehri Dam:

The Tehri Dam was proposed to construct on the river Bhagirathi in the State of Uttarakhand (earlier, it was the part of Uttar Pradesh state). The people formed the "Tehri Band Virodh Sangharsh Samiti (TBVSS) against the Tehri Dam. The TBVSS protested several times against the dam and finally filed a petition under Article 32.

- i. The dam was unsafe due to earthquakes and its threat to Rishikesh and Haridwar people.
- ii. The state has no right to build such projects to change the land use for temporary purposes.
- iii. Due to silting up, the dam's lifespan would not exceed 20 years¹⁶².

The Supreme Court rejected the petition. In 1991, an earthquake (6.1 on the Richter scale) happened nearby Tehri Dam, 2000 houses were destroyed, and 800 people were killed. The dam was constructed in 2001; the people moved from there to another region. 13000-18000 people were displaced. The engineers and builders of the dam call it a wonder; the displaced people and environmentalists call the dam built on our tears, said Sundarlal Bahuguna, one of them¹⁶³.

C. Koel Karo:

The Koel Karo project was proposed to be constructed on the Koel Karo River in Bihar; now, it is located in Jharkhand. Two dams were proposed, namely the southern and northern banks of the Koel Karo River. The main aim of these projects was 710 MW of power generation. Due to the construction of Koel Karo project, 130 villages and 2 lakh people were displaced. The Koel Karo Jan Sangathan (KKJS) was formed by the affected people (indigenous people) in 1970. In 1994, against the dam, nearly 70,000 people gathered to protest at the submergence zone. In February 2001, tribal people resisted at the police outpost near Tapkura, Jharkhand. Police fired on Adivasis, brutally 9 people were killed and 22 people injured.

Land acquisition development induced displacement affecting millions of lives (particularly Adivasis, poor and downtrodden people). Adivasis population is nearly 8 percent of the country's population; out of that, 47 percent were displaced due to

¹⁶² Ibid, 160

¹⁶³ Ravi Chopra and Rajendra Bansal. Tehri Engineers Pride, People's sorrow, The Hindu Survey of Environment, p 87 at pp. 87-90, 2006.

development projects¹⁶⁴. The Government and Bureaucrats always prioritise economic development. However, they are not considering human rights. when the Government acquires land from the people using the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), and Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (TADA) to suppress the social movements against displacement.

D. Narmada Bachao Andolan:

Tribals, farmers, human rights activists, and environmentalists headed the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) against many dam projects on the Narmada River that flows through the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone for the project on April 5, 1961. The project aims to generate 1450 MW of power and provide drinking water to 40 million people in different areas, towns, and irrigation facilities to 6 million hectares. The project includes 30 large dams, 135 mediums, and 3000 small dams. The Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) is the largest in the State of Gujarat. The funding agency was the World Bank.

Unofficial data describes the 3,20,000 people displaced due to Sardar Sarovar Dam. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was established in 1969 for water-sharing disputes between Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh. The tribunal's additional work was providing and monitoring the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the displaced.

According to the Gujarat Resettlement policy, each displaced family gets at least five acres of irrigation land, housing, and other facilities in the resettled area. But in reality, the Government does not provide sufficient land and facilities for the displaced people. 196 families have accepted the resettlement policy and the rest of the families came back to their homes.

Land acquisition and submergence of villages for the Narmada project, tribal's, downtrodden people, landless labourers, social activists, students, and environmentalists at the national and international activists protested against the dam. Youth social activists have set up the "Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Vahini" in the State of Gujarat, the "Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti" in the

¹⁶⁴ Rajani Iyer. Water Privatization and People's Organizations- in the book titled *"Globalisation and Social Movements - Struggle for Humane Society"* Ed. P.G. Jogdand and S. Michael, p 239, at pp.246-247, 2003.

state of Madhya Pradesh, and the "Narmada Ghati Dharangrastha Samiti" in Maharashtra to protect the rights of displaced and provide rehabilitation and resettlement to the displaced. Later these social organisations merged to form the Narmada Bachao Andolan in 1989 under the Medha Patkar's leadership. Medha Patkar led the movement for more than two decades. She has faced police beatings and imprisonment to secure the right to life and livelihood of over twenty million people whose lives have been adversely affected by the Narmada project. The Narmada Bachao Andolan followed Gandhian Methods such as "peaceful marches and protests and non-cooperation movement," and the NBA activists organised and participated in rallies, demonstrations, public meetings, marches, dharnas, fasts, and satyagraha. This movement campaigned against paying taxes, and people did not allow government officials into the village except doctors and teachers. Slogans gave by the NBA members like "Vikas Chahiye, Vinash Nahin! (Development wanted, not destruction)" and "Koi nahi hatega, bandh nahi banega! (We won't move, the dam won't be constructed)". After many agitations against Narmada Project, World Bank (funding agency) withdrew its support from the project.

As a result of the NBA, the Narmada River "symbolises the global struggle for social and environmental justice." At the same time, the NBA is also a "symbol of hope for people's movements around the world fighting for just, equitable and participatory development."

3.2. Causes of Displacement:

Nation (people) development is mainly dependent on economic development. For the development of the economy, many sources are required. These include human resources, capital investment, and other resources such as land, power, transportation, and water availability; the land is a primary resource and requires a large amount of land for development. Land acquisition for development projects, such as SEZs, National Highways, Irrigation projects, and Mining, causes people displacement. Other causes like urban infrastructure, power projects, energy mining, oil exploration and extraction, agricultural expansion, established townships, and protected areas for the forest lands and SEZs are also displaced. Mining is also one of the major causes of the displacement; industrial estates, shopping malls, and multiplexes are of recent origin.

3.2.1. Impact of Displacement:

Land acquisition impacts people's lives and causes severe social, economic, cultural, and environmental problems. The World Bank Group's Operational Policy 4.12 (2001) explains that development projects severely impact people's cultural, economic, social, and environmental risks. Kin groups are dispersed, people lose income sources, community institutions and social networks are weakened, and cultural identity and traditional authority are lost.

Displaced people lost all or part of their physical and non-physical assets. These include homes, agricultural and non-agricultural lands, community relationships, forest resources, income-earning opportunities, commercial activities, and social and cultural relations. When people are displaced, existing production systems are dismantled, land use patterns are lost, and buildings and other income-generating opportunities are lost. The disruption of the local market and the relationship between producers and consumers are lost. Resettled areas do not favour the displaced people; there are complexities and tensions. They may face competition for existence from the origin of people. Its impact on their work and productivity and sometimes the resettled place is unfavourable to the displaced people.

Displacement impact people's health and psychology. It is profoundly distressing and harmful to their health. As a result of displacement, the traditional production system, the family system, and social networks are disturbed, and places of worship, religious Mela grounds, ancestral sacred regions, and graves are desecrated. If people displace one place to another place without rehabilitation and resettlement, they may become a powerless (social-cultural and economic) community. Without opportunities, people's social life disturbances like addiction to alcohol, theft, prostitution, gambling, domestic violence, and wife-beating. These result from feelings of anxiety, idleness, indolence, and insecurity of the displaced. These activities directly affect the lives of the people.

Development-induced displacement impacts people's psychology. According to Elizabeth Colson, people's psychological stress is caused by the forcibly displaced. The result of forced displacement is forced relocation and loss of their homes, increasing stress levels due to relationship with the environment and socio-cultural and economic bonding with

neighbours¹⁶⁵. It leads to a loss of trust in society; some people attract revolutionary ideas and oppose administrative authorities in the name of development, and psychological trauma creates many problems for the people.

Development induced-displacement (DID) consequences are the loss of women's identity in agriculture, economic activities, and their position in the family. UNDP Human Development Report of 1994 describes the resettlement due to the implementation of development projects leading to a human security decrease, such as community security, economic security, environmental security, food security, health security, personal security, cultural security, and gender security. The forms of impoverishment after displacement are in the following sections.

a) Economic Security: Displacement threat severe economic circumstances for the displaced. These are¹⁶⁶:

- Loss of agricultural land, water, and forest sources.
- Compensation does not rebuild their economic sources.
- Economic and environmental conditions may be very poor in a new resettled colony.
- Development induced-displacement disarticulates larger communities and neighbourhoods or relationships of families.

Financial support to the displaced people should not be limited; governments or concerning authorities provide long-term financial support to the displaced in the relocated area. Financial security reduces the displaced people's problems and supports their existence in the Resettled area.

The land is the primary resource in any society. If displaced people get land resources in the resettled area, they rebuild their economic activities in the new territory. Without financial support for the displaced (landlessness, unemployment) creates mental and physical problems and addiction to alcohol. Tribal communities do not have legal rights on the land. If they

¹⁶⁵ Chris de Wet. Development-Induced Displacement: Problems, Policies and People, Berghahn Books, Oxford, New York, 2005.

¹⁶⁶ Bogumil Terminski. Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges, Geneva, May, 2013.

displace due to development projects, they do not receive any compensation due to a lack of entitlements on land. In the new resettled area, living conditions are worse than in their origin place, which leads to a decline in the economic situation. The compensation received more in developed countries compared to developing and underdeveloped countries. Inadequate compensation can lead to landlessness and also homelessness. The poor economic conditions of displaced families lead children's dropouts from school, and rural DPs migrate and settle outskirts of the cities; this creates more problems for people and only full-time jobs to help the family and maintain the dignity of people. Water polluted due to dam construction, its impact on the fisheries community. Open-cast mining is a cause of environmental pollution, which decreases economic security for affected people.

b) Food security:

Displaced people get food scarcity in the rehabilitated area. It is an autonomous problem affecting the displaced, and it is closely related to economic security. DPs and PAPs have limited resources, which will reduce food security. DPs and PAPs do not have any property rights on agricultural land, rivers, and pastures in the rehabilitated area. The communities where they resettled face competition for food from the origin and long-time inhabited people. The construction of large dams on rivers and their contamination can lead to food scarcity for local communities that depend on fishing. Food insecurity problems are particularly evident in the indigenous communities surviving in the national parks. Joblessness and landlessness lead to food insecurity for the DPS and PAPs. If Displaced people resettled in urban areas, they may get some jobs to obtain money for food, which is not possible in rural areas. The result of food insecurity leads to malnutrition in children and women, and children's dropout rate is also high.

c) Health security:

Land acquisition for development projects like mining and some other chemical industries contaminate the surrounding environment it causes health problems. Polluted water produced from contaminated land can become a health problem. Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy should provide health care institutions in the new resettled territory. Most of the resettlement policies are not focusing on health care services, simply providing compensation to them. Women, children, and older people face health problems due to displacement. According to

Fernandes, "The high rates of alcohol addiction, depression, suicide, ill health, demoralisation and the mental health effects many generations due to involuntary resettlement"¹⁶⁷.

d) Environmental security:

Development projects lead to environmental contamination by mining and deforestation: mining and deforestation, water and air pollution cause long-term health problems. Mega development projects can seriously decrease environmental security. It mainly affects local communities where they depend on natural resources and can affect their economic position.

e) Personal security:

Displacement negatively impacts people's security. The primary goal of economic development is to provide welfare to the people. Personal security focuses on the physical violence from the states, groups, or individuals due to displacement.

f) Community security:

Community security of displaced people mostly depends on their involvement in the planning and implementation of the resettlement plan. Families, rural communities, indigenous people, and other categories are threatened by development-induced displacement. Displaced people could not communicate old social ties in a new resettled area. If the new relocated area provides good facilities for the DPs and PAPs, the level of community security may increase. Many countries have considered DPs and PAPs are victims of a just cause¹⁶⁸. In developing countries, the excluded social communities (DPs and PAPs) are pushing to the margins of society; they are not entitled to the benefits of socioeconomic and cultural development, for example, indigenous people. Economic development aims to provide all facilities to the marginalised (Dalits, Tribals, and other undeveloped people).

Displaced people face security problems in a new resettled area. Multiple displacements are a significant threat to DPs and PAPs due to development projects or protected areas (National Parks and Sanctuaries). The tribal people have a strong relationship with the land and nature.

¹⁶⁷ Fernandes, Walter. Development Induced Displacement: Sharing In the Project Benefits, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 31 No. 24, June 15, pp. 1504-1508, 1996.

¹⁶⁸ Bogumil Terminski. Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges, Geneva, May, p. 83, 2013.

If they are displaced, they lose their communication with nature, and it is not easy to adapt to new conditions in the resettled place. The mining, irrigation projects, and roads cause development-induced displacement.

g) Cultural security:

Displaced people lost their culture and identity in the resettled place. The DPs and PAPs are culturally, economically, and socially communicated with other community people at the resettled place, leading to the loss of their old traditional culture and cultural values and following new traditions. If the whole community resettles and adapts to their culture in a new place, cultural security automatically increases. It depends on DPs and PAPs cultural skills and ability to bring their culture to a new resettled area. Displaced indigenous people lost their monetary system and moved to poverty-stricken¹⁶⁹ areas on the outskirts of metro cities. These people lost their agricultural land and sources for their existence, which led to changes in their culture and tradition. As a result of cultural, traditional, and economic change, the people transit from nomadic to sedentary life¹⁷⁰.

- Development-induced displacement is the primary cause of the cultural change within the PAPs and DPs.
- People's living conditions are different from place to place (origin place to the resettled area).
- The changes happened in the community's integration of affected people by the new area¹⁷¹.

h) Gender Security:

Many studies reveal that women are the primary victims of displacement. Development-induced displacement impacts women's socioeconomic and cultural life, leading to discrimination against their day-to-day lives. Displaced women (especially widows and single

¹⁶⁹ Bogumil Terminski. Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges, Geneva, May. p. 87, 2013.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid, 169

¹⁷¹ Bogumil Terminski. Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges, Geneva, May. p. 88, 2013.

child women) do not have any economic source (landlessness, joblessness) in the rehabilitation. Displacement is one of the causes of declining women's economic activities because of a lack of education and opportunities. They mainly depend on their male persons (father and husband) earnings. Many studies explain that women are the primary victims of development-induced displacement (education, employment, health consequences, socially, culturally, and economically).

3.3. Development Induced Displacement: Theoretical Framework

Egalitarian Model:

Egalitarianism is a school of thought in political philosophy. Egalitarianism explains that all human beings are equal and provide equal opportunities to the people in terms of gender, economic status, political rights, and religion. According to Egalitarianism, people should get the same or be treated equally. Egalitarianism mainly focused on distributing economic opportunities and political status to all people. It means the removal of economic inequalities among people; all people are equal and have political, social, economic, cultural, and civil rights.

According to Egalitarianism, reduce inequalities and poverty in-between human beings, and treat them all are equal. Based on this idea, many scholars used it in development-induced displacement studies. If the development project benefits reach out to the displaced people, it will automatically eliminate poverty and inequalities, and people will get all facilities in the resettled area. Displaced people may get some compensation for the loss of assets, but compensation is one of the measures. Compensation is one of the solutions for their loss of life, but it is not the solution to all problems (education, employment, social-cultural and economic activities). If equal opportunities provide to the displaced, they get a better life and enjoy the fruits of development¹⁷². Egalitarianism emphasises that development must be for everyone. However, it is not easy to implement. Egalitarianism is changing from time to time¹⁷³.

¹⁷² Oliver, S.A. Displacement, Resistance and The Critique of Development: From Grass Root to Global, Refugee Study Centre, Berghahn, University of Oxford, New York, 2002.

¹⁷³ Prenz, P. Development, Displacement and Ethics, Forced Migration Review, Vol. 12, York University, Toronto, Canada, 2002.

Development-induced displacement, rehabilitation, and resettlement are controversial aspects. Because development is mandatory for the nation, at the same time, people lose their socioeconomic and cultural aspects due to land acquisition for development. Their rehabilitation and resettlement are a big question for the nation. They lost their rights, safeguards, and self-determination. According to Prenz, some facilities justify displacement and resettlement due to development projects, at the same time reduce displacement, provide fair compensation to the displaced, strong policies for rehabilitation and resettlement, and development planning¹⁷⁴ aim must reduce inequality and poverty eradication.

Voluntary Resettlement Model:

Resettlement is voluntary when people have the choice to survive. Physical displacement means "relocation or loss of shelter", and economic displacement means "loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood" (IFC PS 5, 2015).

Scudder and Colson explain voluntary resettlement through a four-stage model¹⁷⁵. The stages are-

- i. Recruitment:** The people are not aware of the development plans in the given area. The policymakers formulate development and resettlement plans for the displaced.
- ii. Transition:** People become aware of their future displacement. Such news puts pressure on the displaced.
- iii. Potential development:** This stage comes after displacement. After displacement, people rebuilt their socio-cultural and economic communication.
- iv. Handling over or Incorporation:** This stage thoroughly explains the displacement and resettlement. At this stage, displaced people (second

¹⁷⁴ Ibid, 173

¹⁷⁵ Scudder,T. and E.Colson. From Welfare to Development: A Conceptual Framework for the analysis of Dislocated People, Westview Press, USA, 2019.

generation of displaced) feel we have a home in the relocated area. If this stage is achieved successfully, the resettlement is also achieved successfully.

Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model:

Michel Cernea developed Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model for development-induced displacement. If this model implements correctly, it will be possible to reconstruct displaced people's livelihoods. He explained impoverishment risks through the eight-point formula. These are Homelessness, Joblessness, Landlessness, Marginalization, Food insecurity, Loss of Access to Common Property, Social Disarticulation, and Increased Morbidity and Mortality.

- i. **Landlessness:** Land acquisition for development can result in the impoverishment of displaced people. People become landless. It disrupts the standard of living and affects their production system, earnings, and commercial activities. Land-Based Rehabilitation and Resettlement are better compared to landlessness. Provide cultivable land where they relocated.
- ii. **Joblessness:** People lost their employment due to displacement. Where people relocate, they may face some competition from existing people. It leads to joblessness. Provide Joblessness to Reemployment in resettled areas.
- iii. **Homelessness:** Development-induced displacement; people lost their shelter. Involuntarily displaced people arranged temporary shelter in the relocated area. From Homelessness to House Reconstruction in the resettled area is better for displaced people.
- iv. **Marginalisation:** Marginalisation is also one of the consequences of the displaced. The impacts of marginalisation are reduced or impoverished by social, economic, and psychological status. Due to marginalisation, displaced people felt inequality and injustice in their status, impacting their self-confidence.
- v. **Food Insecurity:** Displaced people face food insecurity in relocated areas because they do not have agricultural land or employment opportunities. It may result in temporary

or chronic under-nourishment, disturbing people's growth and work. Providing adequate nutrition to the displaced is better compared to food insecurity.

- vi. Increased Morbidity and Mortality:** involuntary displacement directly affects people's health conditions and relates to psychological trauma and social stress. Displaced people face health problems like malaria, typhoid, and viral fevers. It depends mainly on the availability of water and sanitation facilities. Lack of facilities negatively affects people's health (increased morbidity and mortality). From increased morbidity and mortality to facilitate better health care for the displaced.
- vii. Loss of Access to Common Property:** The people depend on common property resources (CPRs). People displaced from their ancestral habitations lose their common property resources and become impoverished. Without property sources in the relocated area, people lose their income, and livelihood sources to declines. The Government has not compensated the CPRS of the people.
- viii. Social Disarticulation:** Development-induced displacement fragmented people's social life-like, community, family, and individuality. Families and kinship networks are scattered, they lost their culture, and the dismantling of social life is a significant change associated with displacement and relocation. The community disarticulation to community reconstruction in the relocated area is adequate for displaced people.

The impoverishment risks creating miserable conditions for the displaced. These are the interlinked problems. Cernea states that people should involve in framing the rehabilitation and resettlement policies. According to Michael Cernea, the displacement impact is not the same for displaced people. The reason is that it depends on their socio-cultural and economic conditions. The impoverishment risks and reconstruction models are significant in studying development, displacement, compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement. According to De Wet, each development plan has its unique complexities, which are economic, political, or other. He emphasised that the open-ended and flexible approach is required for development-

induced displacement, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement; it can be modulated and modified according to situation and time¹⁷⁶.

3.4. Development-Induced Displacement and Human Rights Laws:

The UN General Assembly (1986) adopted a declaration on the Right to Development. According to the declaration, "every human being is entitled to participate in social, economic, cultural and political development. All human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realised". However, a changing paradigm has emerged in recent years, emphasising human rights and social justice due to land acquisition and displacement (development-induced displacement). The rights are:

- i. **Right to Participation:** Displaced people must participate in different levels (regional, state, national and international) of policy formulation and decision-making. The International Labour Organisation Convention (ILO convention No. 169) 1991 defines that the indigenous and tribal people shall participate in the policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation of national and regional development plans.
- ii. **Right to Livelihood:** Every person has the right to live wherever they reside. But people are displacing in the name of development. People move forcibly against development projects; it may threaten the right to livelihood. Due to displacement, people lost their homes and lifestyles like farming, trading, fishing, and hunting. These activities and loss of things are protected by the International and national laws and acts. Article 3 (UDHR) and Article 6 of the ICCPR protected the right to life. According to ICESCR, Article 11 states, "everyone has the right to a standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing, housing, and the continuous improvement of living conditions."

¹⁷⁶ Ibid, 165

- iii. **Rights of Vulnerable Groups:** land acquisition for development creates displacement problems, like losing their rights, particularly indigenous people (vulnerable groups), children, and women. The ILO convention 169 and the international bill of human rights protected the rights of indigenous people, and their rights were described by Article 2 of the UDHR and Article 2 of the ICCPR, and the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- iv. **Right to Remedy or Compensation:** Displaced people have the right to get compensation. Article 2 of the ICCPR and Article 8 of the UDHR explain that displaced people can get compensation. The World Commission on Dams explains, "the nature of the development process, the project-affected peoples come to know about actions that have been taken without their knowledge or consent. Therefore, the displaced people need quick and effective compensation to reduce violations against the displaced and protect the future. Therefore, the right to compensation is crucial to all development projects"¹⁷⁷.

3.5. Socioeconomic and Cultural life of Displaced People:

Involuntary displacement or forced displacement is a social process. Its impact on people's socioeconomic and cultural life. Forced displacement of people from their origin places and environment is always a painful process. It causes socio, economic and cultural disruption to the people, and the social fabric of the communities also gets affected¹⁷⁸. The social consequences of displaced people like family disintegration, kin ties, and community associations have broken. Development-induced displacement takes many years to re-establish socioeconomic and cultural life in the resettled area.

¹⁷⁷ Balakrishnan Rajapogal. Human Rights and Development, World Commission on Dams, Thematic Review V. 4, Working Paper, 2000.

¹⁷⁸ Behura, N. K. Socio-economic problems and social change, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 1990.

3.5.1. Socio-Cultural Risks of Development induced Displaced:

Forced displacement impoverished individuals, communities, and society; it may be affected or part of its structure and fabric. Displacement leads to the rupture of social bonds due to the change and realignment of the existing social structure of the displaced. Due to the displacement, people lose kin groups, and the marriage relationship is scattered. The joint family system will destroy voluntary or involuntary associations, informal networks of people, self-organised systems are destroyed¹⁷⁹, and daily informal social interaction is severely affected.

The following are some of the significant social problems of displaced people. These are,

- i. Loss of identity and socio-cultural confusion in resettled areas
- ii. Family disintegration
- iii. Psychosocial consequences.

i. Loss of identity and socio-cultural confusion in resettled areas:

Displaced people get socio-cultural confusion when relocated and lose social identity due to the loss of social institutions, values, and norms. Displacement affects in different ways to people, such as people losing their kins, nature, and natural resources. People resettle in different regions and have failed to find their kin and caste network for their socio-cultural communication. Its impact on their marital relationship, for example, finding the suitable bride and bridegroom within the community or kin networks in the resettled area, leads to the loss of their identity. They may not get any social security, help, or support from neighbours at resettled places. Their celebrations, festivals, food habitations, dress, and language dialect are also affected. They do not mingle with neighbours for festival celebrations. Displaced people lose their culture and tradition, creating deep psychological distress among displaced people.

ii. Family Disintegration:

Displacement mainly affects the family system. It leads to joint family disintegration. If they do not have rehabilitation and resettlement facilities, their family disintegrates into neighbour areas. For example, young people prioritise metro cities, and older people settle near villages.

¹⁷⁹ Behura, N. K. Socio-economic problems and social change, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 1990.

If women-headed family displaced due to development projects, they might face many problems.

iii. Psychosocial Consequences:

Displaced people disturbed by the socio-cultural life at the rehabilitated place. It leads to psychological and psychiatric problems in displaced families. DPs/PAPs do not have any facilities (primary needs like home, education, hospital, water, and sanitation) in resettled colonies. Most displaced people live with insecurity and fear in rehabilitated areas because they do not have any economic resources or agricultural land. Government or development project authority does not consider people's relationship with land, nature, and kinship. The financial deficit can lead to psychological problems.

Women are the victim of displacement. They are facing emotional stress¹⁸⁰ due to displacement. If the displaced men migrate for employment somewhere, the women living at home with children and elders (old age people) may cause stress. In the relocated area, they face water and sanitation problems. Sometimes it leads to physical and sexual harassment and women and children trafficking. Their social problems like gender inequalities decrease their productive activities, and their authority and decision-making in the family may be lost.

3.5.2. The economic life of displaced people:

Development-induced displacement has generated adverse economic effects on the DPs/PAPs. Because they lose their land, economic sources like forest production, peaceful environment, entitlements, and socio-cultural life. R&R policy provides compensation to the displaced. But it is not considering their socioeconomic and cultural life. Lack of economic sources can lead to people's misbehaviour (alcoholism, thieves, prostitution, and child labour). The displacement results are increasing poverty and economic inequalities in the resettled area, a fall in assets value, livestock and agricultural sources, loss of property, and declining consumption expenditure. Women's condition is very worst compared to men.

¹⁸⁰ Asif, M., Mehta, L., and Mander, H. Engendering resettlement and rehabilitation policies and programs in India, 2002. Retrieved on October, 22, 2019 from <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/narmadaWshop.pdf>

In rural India, women play an essential role in contributing economic support to the family through domestic, agricultural, and labour work. Women's activities include caretaking for children, cooking, and collecting natural sources from the field. Tribal women collect forest products like food, fruits, honey, and herbs. If they displace due to development projects from their origin place to another place, women face many economic problems, impacting their livelihood¹⁸¹. The majority of displaced women are impoverished. Due to displacement, poor women lost their cattle and milk, meat and butter, livestock, and forest products, impacting their earnings, health, and sanitation. It also leads to women's dependence on men.

3.6. Development Versus Displacement

Development means technical and industrial interventions for modernising society. Industrial and technical interventions are playing a pivotal role in human development. The fruits of development (through interventions) do not reach marginalised or downtrodden people, creating inequalities in society. As a result of development-induced displacement, indigenous people lose their society, culture, livelihood and economic opportunities, and way of life. It creates a consumer culture (market economy).

Development mostly depends on land acquisition to establish industrial, infrastructural, and other projects like irrigation facilities, roads, buildings, and mining. Land acquisition for development, people lost their natural resources such as lands, forests, water sources, and many more. The DPs and PAPs are simply getting some compensation and development projects providing compensation to the displaced, not rehabilitation and resettlement. The country does not have any uniform rehabilitation and resettlement policy before 2013. In 2013, the Government enacted the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013".

3.7. Conclusion:

Development-induced displacement adversely affects people's standard of living. Due to the displacement, people lost livelihood, land, and social, economic and cultural activities were disrupted, and compensation was insufficient to restore the previous life. Due to displacement,

¹⁸¹ Asthana, V. Forced Displacement: A Gendered Analysis of the Tehri Dam Project, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol, 47, Issue No.47-48, pp.96-102, December, 2012.

people face various problems such as homelessness, landlessness, food insecurity, joblessness, loss of common property resources, increased morbidity and mortality, social disarticulation, and marginalisation.

The fourth chapter will describe the fieldwork data of “Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-RangaReddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State”.

CHAPTER-IV

FIELD WORK DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data collected from the Palamuru-RangaReddy lift irrigation project.

Telangana is located between 15°46' and 19°47' Latitudes and 77 ° 16 'and 81 ° 43' E longitude and is bordered by Maharashtra to the north and northwest, Karnataka to the west, and Chhattisgarh to the northeast, and Andhra Pradesh to the south and east.

Telangana is located in the southern part of India, and on June 2, 2014, it became the 29th state in India, with an area of 1,12,077 sq. km. and has a population of more than 40.1 million. Telangana has 24 percent forests and 43 percent cultivable land. 75 percent of irrigation comes from groundwater while remaining from surface water. Telangana comes under the southern plateau and hill regions according to the agro-climatic zones. According to the agro-ecological zones, Telangana has a hot semi-arid ecoregion with red and black soils (60 percent of the state land is occupied with red soil). The climate is mainly hot and dry. The annual average rainfall is 906 mm, and 80 percent of the rainfall is from the southwest monsoon. Telangana has 2 major rivers (the Godavari and Krishna rivers constitute about 73.5 percent of the state's territory). 73 percent of Telangana people are dependent on agriculture, and it contributes 50 percent of the state's income and provides employment to 70 percent of people. Telangana is mainly dependent on the agrarian economy, and the average rainfall is 720.5 mm. Formerly there were 10 districts in Telangana, and Mahabubnagar was one. Mahabubnagar is located in the southern part of the state, and the average rainfall is 604 mm. The net irrigation area under various sources is less than 19 percent in the former district of Mahabubnagar. The river Krishna flows through the southern part of the district. But there is no irrigation facility for agricultural land in the district. The lack of irrigation facilities, the Telangana government has launched the "Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme" to provide water to unirrigated land.

4.1. Project Overview:

The Telangana government has launched the Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme (PRLIS) to supply water to the upland and waterlogged areas in five districts such as Nagarkurnool, Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy, Vikarabad, and Nalgonda by using high floodwater (90 TMC) from the foreshore of the Srisailem Reservoir Project on the Krishna River at Yellur (V), Kollapur (M), Nagarkurnool (D).

The project's main objective is to provide irrigation water to the land through canals and water for drinking and industrial purposes in these five districts.

Table 4.1 Details of Reservoir

S. No	Reservoir Name	Location	Mandal	District	Gross (TMC)	Live (TMC)	Reservoir wise ayacut
1	Anjanagiri	Narlapur	Kollapur	Nagarkurnool	8.51	7.95	-
2	Veeranjaneya	Yedula	Gopalpeta	Wanaparthy	6.55	5.91	-
3	Venkatadri	Vattem	Bijinapally	Nagarkurnool	16.74	14.47	1,39,000
4	Kurumurthiraya	Karivena	Bhoothpur	Mahbubnagar	17.34	16.9	1,90,000
5	Udandapur	Udandapur	Jadcherla	Mahbubnagar	16.03	15.61	4,88,000
6	K.P Laxmidevipally	Laxmidevipally	Kondurg	RangaReddy	2.8	25	4,13,000
7	Total				67.978	63.34	12,30,000

Source: www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in/img/prlis

Table 4.1 describes the details of the reservoirs in the PRLI project. Anjanagiri reservoir at Narlapur village, Veeranjaneya reservoir at Yedula, Venkatadri at Vattem, Kurumurthiraya at Karivena, Udandapur reservoir at Udandapur village, and K.P Laxmidevipally reservoir at Laxmidevipally village.

Table 4.2 Details of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

S. No	Details of R&R	Total (Nos)
1	No. of villages affected	3
2	No. of Thanda's/Hamlets affected	20
3	No. of Household affected	2481
4	Population affected	11,025

Source: www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in >img>prlis

Table 4.2 elucidates the displaced details of the PRLI project. Due to land acquisition for the PRLI project, 3 villages and 20 hamlets (Thanda's), including 2481 houses and a population of 11,025, were displaced.

Table 4.3 Land Acquired for the Main Canal and Distribution System

S. No	Particulars	Nagarkurnool	Mahabubnagar	Nalgonda	RangaReddy	Vikarabad	Total
1	Govt Land	124	443	10	395	1726	2698
2	Patta Land	1406	4448	172	3917	3149	13092
3	Forest Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total	1530	4891	182	4312	4875	15790

Source: www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in >img>prlis

Table 4.3 illustrates how many acres of land were acquired for the canal distribution system. The total land acquired for the canals is 15,790 hectares. The Government has acquired 2698

hectares of government land (Nagarkurnool-124 ha, Mahabubnagar-443, Nalgonda-10, Rangareddy-395, and Vikarabad-1726 ha), 13092 hectares of Patta land (Nagarkurnool-1406 ha, Mahabubnagar-4448, Nalgonda-172, Rangareddy-3917, and Vikarabad-3149 ha) and no forest land acquired for the canal distribution system.

Table 4.4 District wise Patta Land Acquired for Canal Network

S.No	Districts	Patta Land Acquired for Main Canal (ha)	Patta Land Acquired for branches distributaries and minors	Total Patta Land (ha)
1	Mahbubnagar	2247	2201	4448
2	Nagar Kurnool	870	536	1406
3	Nalgonda	0	172	172
4	RangaReddy	1878	2039	3917
5	Vikarabad	1200	1949	3149
6	Total	6,195	6,897	13,092

Source: [www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in>img>prlis](http://www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in/img/prlis)

Table 4.4 describes how many acres of Patta land were acquired for the canal network as part of the PRLI project in different districts. 13,092 hectares of land were acquired. 2247 hectares for the main canal and 2201 hectares for branches in the Mahabubnagar district, 870 hectares and 536 hectares in Nagarkurnool district, zero hectares for the main canal and branches is 172 hectares in Nalgonda district, 1878 hectares for the main canal and 2039 hectares for branches in Rangareddy and 1200 hectares for the canal and 1949 hectares for canal branches in Vikarabad.

Table 4.5 Project Affected Families of the PRLI Project

S. No	District	No of PAFs
1	Mahbubnagar	4046
2	Nagar Kurnool	1195
3	Nalgonda	185
4	RangaReddy	3670
5	Vikarabad	5795
6	Total	14891

[Source: www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in>img>prlis](http://www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in/img/prlis)

Table 4.5 illustrates how many families have been affected by land acquisition for the PRLI project in different districts. A total of 14,891 families were affected. 4046 families were affected in Mahbubnagar district, 1195 families in Nagarkurnool, 185 families in Nalgonda, 3670 families in Rangareddy, and 5795 families in Vikarabad districts.

Table 4.6 Reservoir Wise Displaced Households/Population

S. No	Name of the Reservoir	No. of Households	Population
1	Anjanagiri	218	908
2	Veeranjaneya	541	2360
3	Venkatadri	259	1032
4	Kurumurthiraya	188	840
5	Udandapur	1275	5885
6	K.P Laxmidevipally	0	0
7	Total	2481	11025

Source: www.irrigation.telangana.gov.in>img>prlis

Table 4.6 describes the families and populations displaced by the various reservoirs under the PRLI project. According to the Telangana government, 2481 households and 11025 people have been displaced due to the PRLI project. Due to the Anjanagiri reservoir, 218 families and 908 population were displaced; due to the Veeranjaneya reservoir, 514 families and 2360 population were displaced, due to the Venkatadri reservoir, 259 households and 1032 population, due to the Kurumurthiraya reservoir 188 households and 840 population, due to the Udandapur reservoir 1275 households and 5885 population were displaced, and no one has displaced due to the K.P Laxmidevipally reservoir.

4.2. Displaced villages: The research study found that the PRLI project displaced many villages. Under the PRLI project, six reservoirs are constructed, namely Anjanagiri (Narlapur village), Veeranjaneya (Yedula village), Venkatadri (Vattem village), Kurumurthiraya (Karivena village), Udandapur (Udandapur village) and K.P Laxmidevipally (Laxmidevipally village) reservoirs.

- i. **Anjanagiri Reservoir:** Dulegani Tanda, Anjanagiri, Bodabanda Tanda, and Vadderagudiselu villages were displaced by the construction of the Anjanagiri reservoir. The Tribal Communities inhabit these villages.
- ii. **Veeranjaneya Reservoir:** Bandaraipakula and Konkalapally villages were displaced by the construction the Veeranjaneya reservoir.
- iii. **Venkatadri Reservoir:** Anekhanpalle Tanda, Anekhanpalle village, Karukonda Tanda, Jeegutta Tanda and Ramreddypally Tanda villages were submerged in the Venkatadri reservoir.
- iv. **Kurumurthiraya Reservoir:** Battupally Tanda, Eagalagattu Tanda, Chithagattu Tanda, and Boramgattu Tanda villages were displaced by the construction of the Kurumurthiraya reservoir. The Tribal Communities inhabit these villages.
- v. **Udandapur Reservoir:** Udandapur village, Vallur, Shamagadda Tanda, Vepagadda Tanda (VantiGudisha), Thummalakunta Tanda, Chinnagutta Tanda, and Regadipatti Tanda villages are submerged due to the construction of Udandapur reservoir. Under Udandapur reservoir, many displaced villages are Tribal inhabitants.
- vi. **K.P Laxmidevipally Reservoir:** The Government has not completed surveying the K.P Laxmidevipally reservoir.

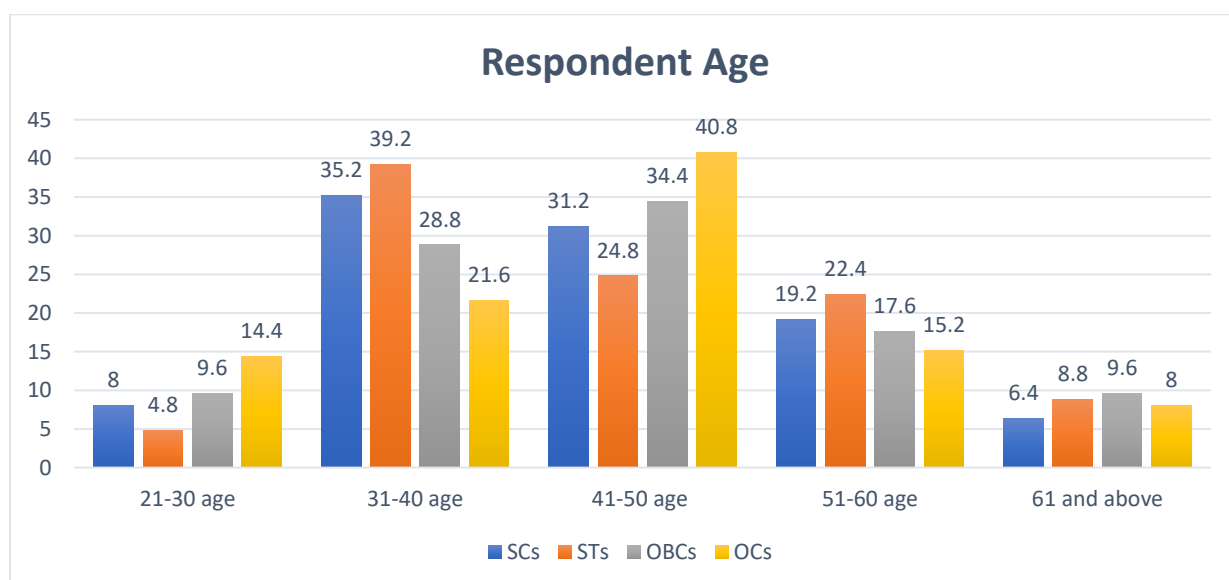
4.3 Field Data Analysis

Table 4.7. Age Profile of the Respondents

S. No	Respondent Age	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	21-30	10	6	12	18	46
2	31-40	44	49	36	27	156
3	41-50	39	31	43	51	164
4	51-60	24	28	22	19	93
5	61 and above	8	11	12	10	41
6	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.1. Age Profile of the Respondents (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The age of the people reflects their experience and evidence of problems (like development-induced displacement, land acquisition, rehabilitation, resettlement, and some other issues). Older people will be more aware of land acquisition and displacement consequences. Table 4.7 describes the age of the respondents of the Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in the state of Telangana. 9.2 percent were aged 21-30 (SCs 8, STs 4.8, OBCs 9.6 and OCs were 14.4 percent), 31.2 percent aged 31-40 (SCs 35.2, STs 39.2, OBCs 28.8 and OCs 21.6 percent), 32.8 percent were aged 41-50 years (SCs 31.2 percent, STs 24.8, OBCs 34.4 and OCs 40.8 percent), 18.6 percent of people aged between 51-60 (SCs 19.2 percent, STs 22.4, OBCs 17.6 and OCs 15.2 percent) and 8.2 percent of respondents were 61 and above (SCs 6.4 percent, STs 11.8, OBCs 9.6 and OCs 8 percent). The study reveals that most people are working-age groups (31-50 years).

Table 4.8. Religion of the Respondents

S.No	Respondent Religion	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Hindu	111(88.8%)	125(100%)	113(90.4%)	125(100%)	474(94.8%)
2	Muslim	0	0	12(9.6%)	0	12(2.4%)
3	Christian	14(11.2%)	0	0	0	14(2.8%)
4	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

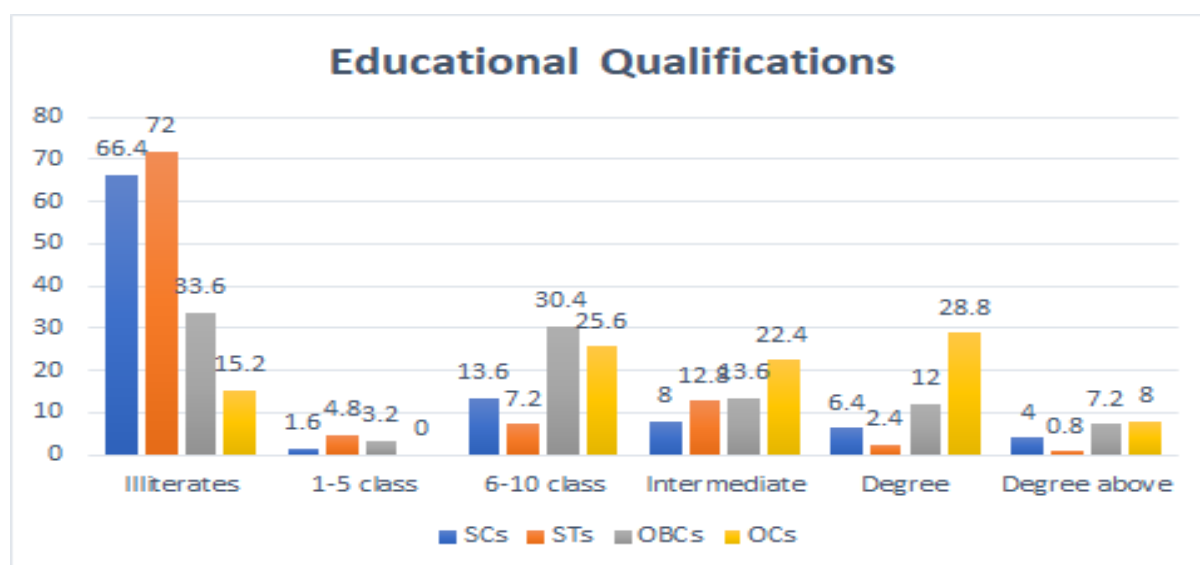
Table 4.8 describes the religious composition of the respondents. 94.8 percent of the respondents were Hindus (SCs 88.8, STs 100, OBCs 90.4, and OCs are 100 percent), followed by Christian's 2.8 percent (SCs 11.2 and STs, OBCs, and OCs are Zero percent) and Muslims 2.4 percent (SCs, STs, and OCs are Zero percent, and OBCs are 9.6 percent).

Table 4.9 Educational Qualification of Respondents

S.No	Educational Qualifications	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Illiterates	83	90	42	19	234
2	1-5 class	2	6	4	0	12
3	6-10 class	17	9	38	32	96
4	Intermediate	10	16	17	28	71
5	Degree	8	3	15	36	62
6	Degree above	5	1	9	10	25
7	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.2. Educational Qualification of Respondents (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.9 deals with the educational status of the respondents. 46.8 percent of the respondents were illiterates (SCs 66.4, STs 72, OBCs 33.6 and OCs are 15.2 percent), 2.4 percent studied 1-5th class (SCs 1.6, STs 4.8, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent), 19.2 percent 6-10th class (SCs 13.6, STs 7.2, OBCs 30.4 and OCs are 25.6 percent), 14.2 percent completed intermediate (SCs 8, STs 12.8 OBCs 13.6 and OCs 22.4 percent), 12.4 percent studied degree (SCs 6.4, STs 2.4, OBCs 12 and OCs are 28.8 percent) and 5 percent of respondents pursued an above degree (SCs 4, STs 0.8, OBCs 7.2 and OCs are 8 percent).

The research study found that most respondents were illiterates (46.8 percent). The proportion of those who have completed higher education is very low (5 percent).

Table 4.10 Ration Card Facility of Respondents

S.No	Type of Ration Cards	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	BPL Card	124(99.2%)	122(97.6%)	124(99.2%)	0	370 (74%)
2	APL Card	0	0	0	125(100%)	125 (25%)
3	Anna Poorna Yojana Card	1 (0.8%)	3 (2.4%)	1 (0.8%)	0	5 (1%)
4	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The ration card issued by the Government indicates the people's financial status and serves as proof of identity. Table 4.10 explains the ration card facility of the respondents. 74 percent of people have the BPL card (SCs 99.2, STs 97.6, OBCs 99.2, and OCs are Zero percent), 25 percent have an APL card (SCs, STs, OBCs are Zero percent and OCs are 100 percent) and 1 percent have Anna Poorna Yojana Card (SCs 0.8, STs 2.4, OBCs 0.8 and OCs are Zero percent). Research shows that 74 percent of people belong to BPL families.

Table 4.11 Income Source of Family

S.No	Income Source of the Family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Agricultural Work	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	Non-Agricultural Work	0	0	0	0	0
3	Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Work	0	0	0	0	0
4	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The Indian economy depends on agriculture and allied sectors. According to the 2011 census, 54.6 percent of the population is dependent on agriculture. It indicates that agriculture is the primary source of people. Agriculture development depends on land availability and land-use policies. But Indian farmers have minimal land. According to the Indian Agriculture Census 2015-16, the average area of operational land holding decreased from 1.15 hectares in 2010-11 to 1.08 hectares in 2015-16. 86 percent of the people have less than 2 hectares of land (small and marginal farmers), while 0.57 percent have more than 10 hectares of the total land. But in the name of development, Government and private organizations are acquiring land from farmers. After the land acquisition, people become landless labourers. It leads to the marginalization of the people.

Table 4.11 indicates the income source of the family. 100 percent of respondents get income from the agricultural sector. The affected people of the PRLI project are dependent on agriculture and allied sectors.

Table 4.12 Availability of Agricultural Land

S.No	Possession of Agricultural Land	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

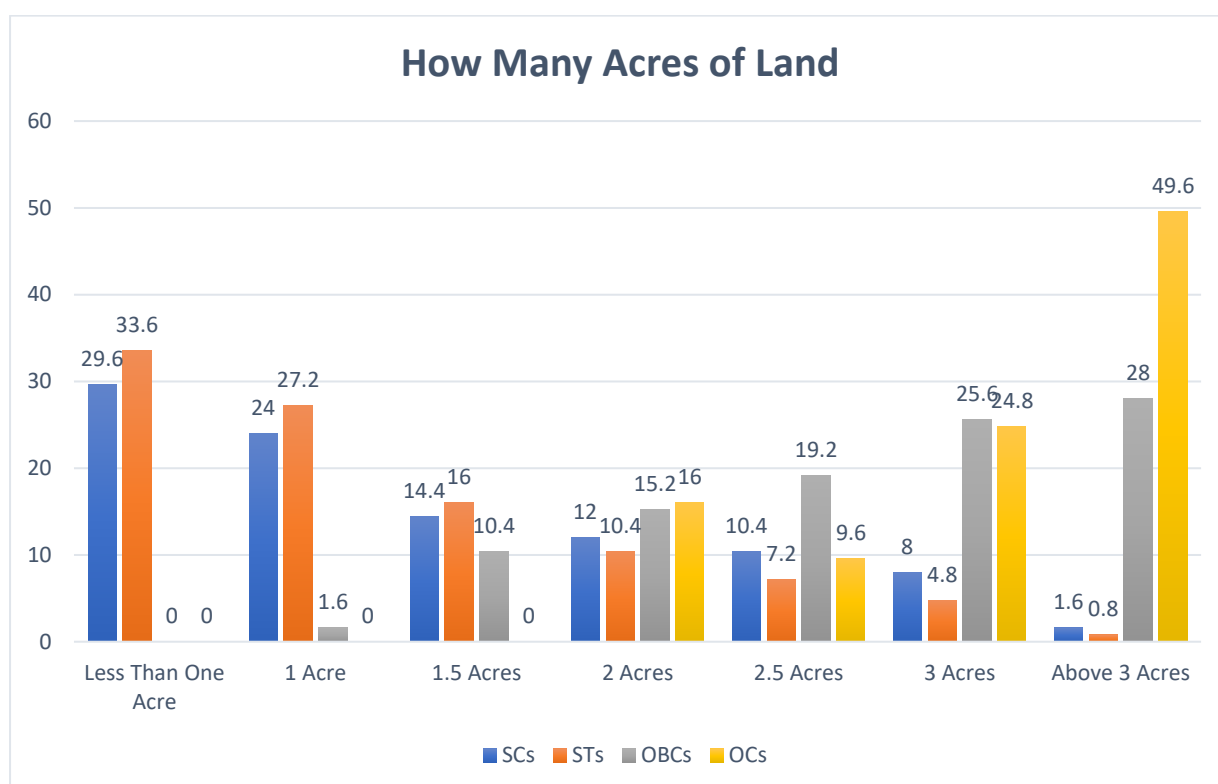
In India, the land is the source of people's empowerment. People with huge agricultural land are well developed and are financially leading communities, and those who have a meagre piece of land are called economically poor. The above table 4.12 elucidates the respondents' agricultural land possession (before land acquisition). 100 percent of the families have agricultural land.

Table 4.13 People Have How Many Acres of Land

S.No	How Many Acres of Land	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Less Than One Acre	37	42	0	0	79
2	1 Acre	30	34	2	0	66
3	1.5 Acres	18	20	13	0	51
4	2 Acres	15	13	19	20	67
5	2.5 Acres	13	9	24	12	58
6	3 Acres	10	6	32	31	79
7	Above 3 Acres	2	1	35	62	100
8	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.3. People Have How Many Acres of Land (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.13 describes the landholding of the households. 15.8 percent of respondent households have less than one acre of land (SCs 29.6, STs 33.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 13.2 percent owned one acre (SCs 24, STs 27.2, OBCs 1.6, and OCs are Zero percent), 10.2 percent people have 1.5 acres (SCs 14.4, STs 16, OBCs 10.4 and OCs are Zero percent), 13.4 percent has 2 acres (SCs 12, STs 10.4, OBCs 15.2 and OCs are 16 percent), 11.6 percent own 2.5 acres of land (SCs 10.4, STs 7.2, OBCs 19.2 and OCs are 9.6 percent), 15.8 percent have 3 acres (SCs 8, STs 4.8, OBCs 25.6 and OCs 24.8 percent) and 20 percent of people have more than 3 acres land (SCs 1.6, STs 0.8, OBCs 28 and OCs are 49.6 percent).

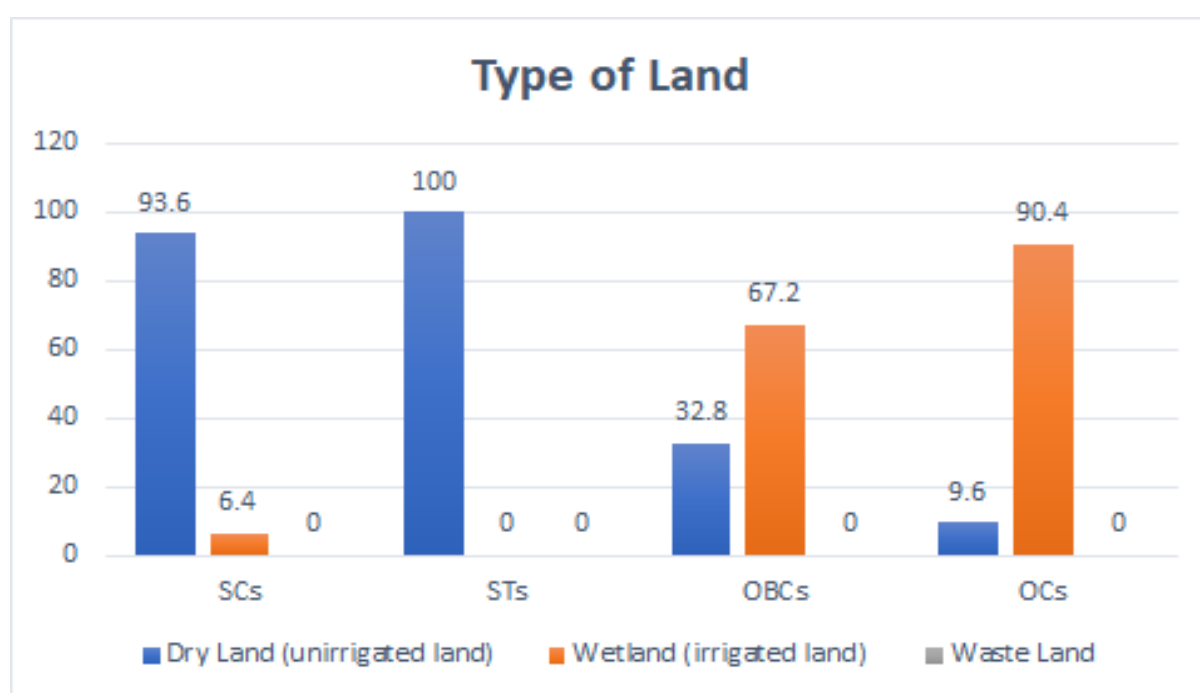
The research study finds out that the people who belong to SC and ST communities have less than one-acre land (29.6 and 33.6 percent), BCs and OCs do not have less than one-acre land and have more than one-acre land.

Table 4.14 Type of Land

S.No	Type of Land	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Dry Land (unirrigated land)	117	125	41	12	295
2	Wetland (irrigated land)	8	0	84	113	205
3	Waste Land	0	0	0	0	0
4	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.4. Type of Land (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The development of agricultural families depends on the irrigation facilities of the land. People who have irrigated land's financial status are good. Table 4.14 elucidates what kind of land (irrigated or non-irrigated) is available to the people. 59 percent of the families have dryland

(SCs 93.6, STs 100, OBCs 32.8, and OCs 9.6 percent), 41 percent have wetlands (SCs 6.4, STs Zero percent, OBCs 67.2, and OCs are 90.4 percent) and no one has wasteland.

The research study reveals that more than half of the lands do not have irrigation facilities, and most of the people belong to SC and ST communities (93.6 and 100 percent).

Table 4.15 Government Employee in a Family

S.No	Employee in a Family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	1(0.8%)	0	4(3.2%)	9(7.2%)	14(2.8%)
2	No	124(99.2)	125(100%)	121(96.8%)	116(92.8%)	486(97.2%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Government jobs provide security for people's lives. If someone in the family has a government job, then the financial status of that family is good. Table 4.15 explains the government employees in the PRLI project DPs and PAFs. 2.8 percent of respondents had a government employee in a family (SCs 0.8, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 3.2, and OCs are 7.2 percent). In comparison, 97.2 percent of respondents did not have an employee in the family (SCs 99.2, STs 100, OBCs 96.8, and OCs 92.8 percent).

The research study found that 97.2 percent of DPs and PAFs in the PRLI project were unemployed and had no government jobs in the ST community. It indicates that people depend on agriculture and allied sectors.

Table 4.16 Type of a Job

S.No	Type of a Job	SCs	STs	OBCs	O Cs	Total
1	Gazetted Officer	0	0	0	2(22.22%)	2(14.28%)
2	Teacher	0	0	3(75%)	7(77.77%)	10(71.42%)
3	Junior Assistant	0	0	1(25%)	0	1(7.14%)
4	Sweeper	1(100%)	0	0	0	1(7.14%)
5	Total	1(100%)	0	4(100%)	9(100%)	14(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.16 describes what kind of jobs people have. 14.28 percent of the respondent households had a Gazetted Officer (SCs, STs, OBCs are Zero percent, and OCs are 22.22 percent), 71.42 percent teachers (SCs, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 75, and OCs are 77.77 percent), 7.14 percent families have a junior assistant job (SCs, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 25 and OCs are Zero percent) and 7.14 percent has a Sweeper job (SCs 100 percent, STs, OBCs, and OCs are Zero percent).

Table: 4.17 Vehicle Facility of the Family

S.No	Vehicle Facility	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	14 (11.2%)	38(30.4%)	89(71.2%)	118(94.4%)	259(51.8%)
2	No	111(88.8%)	87(69.6%)	36(28.8%)	7(5.6%)	241(48.2%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500 (100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Nowadays, many people use vehicles like motorbikes, cars, and tractors. In India, vehicles represent the financial status of the people. Table 4.17 deals with the vehicle facility of the respondent family. 51.8 percent of respondents had vehicle facilities (SCs 11.2, STs 30.4, OBCs 71.2, and OCs 94.4 percent) while 48.2 percent did not have (SCs 88.8, STs 69.6, OBCs 28.8 and OCs were 5.6 percent).

The research study found that more than half of the SC and ST (88.8 and 69.6) communities do not have vehicle facilities. It indicates that they are financially poor.

Table 4.18 Type of Vehicles

S.No	Type of Vehicles	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Tractor	2(14.28%)	0	13(14.60%)	29(24.57%)	44(16.98%)
2	Car	0	0	10(11.23%)	37(31.35%)	47(18.14%)
3	Auto Rickshaw	1(7.14%)	2(5.26%)	22(24.71%)	0	25(9.65%)
4	Motorbike	7(50%)	31(81.57%)	33(37.07%)	40(33.89%)	111(42.85%)
5	Bicycle	4(28.57%)	5(13.57%)	2 (2.24%)	0	11 (4.24%)
6	Any other	0	0	9 (10.11%)	12(10.16%)	21(8.10%)
7	Total	14(100%)	38(100%)	89(100%)	118(100%)	259(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The above table 4.18 explains what type of vehicle people have. 16.98 percent of respondents had a tractor (SCs 14.28, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 14.60 and OCs are 24.57 percent), 18.14 percent owned a car (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 11.23 and OCs are 31.35 percent), 9.65 percent had an Auto Rickshaws (SCs 7.14, STs 5.26, OBCs 24.71 and OCs are Zero percent), 42.85 percent of respondents own motorbikes (SCs 50, STs 81.57, OBCs 37.07 and OCs are 33.89 percent), 4.24 percent had bicycles (SCs 28.57, STs 13.57, OBCs 2.24 and OCs are Zero percent) and 8.10 percent of the people had goods carriers and other vehicles (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 10.11 and OCs are 10.16 percent).

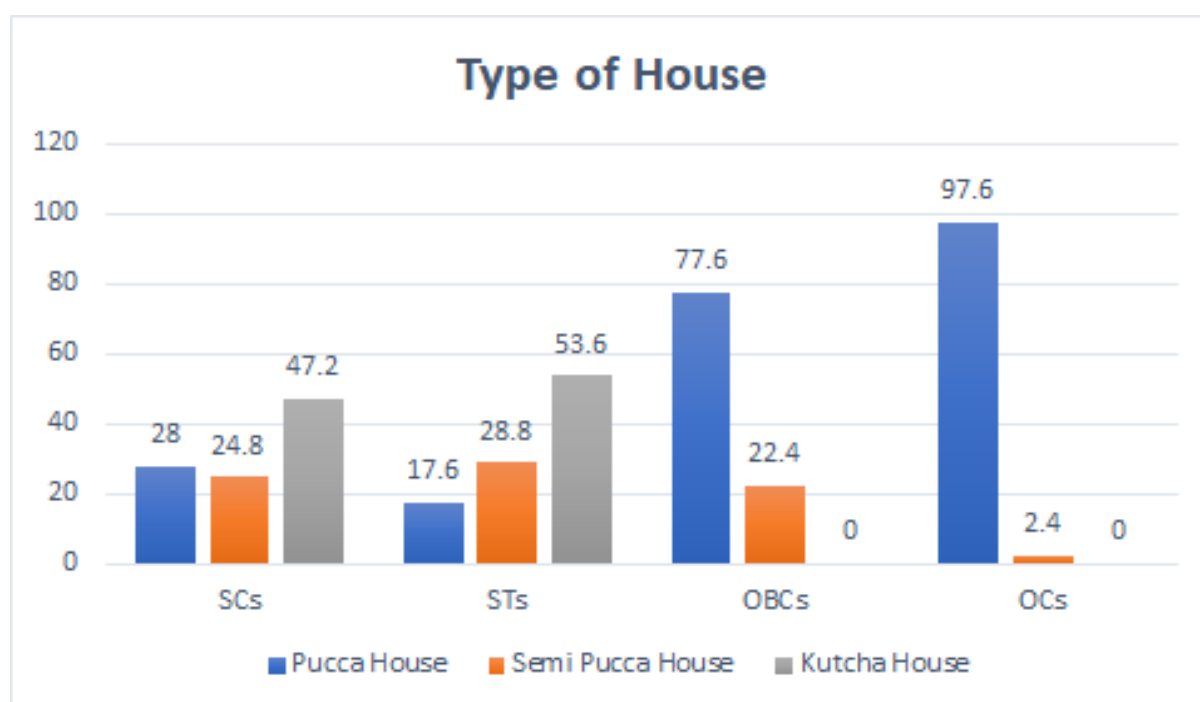
The remarkable finding of the research study is that STs do not have tractors, SCs and STs do not have cars, OCs do not have auto-rickshaws and bicycles, and SCs and STs do not have other vehicle facilities such as goods carriers.

Table 4.19 Type of House (Before Land Acquisition)

S.No	Type of House	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Pucca House	35	22	97	122	276
2	Semi Pucca House	31	36	28	3	98
3	Kutcha House	59	67	0	0	126
4	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.5. Type of House (Before Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Home is a basic need for human beings. It provides shelter and protection from natural disasters and threats and provides security and prosperity. The house represents the economic status of the society, and it is a symbol of power. Table 4.19 explains what type of house people have in the PRLI project affected area. 55.2 percent of the population lives in pucca houses (SCs 28, STs 17.6, OBCs 77.6, and OCs are 97.6 percent), 19.6 percent have a semi pucca houses (SCs 24.8, STs 28.8, OBCs 22.4 and OCs are 2.4 percent) and 25.2 percent of the respondents have a kutcha house (SCs 47.2, STs 53.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent).

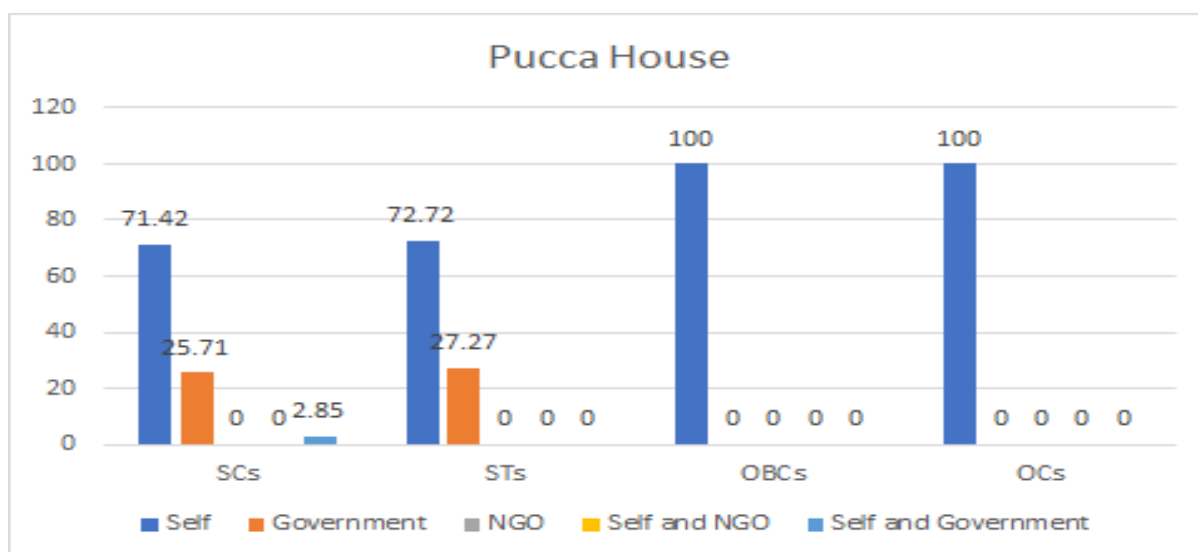
The research study found that still (in the 21st century) 25.2 percent of respondents live in a kutcha house. It indicates that the people are underdeveloped and unaware of public policies.

Table 4.20 Pucca House Constructed by Whom

S.No	House built by	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Self	25	16	97	122	260
2	Government	9	6	0	0	15
3	NGO	0	0	0	0	0
4	Self and NGO	0	0	0	0	0
5	Self and Government	1	0	0	0	1
6	Total	35	22	97	122	276

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.6. Pucca House Constructed by Whom (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.20 elucidates the pucca house by whom it was built in the PRLI project area. 94.20 percent of the people build their house by their own effort and have not taken any financial assistance from the Government (SCs 71.42, STs 72.72, OBCs 97, and OCs are 100 percent), 5.43 percent of the houses build by the Government (SCs 25.71, STs 27.27 and OBCs, OCs are Zero percent), people did not take financial assistance from NGOs for house construction, and 0.36 percent received financial assistance from the Government (SCs 2.85, STs, OBCs, and OCs are Zero percent) (self and Government).

Table 4.21 Daily Income of the Family (Before Land Acquisition)

S.No	Daily Income of the Family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	50-100 rupees	0	0	0	0	0
2	101-150 rupees	0	0	0	0	0
3	151-200 rupees	0	0	0	0	0
4	201-250 rupees	80(64%)	102(81.6%)	21(16.8%)	0	203(40.6%)
5	250 and above	45(36%)	23(18.4%)	104(83.2%)	125(100%)	297(59.4%)
6	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The source of income is essential in human life. It is mandatory to survive. Table 4.21 explains the daily income of the family. People are not earning below Rs 200 per day. 40.6 percent earning Rs 201-250 (SCs 64, STs 81.6, OBCs 16.8 and OCs are Zero percent) and 59.4 percent households earn Rs. 250 or more per day (SCs 36, STs 18.4, OBCs 83.2 and OCs are 100 percent).

Table 4.22 Annual Income of the Family (Before Land Acquisition)

S.No	Annual Income of the Family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Up to 100000 rupees	11(8.8%)	18(14.4%)	0	0	29(5.8%)
2	100001-200000 rupees	17(13.6%)	37(29.6%)	0	0	54(10.8%)
3	200001-300000 rupees	73(58.4%)	49(39.2%)	25(20%)	0	147(29.4%)
4	300001-400000 rupees	20(16%)	20(16%)	41 (32.8%)	0	81(16.2%)
5	400001 and above	4(3.2%)	1(0.8%)	59(47.2%)	125(100%)	189(37.8%)
6	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.22 describes the annual income of the family. 5.8 percent of respondents earn up to Rs 100000 rupees per annum (SCs 8.8, STs 14.4, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 10.8 percent of people earn Rs 100001-2,00,000 per annum (SCs 13.6, STs 29.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 29.4 percent households 2,00,001-300000 per annum (SCs 58.4, STs 39.2, OBCs 20 and OCs are Zero percent), 16.2 percent earning Rs 3000001-4,00,000 (SCs 16, STs 16, OBCs 32.8 and OCS are Zero percent) and 37.8 percent households earn 4,00,001 or more per annum (SCs 3.2, STs 0.8, OBCs 47.2 and OCs are 100 percent).

Table 4.23 People Know About the Land Acquisition Act 2013

S.No	Know Land Acquisition Act 2013	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	46(36.8%)	41(32.8/%)	112(89.6%)	118(94.4%)	317(63.4%)
2	No	79(63.2%)	84(67.2%)	13(10.4%)	7(5.6%)	183(36.6%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.23 describes people who know or do not know about the land acquisition act 2013. 63.4 percent of respondents are aware of the land acquisition act, 2013 (SCs 36.8, STs 32.8, OBCs 89.6, and OCs are 94.4 percent), while 36.6 percent do not know about the land acquisition act, 2013 (SCs 63.2, STs 67.2, OBCs 10.4 and OCs are 5.6 percent). The study reveals that the SC and ST communities (more than half of the percent, 63.2 and 67.2) are unaware of the land acquisition act, 2013. The reason is illiteracy and a low level of education.

Table 4.24 How People Knows About the Land Acquisition Act 2013

S.No	How people Knows Land Acquisition Act, 2013	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Print Media	4(8.69%)	0	12(10.17%)	19(16.10%)	35(11.04%)
2	Electronic Media	7(15.21%)	2(4.87%)	10(8.92%)	16(13.55%)	35(11.04%)
3	Social Media	2(4.354%)	6(14.63%)	21(18.75%)	25(21.18%)	54(17.03%)
4	Friends	7(15.21%)	4(9.75%)	9(8.03%)	9(7.62%)	29(9.14%)
5	Family Members	23(50%)	18(43.90%)	45(40.17%)	40(33.89%)	126(39.74%)
6	Neighbours	1(2.17%)	8(19.51%)	10(8.92%)	8(6.77%)	27(8.51%)
7	NGO's	0	2(4.87%)	0	0	2(0.36)
8	Government Officers	2(4.34%)	1(2.43%)	5(4.46%)	1(0.84%)	9(2.83%)
9	Total	46(100%)	41(100%)	112(100%)	118(100%)	317(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.24 explains how the respondents knew about the land acquisition act of 2013. 11.04 percent of respondents (SCs 8.69, STs Zero percent, OBCs 10.71 and OCs are 16.10 percent) knew through print media, 11.04 percent through electronic media (SCs 15.21, STs 4.87, OBCs 8.92 and OCs are 13.55 percent), 17.03 percent know through social media (SCs 4.34, STs 14.63, OBCs 18.75 and OCs are 21.18 percent), 9.14 percent through Friends (SCs 15.21, STs 9.75, OBCs 8.03 and OCs are 7.62 percent), 39.74 percent knew by the family members (SCs 50, STs 43.90, OBCs 40.17 and OCs are 33.89 percent), 8.51 percent knew by the neighbours

(SCs 2.17, STs 19.51, OBCs 8.92 and OCs are 6.77 percent), 0.63 percent know through NGOs (SCs are Zero percent, STs 4.87, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent) and 2.83 percent through government officials (SCs 4.34, STs 2.43, OBCs 4.46 and OCs are 0.84 percent).

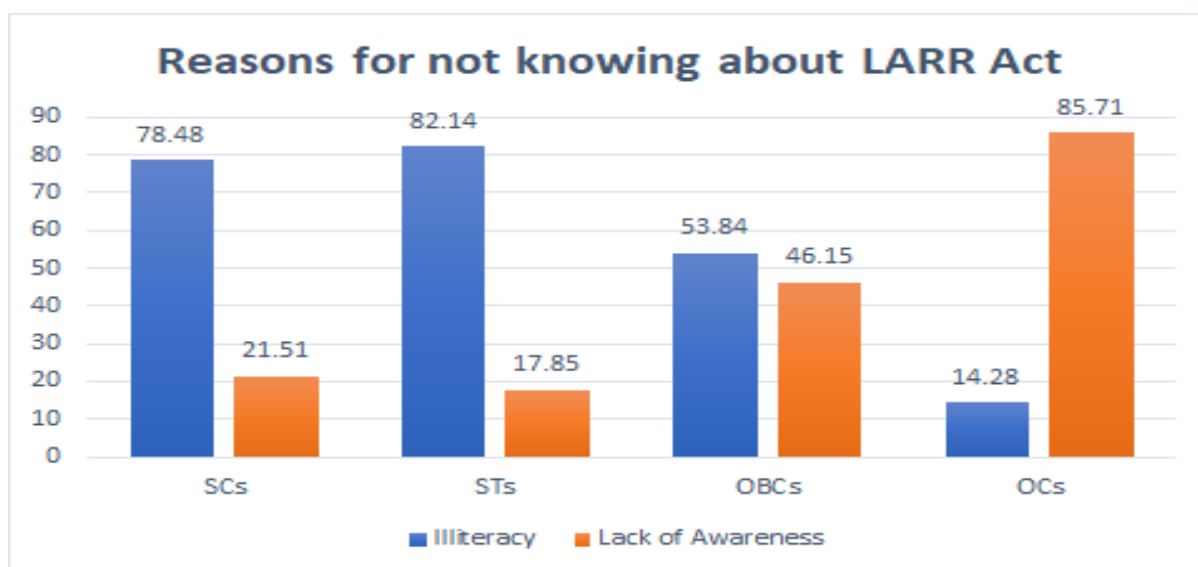
Research study reveals that family plays a primary role in providing information. According to the above table, 39.74 percent of the respondents were aware of the land acquisition act 2013 by the family members. Very few respondents (0.63 percent) were known by NGOs (ST respondents), and the government officials did not play a key role in explaining the land acquisition act 2013.

Table 4.25 Reasons for not Knowing about Land Acquisition Act 2013

S. No	Reason	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Illiteracy	62	69	7	1	139
2	Lack of Awareness	17	15	6	6	44
3	Total	79	84	13	7	183

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.7. Reasons for not Knowing about Land Acquisition Act 2013 (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.25 explains the reasons for not knowing about the land acquisition act 2013. 75.95 percent due to illiteracy are unaware of the land acquisition act 2013 (SCs 78.48, STs 82.14, OBCs 53.84, and OCs are 14.28 percent), while 24.04 percent of respondents did not know due to lack of awareness (SCs 21.51, STs 17.85, OBCs 46.15 and OCs are 85.71 percent). Illiterate people do not have much knowledge of public policies. Illiteracy leads to a lack of awareness of policies and public works.

Table 4.26 People Know about the Land Acquisition for PRLI Project

S. No	People know Land Acquisition for PRLIS	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.26 illustrates whether the public knows or does not know about the land acquisition for the PRLI project. 100 percent of respondents were aware of land acquisition for the PRLI project in their villages.

Table 4.27 Prior Consent of the People

S. No	Did the Government take Prior Consent	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act, 2013, prior consent is required from farmers losing land due to development projects. Table 4.27 illustrates whether the Government takes prior consent from the public or not. 100 percent (500 respondents) said that the Government had taken prior permission from the people.

Table 4.28 Social Impact Assessment Study Conduct in the PRLI Project Villages

S. No	Social Impact Assessment Study	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act, 2013, if the Government plans to acquire land for the development project, it should consult the affected area, municipality, and gram panchayat for a Social Impact Assessment study (SIA study). After completion of the SIA study, the Government shall submit it in the local language to the office of the Gram Panchayat or Municipality, Tehsil, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Collector and upload it on the Government website.

All aspects of land acquisition should include in the SIA study. These are

- i. Assessments of affected families and displaced families by the project
- ii. Estimate how many acres of public and private land will be needed and other common property resources lost.
- iii. Estimate loss of public properties such as people's livelihood, health centre, sanitation and drainage, burial and cremation ground, food storage godowns, roads, Anganwadi centre, drinking water sources, health centre, fair price shop, grazing land, public transport, post office, and the land of Tribal traditional institutions.

Land acquisition is mandatory for development projects, and the Government must conduct an SIA study on the affected villages and environment. If the Government conducts an SIA study, that information will not be published and will not reach the affected public. Table 4.28 explains the SIA Study of the PRLI project affected villages. 100 percent of respondents were unaware of the SIA Study. The research study reveals how the Government deceives people.

Table 4.29 SIA Study Report in the Gram Sabha

S. No	Social Impact Assessment Study	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act, 2013, the Government has to conduct an SIA study, introduce it to the Gram Sabha, explain the project's positive and negative aspects, and then get the people's approval. Table 4.29 describes whether the Government introduced the SIA study report in the Gram Sabha or not. 100 percent of the people responded that the Government had not introduced the SIA study report in the Gram Sabha.

Table 4.30 Notice to the People for Land Acquisition

S. No	Notice to the Family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	12(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act, 2013, collectors publish the notice on their website and make it available to the public at the Gram Panchayat Bhavan, Post Office, and other public places. The notice informs the public that the Government plans to take the land for the development project and make a claim for Rehabilitation, Resettlement and compensation of the people.

Public notice provides that people must appear in person or through an agent or advocate within thirty days to 6 months before the Collector to state any land-related issues like compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement.

If the Government wants to collect land from the people for development programs, the Government should give public notice to the people. Table 4.30 illustrates whether the Government has given notification to the public for land acquisition or not. The public received notices from the Government in the regional language newspaper.

Table 4.31 How Many Months Before Given Notice to People

S. No	How Many Months Before	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	One Month	0	0	0	0	0
2	Two Months	0	0	0	0	0
3	Three Months	0	0	0	0	0
4	Four Months	0	0	0	0	0
5	Five Months	0	0	0	0	0
6	Six Months	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
7	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.31 explains how many months before the notice was given to the public by the Government. 100 percent of respondents received notice from the Government six months before the Land Acquisition.

Table 4.32 Gram Sabha Conducted Before Land Acquisition

S. No	Is the Gram Sabha Conducted	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act, 2013, before Land Acquisition, the Government should conduct a Gram Sabha to explain an SIA study report, loss of the environment, and how many acres of land it would like to acquire for the PRLI project and seek prior consent from the people. Table 4.32 elucidates whether the Government conducted the Gram Sabha prior to land acquisition. According to the PRLI project DPs and PAFs, 100 percent of the people reacted negatively that the Government did not conduct the Gram Sabha.

Table 4.33 How Many Acres of Land Taken for the PRLI Project

S.No	How Many Acres of Land Were Taken	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Less Than One Acre	42(33.6%)	48(38.4%)	20(16%)	29(23.2%)	139(27.8%)
2	1 Acre	36(28.8%)	39(31.2%)	29(23.2%)	20(16%)	124(24.8%)
3	1.5 Acres	27(21.6%)	23(18.4%)	14(11.2%)	5(4%)	69(13.8%)
4	2 Acres	9(7.2%)	7(5.6%)	15(12%)	13(10.4%)	44(8.8%)
5	2.5 Acres	6(4.8%)	5(4%)	17(13.6%)	2(1.6%)	30(6%)
6	3 Acres	4(3.2%)	2(1.6%)	12(9.6%)	26(20.8%)	44(8.8%)
7	Above 3 Acres	1 (0.8%)	1(0.8%)	18(14.4%)	30(24%)	50(10%)
8	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The land is considered the primary source of production and the primary source for establishing industries, irrigation projects, SEZs, and other development projects. The land has rich in minerals such as magnesium, chromium, manganese, chloride, selenium, potassium, zinc, molybdenum, copper, phosphorus, iodine, fluoride, calcium, sodium, iron and copper. The human body needs less minerals, and industries need vast amounts of minerals to manufacture goods. The Indian agriculture system depends on the availability of land. According to the 2015-16 agricultural census, the average landholding size is 1.08 hectares. Small and marginal landholdings (less than 2 hectares) are 86 percent, while large landholdings (more than 10 hectares) are only 0.57 percent. As per the Agriculture Census of India 2015-16, 86 percent of Indians have below 2 hectares of land. If development projects are established on a marginal

farmer's land, they will be turned into landless people and forced into wage labour. If people do not have land (primary source), it will negatively impact society.

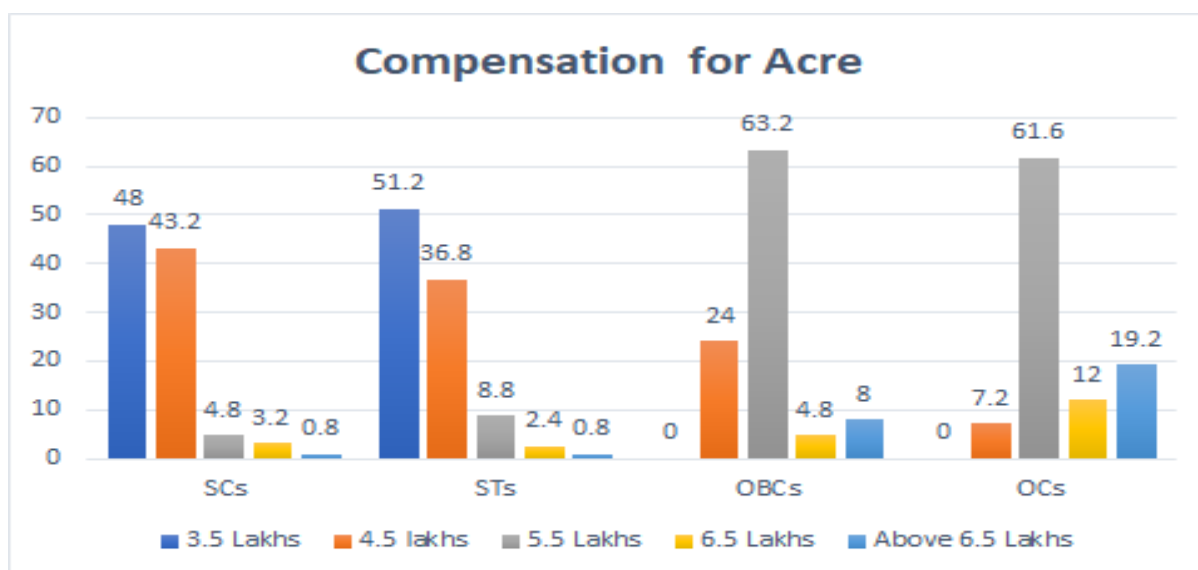
Table 4.33 illustrates how many acres of land were acquired by the Telangana government for the PRLI project. 27.8 percent of respondents lost less than one acre of land (SCs 33.6, STs 38.4, OBCs 16, and OCs are 23.2 percent), 24.8 percent lost one acre of land (SCs 28.8, STs 31.2, OBCs 23.2 and OCs are 16 percent), 13.8 percent 1.5 acres (SCs 21.6, STs 18.4, OBCs 11.2 and OCs are 4 percent), 8.8 percent people lost 2 acres of land (SCs 7.2, STs 5.6, OBCs 12 and OCs are 10.8 percent), 6 percent lost 2.5 acres of land (SCs 4.8, STs 4, OBCs 13.6 and OCs are 1.6 percent), 8.8 percent of respondents lost 3 acres of land (SCs 3.2, STs 1.6, OBCs 9.6 and OCs are 20.8 percent) and 10 percent of the people lost more than 3 acres of land (SCs 0.8, STs 0.8 percent and OBCs 14.4 percent and OCs are 24 percent).

Table 4.34 Compensation Per Acre

S.No	Compensation per Acre	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	3.5 lakh	60	64	0	0	124
2	4.5 lakh	54	46	30	9	139
3	5.5 lakh	6	11	79	77	173
4	6.5 lakh	4	3	6	15	28
5	Above 6.5 lakh	1	1	10	24	36
6	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.8. Compensation Per Acre (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

People who have lost land, houses, and livelihood for development projects get compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement. According to the LARR Act 2013, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and compensation should provide to the project-affected and displaced people. But the government or concerned project authority gives only compensation, not rehabilitation and resettlement. The Government provides compensation for the loss of livelihood and the land based on the LARR Act, 2013. The compensation is minimal compared to the market value. The PAFs and DPs of the PRLI project also received less compensation than market value.

Table 4.34 explains how much compensation the Government paid per acre. 24.8 percent of people had received Rs 3.5 lakhs per acre (it is an assigned land) (SCs 48, STs 51.2, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 27.8 percent respondents Rs 4.5 lakhs per acre of unirrigated land (SCs 43.2, STs 36.8, OBCs 24 and OCs are 7.2 percent), 34.6 percent Rs 5.5 lakhs per acre, it is an irrigation land with canals, tanks and ponds (SCs 4.8, STs 8.8, OBCs 63.2 and OCs are 61.6 percent), 5.6 percent had received Rs 6.5 lakhs for irrigated land with borewell (SCs 3.2, STs 2.4, OBCs 4.8 and OCs are 12 percent) and 7.2 percent of people more than Rs 6.5 lakhs

rupees for one acre (SCs 0.8, STs 0.8, OBCs 8 and OCs are 19 percent), land near highways and farmers cultivating mango trees.

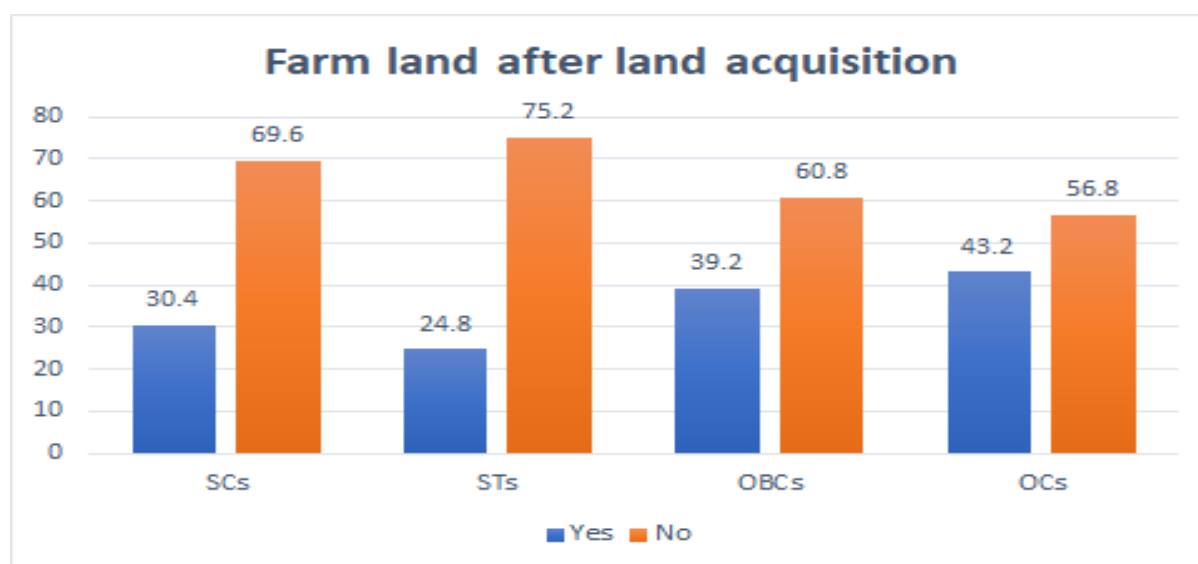
The research study found that most of the population received Rs 5.5 lakh per acre, but SCs and STs were lower than other communities. The reason is that most of the SC and ST categories have assigned land, and only a few people have Patta land. The OBCs and OCs have not received Rs 3.5 lakhs per acre because they do not have the Assigned land.

Table 4.35 Farmland after the Land Acquisition

S.No	Farm Land after the Land Acquisition	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	38	31	49	54	172
2	No	87	94	76	71	328
3	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.9. Farmland after the Land Acquisition (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.35 describes the people who have agricultural land after land acquisition for the PRLI project. 34.4 percent of people have land (SCs 30.4, STs 24.8, OBCs 39.2, and OCs 43.2 percent), while 65.6 percent have no land (SCs 69.6, STs 75.2, OBCs 60.8 and OCs are 56.8 percent).

The research study found that 65.6 percent of the people have become landless communities.

Table 4.36 People Left with How Many Acres of Farmland (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	After the land acquisition How Many Acres Do You have	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Less Than One Acre	23(60.52%)	24(77.41%)	1(2.04%)	0	48(27.90%)
2	1 Acre	10(26.31%)	6(19.35%)	24.08%)	0	18(10.46%)
3	1.5 Acres	4(10.52%)	1(3.22%)	5(10.20%)	8(14.81%)	18(10.46%)
4	2 Acres	1(2.63%)	0	4(8.16%)	5(9.25%)	10(5.81%)
5	2.5 Acres	0	0	4(8.16%)	6(11.11%)	10(5.81%)
6	3 Acres	0	0	20(40.81%)	5(9.25%)	25(14.53%)
7	Above 3 Acres	0	0	13(26.53%)	30(55.55%)	43(25%)
8	Total	38(100%)	31(100%)	49(100%)	54(100%)	172(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.36 elucidates how many acres of farmland people left with after land acquisition for the PRLI project in Telangana State. 27.90 percent of people had less than one acre of agricultural land (SCs 60.52, STs 77.41, OBCs 2.04, and OCs are Zero percent), 10.46 percent one-acre (SCs 26.31, STs 19.35, OBCs 4.08 and OCs are Zero percent), 10.46 percent of respondents owned 1.5 acres of land (SCs 10.52, STs 3.22, OBCs 10.20 and OCs are 14.81 percent), 5.81 percent owned 2 acres (SCs 2.63, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 8.16 and OCs are 9.25 percent), 5.81 percent 2.5 acres (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 28.16 and OCs are 11.11 percent), 14.53 percent had 3 acres land (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 40.81 and OCs are 9.25 percent) and 25 percent of respondents had more than 3 acres of land (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 26.53 and OCs are 55.55 percent).

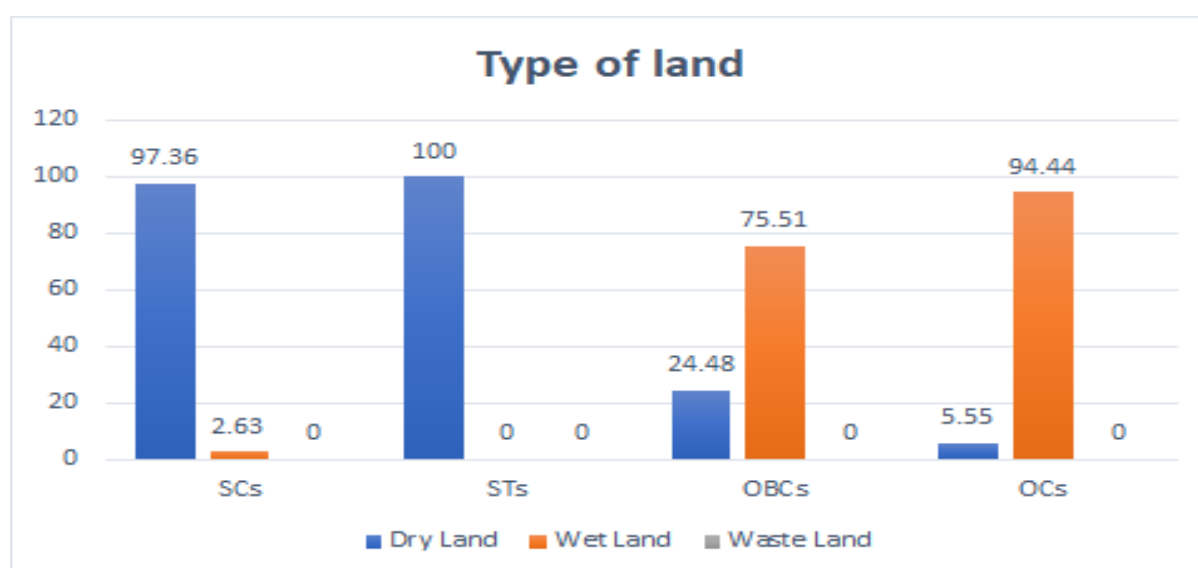
Research has shown that those from SC and ST communities do not have 2.5 acres or more of agricultural land after land acquisition. The name of development, the Government, acquired land from marginalized communities and small-scale farmers. This leads to people switching to landless labourers. The Government forcefully throws people into marginalization in the name of land acquisition for the development projects.

Table 4.37 People Holding Which type of Land (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Type of Land	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Dry Land	37	31	12	3	83
2	Wet Land	1	0	37	51	89
3	Waste Land	0	0	0	0	0
4	Total	38	31	49	54	172

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.10. People Holding Which type of Land (After Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.37 describes what kind of land is available after land acquisition for the PRLI project. 48.25 percent have dry land (SCs 97.36, STs 100 percent, OBCs 24.48 and OCs 5.55 percent) and wetlands 51.74 percent (SCs 2.63, STs Zero OBCs 75.51 and OCs are 94.44 percent). People do not have wasteland after land acquisition for the PRLI project.

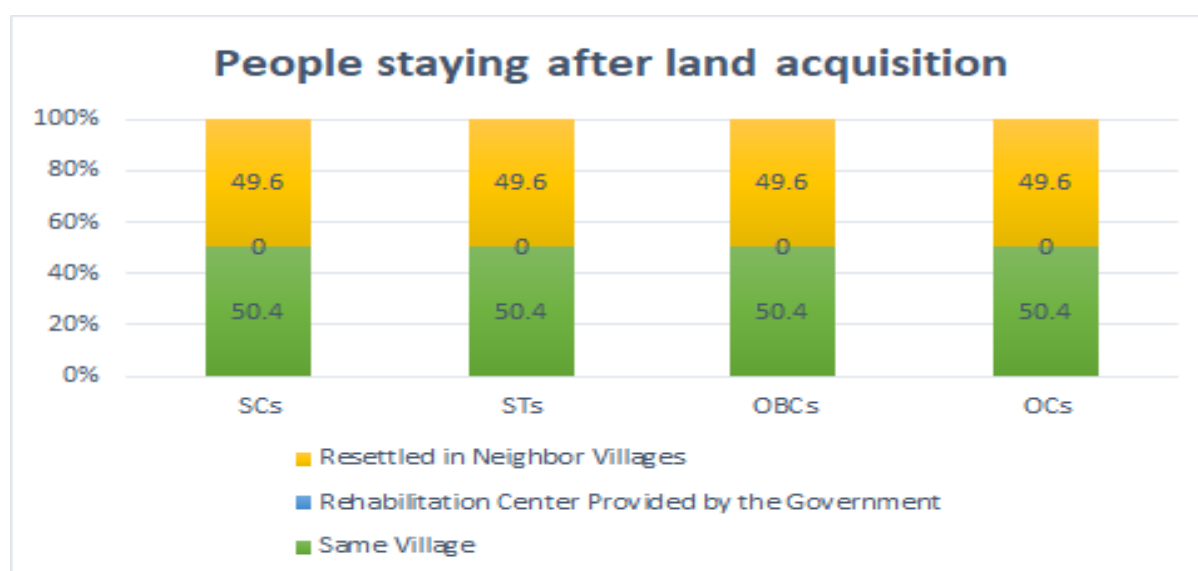
The research study found that for those who have dry land, it is not fertile land, it contains small stones, and the land is located in hill areas.

Table 4.38 People Staying after Land Acquisition

S.No	people staying after land acquisition	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Same Village	63	63	63	63	252
2	Rehabilitation Centre Provided by the Government	0	0	0	0	0
3	Resettled in Neighbour Villages	62	62	62	62	248
4	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.11. People Staying after Land Acquisition (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Rehabilitation and resettlement are significant issues in the land acquisition process. If the Government does not provide rehabilitation and resettlement, people will face many problems. Many people are not getting rehabilitation and resettlement in India. According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government must provide rehabilitation, resettlement, and compensation to DPs and PAFs. People who have lost land will be compensated but not rehabilitation and

resettlement when it comes to enforcement. This is a significant drawback in implementing the LARR Act, 2013.

Table 4.38 explains where people live after land acquisition. 50.4 percent live in the same villages (SCs 50.4, STs 50.4, OBCs 50.4, and OCs 50.4 percent), while 49.6 percent of people resettled in neighbour villages (SCs 49.6, STs 49.6, OBCs 49.6 and OCs are 49.6 percent).

Table 4.39 People's Profession after Land Acquisition

S.No	Present Profession	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Agriculture	0	0	58(46.4%)	93(74.4%)	151(30.2%)
2	Daily Wage Labourer	47(37.6%)	27(21.6%)	0	0	74((14.8%)
3	Agriculture and Daily Wage labourer	21(16.8%)	15(12%)	26(20.8%)	0	62(12.4%)
4	Business	0	0	22(17.6%)	32(25.6%)	54(10.8%)
5	Private Job	3(2.4%)	9(7.2%)	10(8%)	0	22(4.4%)
6	Self-employment	9(7.2%)	12(9.6%)	7(5.6%)	0	28(5.6%)
7	Unemployed	40(32%)	58(46.4%)	0	0	98(19.6%)
8	Animal Husbandry	5(4%)	4(3.2%)	0	0	9(1.8%)
9	Fishing	0	0	2(1.6%)	0	2(0.4%)
10	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Land acquisition affects people's standard of living, social relations, economic status, culture, religion, political activities, daily work, employment, agriculture, and animal husbandry. These were disrupted due to displacement, and the compensation did not restore the previous life of the people. Land acquisition results in agricultural laborers becoming landless laborers, the unemployment rate rises, and skilled people are transformed into unskilled jobs.

Table 4.39 elucidates the occupation of the people after land acquisition. 30.2 percent are engaged in agriculture (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 46.4 and OCs are 74.4 percent), 14.8 percent of the population is engaged in daily wage labourer (SCs 37.6, STs 21.6 percent, and OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 12.4 percent are engaged in agriculture, and daily wage work (SCs 16.8, STs 12, OBCs 20.8 percent and OCs are Zero percent), 10.8 percent doing business (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 17.6 and OCs are 25.6 percent), 4.4 percent are in private employment (SCs 2.4, STs 7.2, OBCs 8 and OCs are Zero percent), 5.6 percent of people have switched from agriculture to self-employment (SCs 7.2, STs 9.6, OBCs 5.6 and OCs are Zero percent), 19.6 percent of the population became unemployed (SCs 32 and STs 46.4 percent, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 1.8 percent are raising livestock (SCs 4 and STs 3.2 percent, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 0.4 percent are fishermen (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 1.6 and OCs Zero percent).

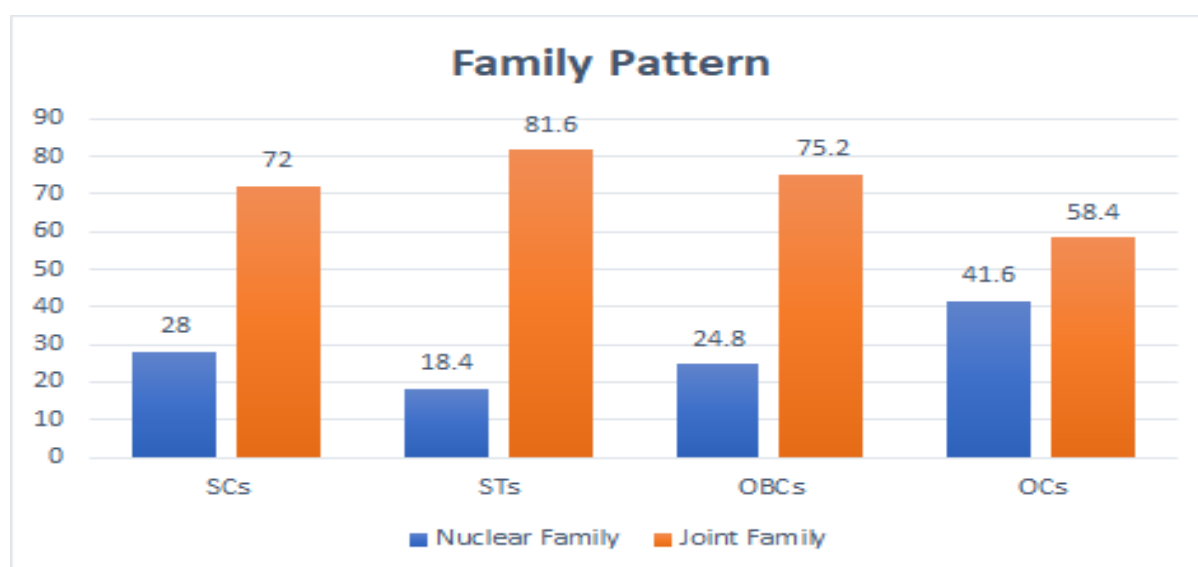
People who have lost land and livelihood for the PRLI project turned into landless laborers (this ratio is high in SC and ST communities).

Table 4.40 Family Pattern of People (Before Land Acquisition)

S.No	Family Pattern	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Nuclear Family	35	23	31	52	141
2	Joint Family	90	102	94	73	359
3	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.12. Family Pattern of People (Before Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

India has a joint family system, and it is considered strong, stable, and comfortable. Indians have followed a traditional, perfect, and beloved joint family system. Joint families consist of three to four generations, in which uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, children, and grandparents live together in the same Home. From ancient times to the 21st-century, people have followed a joint family system (especially in some tribal communities, for example, Khasi, Juang, Santal, and Bhuiyan). The head of the family sets the rules and regulations for his family (usually, the senior male family member is considered the head of the family). He controls the family economy, manages and provides everything to family members, and acts as a judge in family disputes.

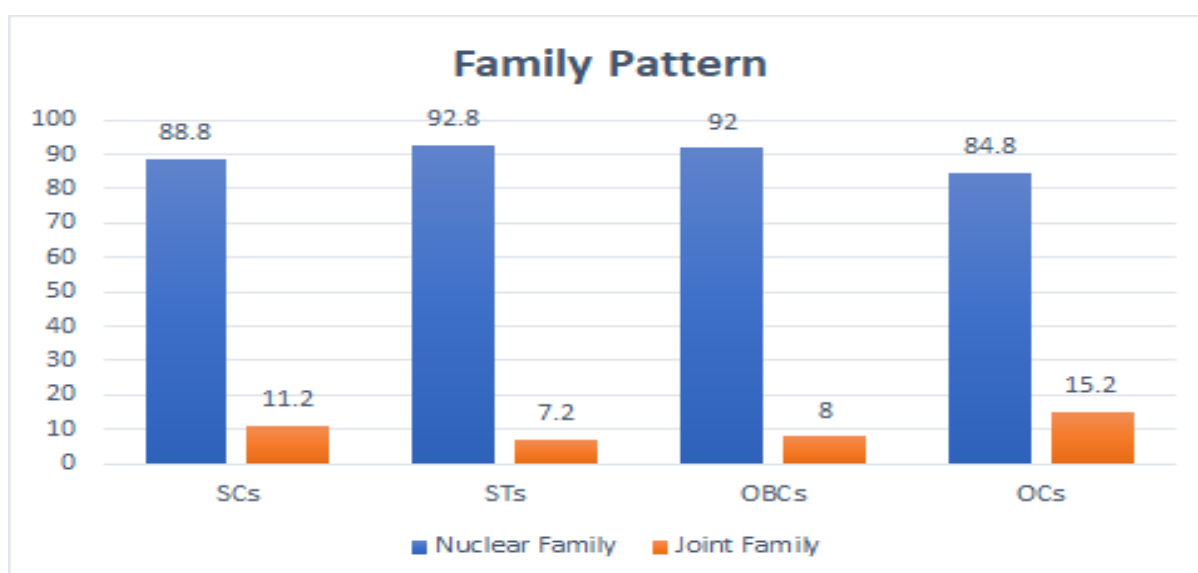
Table 4.40 describes the family pattern of the people before land acquisition. 28.2 percent of people follow the nuclear family system (SCs 28, STs 24.8, OBCs 24.8, and OCs 41.6 percent), while 71.8 percent follow the joint family system (SCs 72, STs 81.6, OBCs 75.2 and OCs are 58.4 percent).

Table 4.41 Family Pattern of People (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Family Pattern	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Nuclear Family	111	116	115	106	448
2	Joint Family	14	9	10	19	52
3	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.13. Family Pattern of People (After Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.41 elucidates the family pattern of the people after land acquisition. 89.6 percent of the population follows the nuclear family (SCs 88.8, STs 92.8, OBCs 92, and OCs 84.8 percent), while 10.4 percent follow the joint family system (SCs 11.2, STs 7.2, OBCs 8 and OCs are 15.2 percent).

Land acquisition and displacement negatively impact family patterns, such as the breakdown of family relationships, sibling relationships, and social relationships.

Table 4.42. Daily Income of Family (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Daily Income of Family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	50-100 rupees	0	0	0	0	0
2	101-150 rupees	0	0	0	0	0
3	151-200 rupees	0	0	0	0	0
4	201-250 rupees	91(72.8%)	109(87.2%)	27(21.6%)	0	227(45.4%)
5	251-300 rupees	34(27.2%)	16(12.8%)	98(78.4%)	125(100%)	273(54.6%)
6	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.42 describes the daily income of the family. People have not got Rs. 50-200 per day. 45.4 percent of families are earning per day Rs. 201-250 (SCs 72.8, STs 87.2, OBCs 21.6 and OCs are Zero percent) while 54.6 percent of households are earning per day Rs. 251-300 (SCs 27.2, STs 12.8, OBCs 78.4 and OCs 100 percent).

Table 4.43 Annual Income of Family (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Annual Income of the Family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Upto-1 Lakh	119(95.2%)	107(85.6%)	0	0	226(45.2%)
2	100001-200000	6 (4.8%)	18 (14.4%)	0	0	24(4.8%)
3	200001-300000	0	0	11 (8.8%)	0	11(2.2%)
4	300001-400000	0	0	101(80.8%)	104(83.2%)	205 (41%)
5	400001-500000	0	0	13 (10.4%)	21 (16.8%)	34(6.8%)
6	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.43 explains the annual family income after land acquisition. 45.2 percent of households earning up to Rs 1 lakh per annum (SCs 95.2, STs 85.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 4.8 percent of the population get 1 lakh - 2 lakhs (SCs 4.8, STs 14.4, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 2.2 percent respondents earn 2 lakhs - 3 lakhs (SCs, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 8.8 and OCs are Zero percent), 41 percent earn 3 lakhs - 4 lakhs per annum (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 80.8, and OCs are 83.2 percent) and 6.8 percent of the population 4 lakhs - 5 lakhs (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 10.4 and OCs are 16.8 percent).

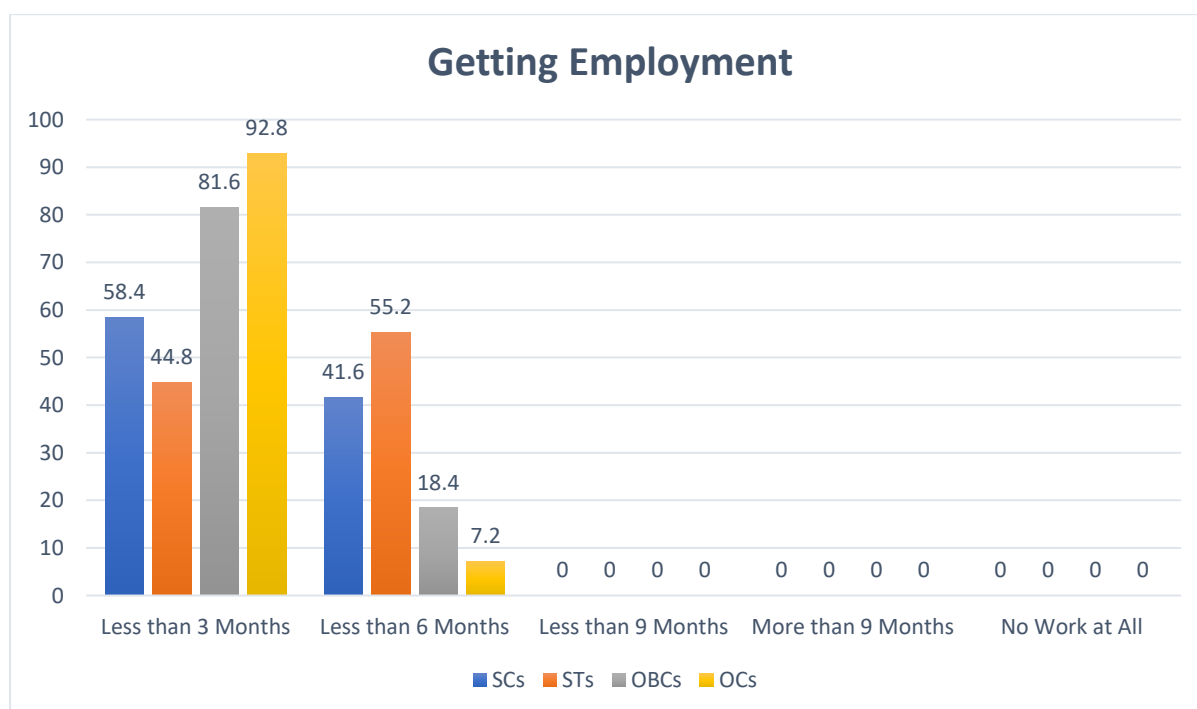
The research study found that SCs and STs earn up to 2 lakh per annum. Due to land acquisition for the PRLI project, many marginalized communities have shifted their occupation from landowners to landless laborers, damaging people's earnings. When it comes to OBCs and other categories of people earning between Rs 2 lakh and 5 lakh per annum, the reason is that people have agricultural land.

Table 4.44 Getting Employment of the People (Before Land Acquisition)

S. No	Getting Employment	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Less than 3 Months	73	56	102	116	347
2	Less than 6 Months	52	69	23	9	153
3	Less than 9 Months	0	0	0	0	0
4	More than 9 Months	0	0	0	0	0
5	No Work at All	0	0	0	0	0
6	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.14. Getting Employment of the People (Before Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

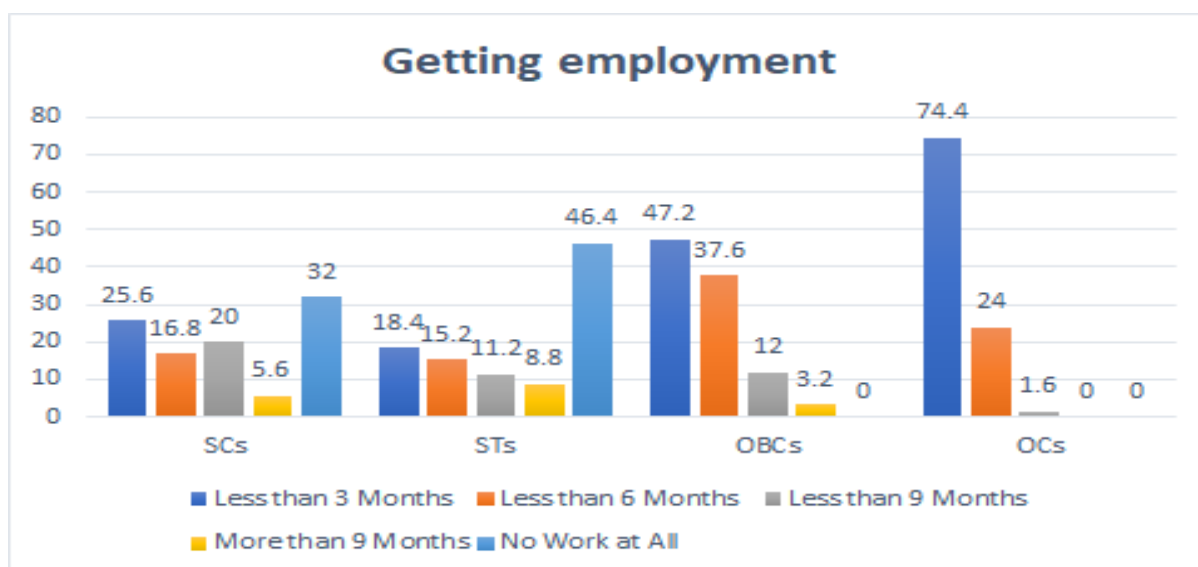
Table 4.44 elucidates how long it takes for people to get employment before land acquisition. 69.4 percent of people who got employment within three months (SCs 58.4, STs 44.8, OBCs 81.6 and OCs are 92.8 percent), 30.6 percent of those who got employment less than 6 months (SCs 41.6, STs 55.2, OBCs 15.4 and OCs are 7.2 percent). Before the land acquisition, people were engaged in agriculture and allied sectors to get employment within six months.

Table 4.45 Getting Employment of the People (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Getting Employment	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Less than 3 Months	32	23	59	93	207
2	Less than 6 Months	21	19	47	30	117
3	Less than 9 Months	25	14	15	2	56
4	More than 9 Months	7	11	4	0	22
5	No Work at All	40	58	0	0	98
6	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.15. Getting Employment of the People (After Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.45 illustrates how long it takes for people to get employment after land acquisition. 41.4 percent of people getting employment within three months (SCs 25.6, STs 18.4, OBCs 47.2 and OCs are 74.4 percent), 23.4 percent getting less than six months (SCs 16.8, STs 15.2, OBCs 37.6 and OCs are 24 percent), 11.2 percent employed within nine months (SCs 20, STs 11.2, OBCs 12, OCs are 1.6 percent), 4.4 percent getting employment more than nine months (SCs 5.6, STs 8.8, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent) and 19.6 percent unemployed (SCs 32, STs 46.4, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent).

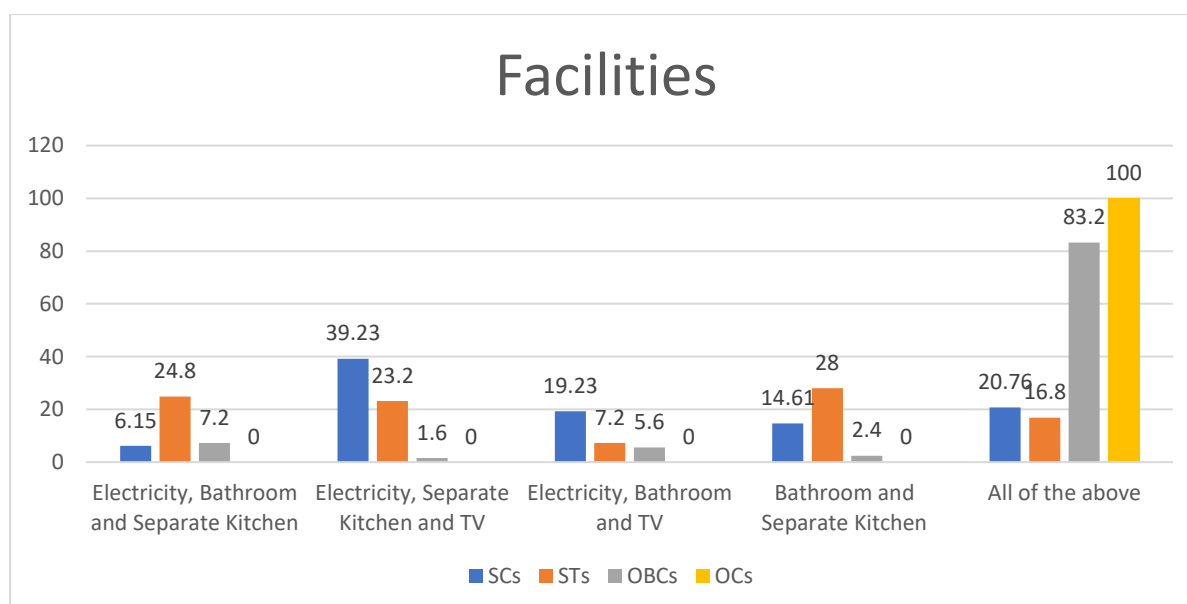
The research study found that land acquisition affected the SC and ST community's employment (32 and 46.4 percent of unemployment rate). Other communities such as OBCs and OCs are employed.

Table 4.46 Facilities at Respondent's Home (Before Land Acquisition)

S.No	Facilities at respondents Home	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Electricity, Bathroom and Separate Kitchen	8	31	9	0	52
2	Electricity, Separate Kitchen and TV	51	29	2	0	82
3	Electricity, Bathroom and TV	25	9	7	0	37
4	Bathroom and Separate Kitchen	19	35	3	0	48
5	All of the above	27	21	104	125	281
6	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.16. Facilities at Respondents Home (Before Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The people's basic needs are food, shelter, clothing, education, health, and sanitation. It is difficult for people to live without necessities. Table 4.46 explains the facilities in the respondent's homes before land acquisition. 10.4 percent of the public have facilities such as

electricity, a bathroom, and a separate kitchen in their Home (SCs 6.15 percent, STs 31, OBCs 7.64 and OCs are Zero percent), 16.4 percent had Electricity, a Separate Kitchen, and TV (SCs 39.23 percent, STs 29, OBCs 1.17 and OCs are Zero percent), 7.4 percent had facilities like electricity, bathroom, and TV (SCs 19.23 percent, STs 4, OBCs 4.70, OCs are Zero percent), 9.6 percent had a bathroom, separate kitchen and TV (SCs 14.61 percent, STs 25, OBCs 2.35 and OCs are Zero percent) and 56.2 percent (SCs 20.76 percent, STs 11, OBCs 84.11 and OCs are 100 percent) of the people had all facilities at their Home.

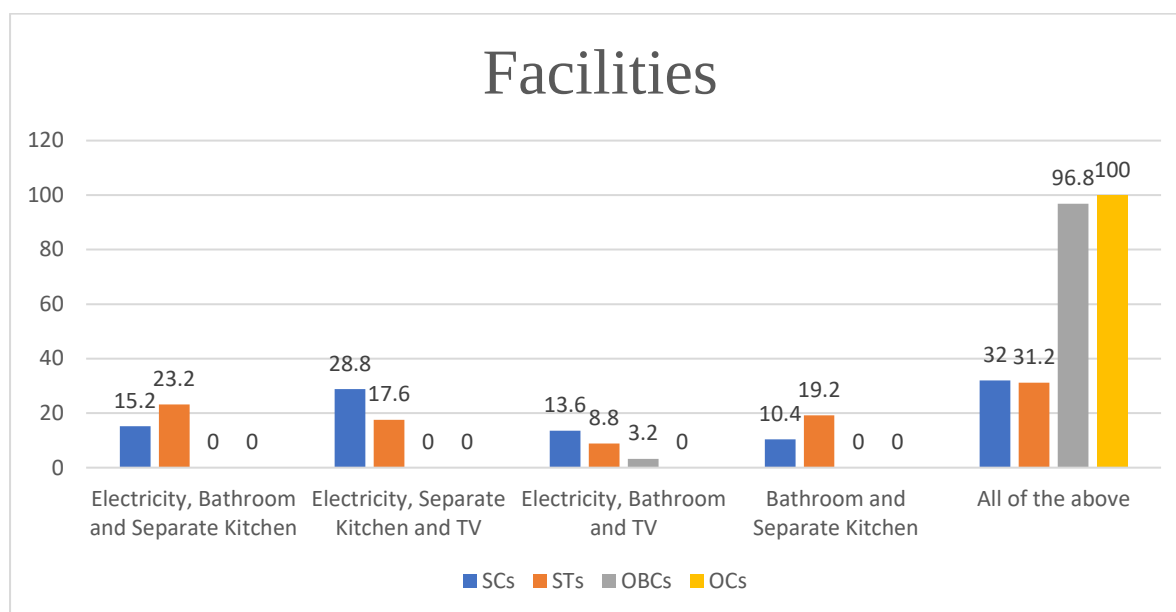
The research study found that 100 percent of the OC respondents had all amenities in their homes. SC, ST, and OBC do not have all facilities. The above table explains the awareness and financial status of people.

Table 4.47 Facilities at Respondent's Home (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Facilities at respondents Home	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Electricity, Bathroom and Separate Kitchen	19	29	0	0	48
2	Electricity, Separate Kitchen and TV	36	22	0	0	58
3	Electricity, Bathroom and TV	17	11	4	0	32
4	Bathroom and Separate Kitchen	13	24	0	0	37
5	All of the above	40	39	121	125	325
6	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.17. Facilities at Respondent's Home (After Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.47 describes the respondent's home facilities after the land acquisition. 9.6 percent had a bathroom, electricity, and kitchen (SCs 15.2, STs 23.2, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 11.6 percent have facilities such as electricity, separate kitchen, and TV (SCs 28.8, STs 17.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 6.4 percent have electricity, bathroom and TV (SCs 13.6, STs 8.8, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent), 7.4 percent have facilities like the bathroom and separate kitchen (SCs 10.4, STs 19.2, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent) and 65 percent of respondents have all facilities such as electricity, bathroom, separate kitchen and TV (SCs 32, STs 31.2, OBCs 96.8 and OCs are 100 percent).

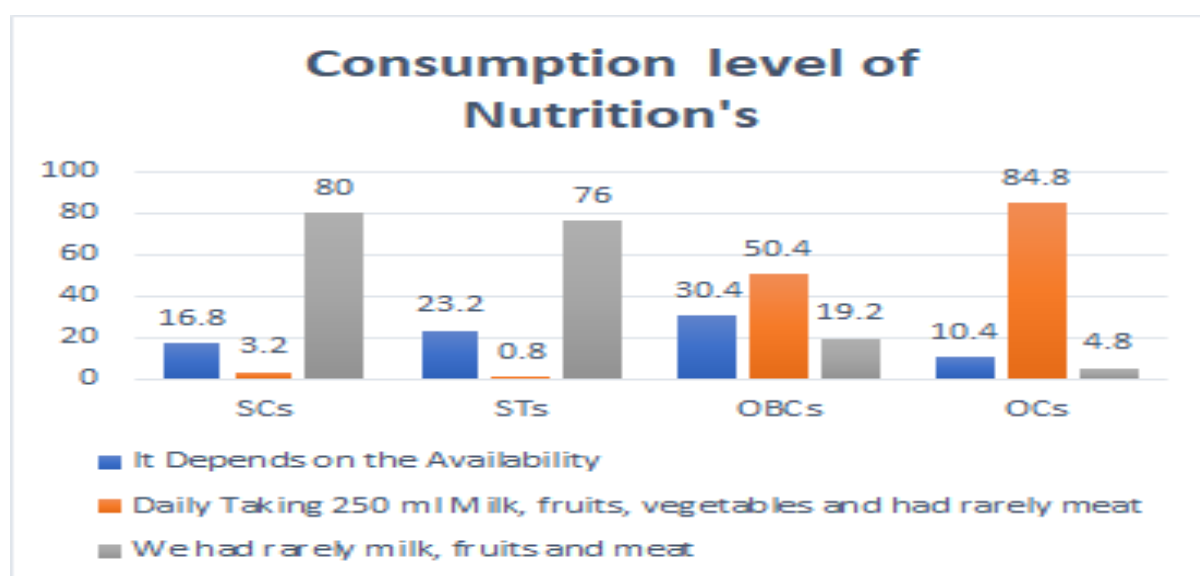
The economic condition of the people increased slightly after land acquisition. The availability of facilities in the respondents' houses has increased compared to before the land acquisition.

Table 4.48 Consumption Level of Nutrition (Before Land Acquisition)

S.No	Consumption Level of Nutrients	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	It Depends on the Availability	21	29	38	13	101
2	Daily Taking 250 ml Milk, fruits, vegetables and had rarely meat	4	1	63	106	174
3	We had rarely milk, fruits and meat	100	95	24	6	225
4	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.18. Consumption Level of Nutrition (Before Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

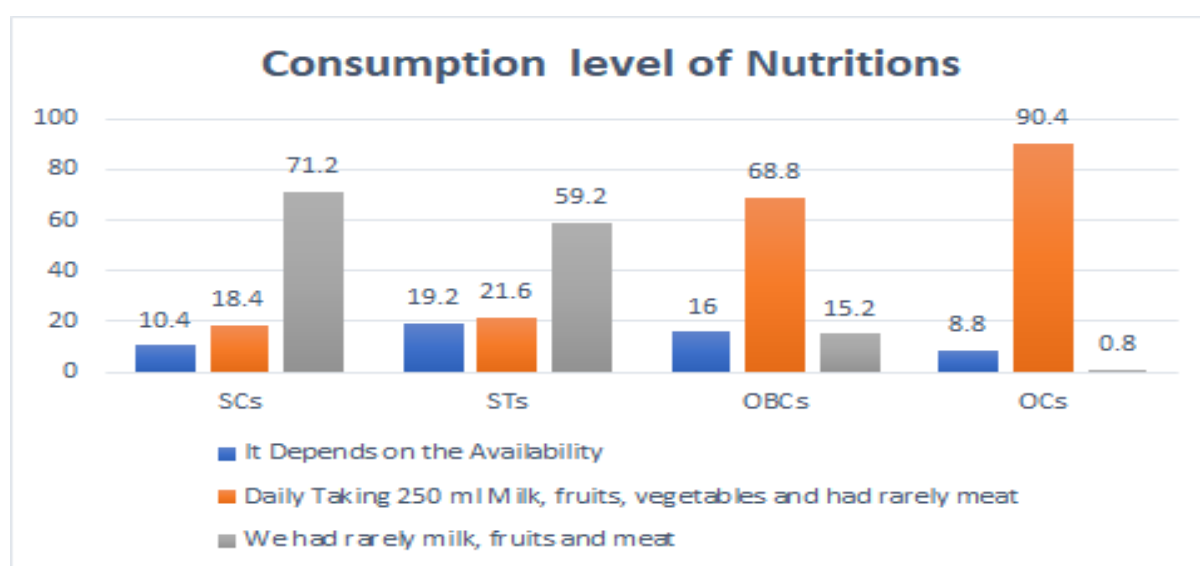
Table 4.48 illustrates the population's nutrient consumption level before land acquisition. 20.2 percent of people depend on the availability (SCs 16.8, STs 23.2, OBCs 30.4, OCs 10.4 percent), 34.8 percent had daily milk, fruits, vegetables, and rarely meat (SCs 3.2, STs 0.8, OBCs 50.4 and OCs 84.8 percent) and 45 percent rarely had milk, fruits and meat (SCs 80, STs 76, OBCs 19.2 and OCs 4.8 percent).

Table 4.49 Consumption Level of Nutrition (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Consumption Level of Nutrition	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	It Depends on the Availability	13	24	20	11	68
2	Daily Taking 250 ml Milk, fruits, vegetables and had rarely meat	23	27	86	113	249
3	We had rarely milk, fruits and meat	89	74	19	1	183
4	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.19. Consumption Level of Nutrition (After Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.49 describes the level of nutrition of the people after land acquisition. 13.6 percent had availability (SCs 10.4, STs 19.2, OBCs 16, OCs 8.8 percent), 49.8 percent of the population had daily 250 ml milk, fruits, vegetables, and rarely had meat (SCs 18.4, STs 21.6, OBCs 68.8 and OCs 90.4 percent) and 36.6 percent rarely consuming milk, fruits and meat (SCs 71.2, STs 59.2, OBCs 15.2 and OCs 0.8 percent).

Table 4.50 People Experience in the Land Acquisition

S.No	People's experience in the Land Acquisition	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Homelessness	0	0	0	0	0
2	Landlessness	0	0	0	0	0
3	Joblessness	0	0	0	0	0
4	Food insecurity	0	0	0	0	0
5	Without Access to Community Resources	0	0	0	0	0
6	Marginalization	0	0	0	0	0
7	All of the Above	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(170%)	125(100%)	500(500%)
8	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Land acquisition and displacement impact people's standard of living and resources. Many studies reveal that displaced and project-affected people have lost everything for national development due to land acquisition. The above table 4.50 explains the experience of people who lost land for the PRLI project. 100 percent of the people who lost land for the PRLI project face many problems, such as homelessness, unemployment, landlessness, food insecurity, access to community resources, and becoming poor.

Table 4.51 People Displacement

S.No	People Displaced	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Voluntary Displacement	0	0	0	0	0
2	Involuntary Displacement (forced displacement)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

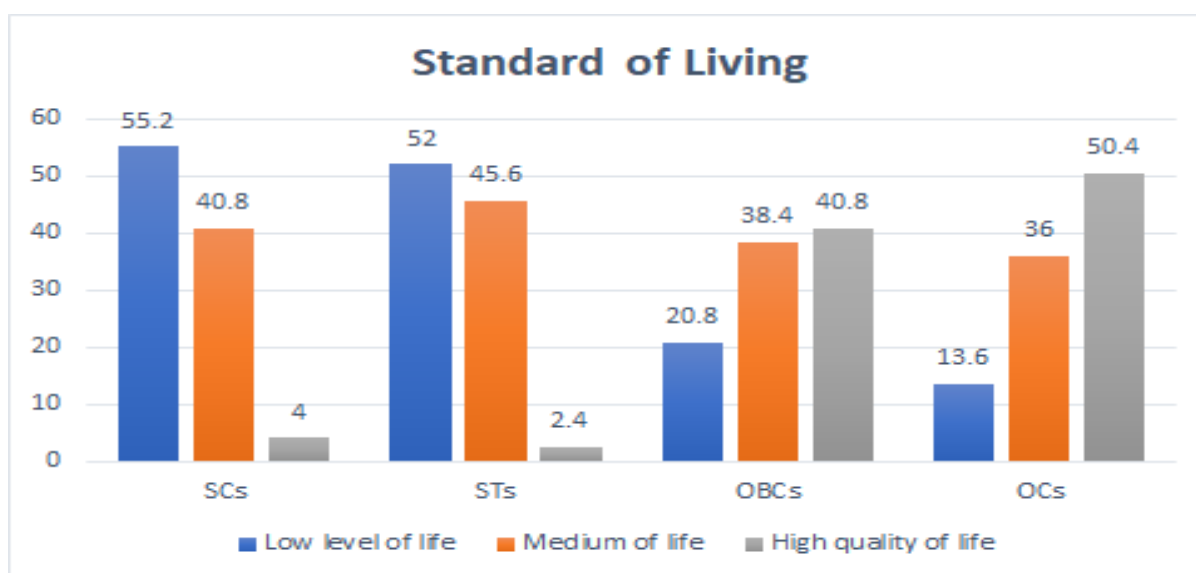
If people are voluntarily displaced, they have a chance to live, which does not affect their way of life. If people are forcibly displaced, their chances of survival are very low. Forced displacement means people leave their homes, resources, and origins and start a new life in a different place. This causes people to lose everything. The result of forced displacement is homelessness, unemployment, landlessness, food insecurity, and a lack of community resources, and people become poor. Table 4.51 describes the displacement of people. The research study found that forced displacement happened in the PRLI project.

Table 4.52 People's Standard of Living (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Standard of Living	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Low level of life	69	65	26	17	177
2	Medium of life	51	57	48	45	201
3	High quality of life	5	3	51	63	122
4	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.20. People's Standard of Living (After Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The standard of living depends on wealth, comfort, and material possessions, and it is available to a people or geographical area (available to an individual or community). Table 4.52 describes the living standards of the people after land acquisition. 35.4% of people live a low standard of living (SCs 55.2, STs 52, OBCs 20.8 and OCs 13.6%), 40.2% have a medium life (SCs 40.8, STs 45.6, OBCs 38.4 and OCs 36%) and 24.4% have a quality of life (SCs 4, STs 2.4, OBCs 40.8 and OCs 50.4 per cent).

After the land acquisition, the research study found that the living standards of SC and ST community people changed from medium life to low standard of living. The reason is that people lost their land, house, and everything for the PRLI project. It adversely affected the lives of the people and pushed them into poverty

Table 4.53 Availability of Ration Card (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	Do you have Ration Card	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125 (100%)	125 (100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

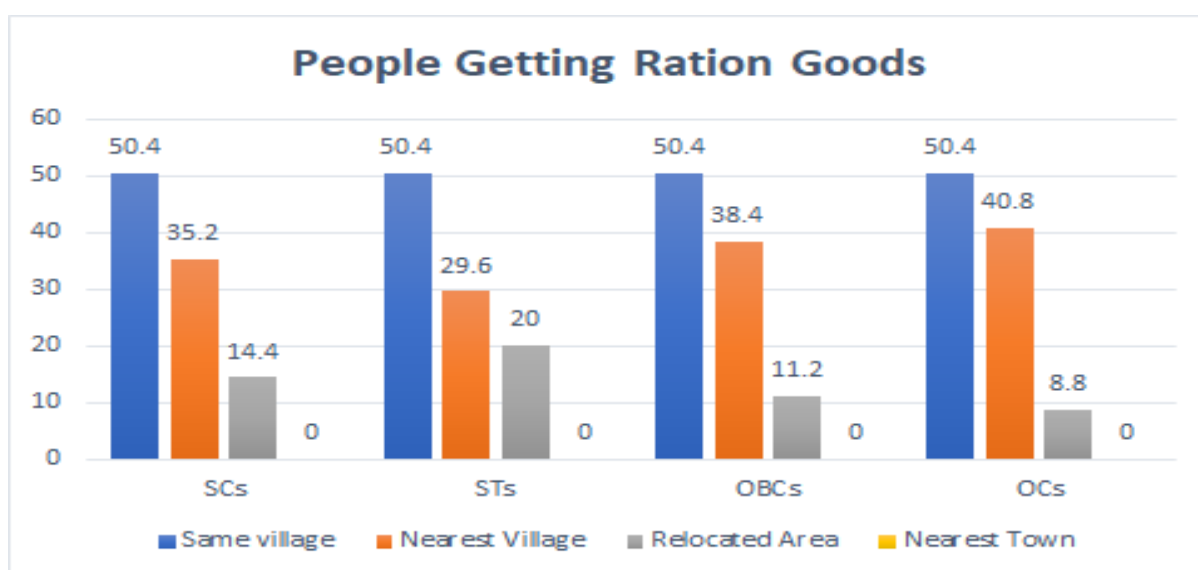
Most Indians depend on government rations for their livelihood (rice, pulses, tamarind, salt, etc., are provided cheaply by the Government). The poor cannot buy groceries in the market and buy in ration shops. If people buy groceries at the ration shop, they need a ration card. Table 4.53 explains the availability of ration cards to the public. 100 percent of people have a ration card after losing land to the PRLI project.

Table 4.54 People Getting Ration Goods (After Land Acquisition)

S.No	People getting Ration Goods	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Same village	63	63	63	63	252
2	Nearest Village	44	37	48	51	180
3	Relocated Area	18	25	14	11	68
4	Nearest Town	0	0	0	0	0
5	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.21. People Getting Ration Goods (After Land Acquisition) (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.54 explains where people are getting ration goods after land acquisition. 50.4 percent of the people are getting in the same village (SCs 50.4, STs 50.4, OBCs 50.4, and OCs 50.4 percent), and 36 percent of the respondents are nearest villages (SCs 35.2, STs 29.6, OBCs

38.4 and OCs 40.8 percent) and 13.6 percent of the people (SCs 14.4, STs 20, OBCs 11.2 and OCs are 8.8 percent) are getting relocated area.

Table 4.55 New Habitations for Displaced Families/ Project Affected Families

S.No	New House for people	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act 2013, if people in rural areas lose their houses and homestead land, the Government must build houses for rural people as per government regulations. If people in urban areas lose their houses, the Government must build a house of not less than 50 square meters. This provision also applies to people (even if they do not have home space) in the affected area who have been living for more than three years. If people do not get the house built, they will get financial assistance at once as per government regulations.

The Government will provide new shelter to people who have lost their homes and homestead land for development projects. But it is not enforced. The Government compensates for houses and home spaces but is not building houses for the displaced. Table 4.55 describes whether the Government has built a new home for the DPs and PAFs of the PRLI project. The research study found that the Government has not built new homes for the displaced.

Table 4.56 Jobs for Displaced People/ Project Affected People

S.No	Government provided any job to your family members	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

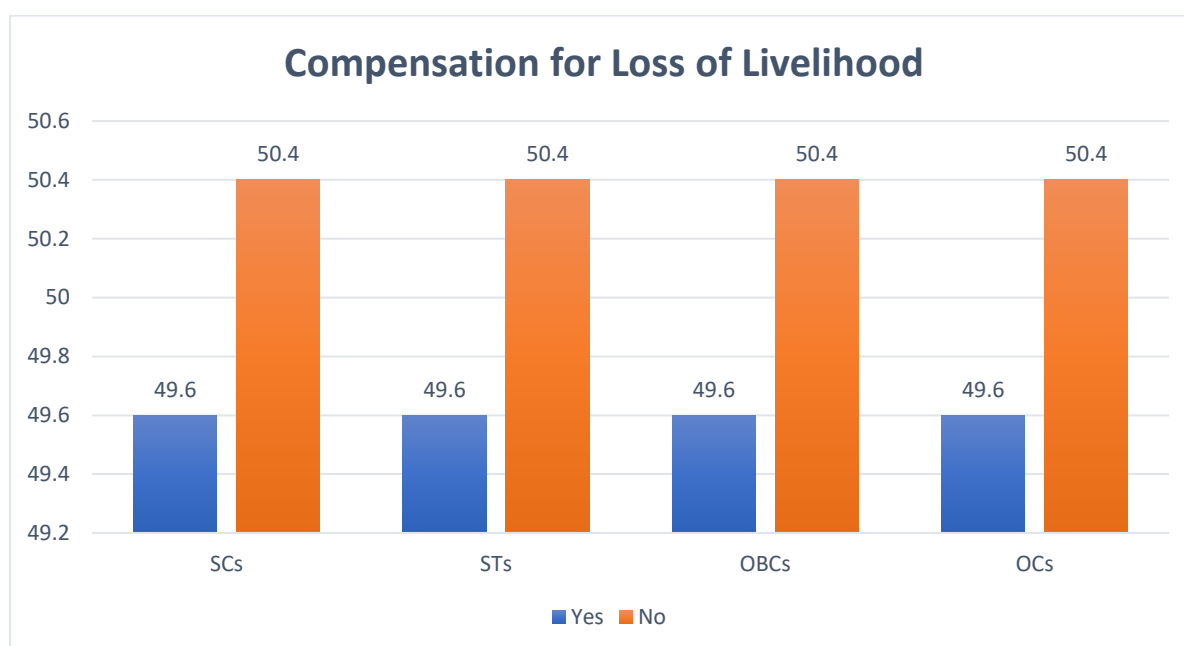
According to the LARR Act 2013, people who lost their lives for development projects are eligible for employment. Table 4.56 explains whether the Government provided jobs to the DPs and PAFs. The research study found that the Government does not provide jobs for the people. This is a significant drawback for the displaced.

Table 4.57 Compensation for the Loss of Livelihood

S. No	Compensation for the loss of livelihood	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	62	62	62	62	248
2	No	63	63	63	63	252
3	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.22. Compensation for the Loss of Livelihood (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government should compensate those who have lost their livelihood by land acquisition. Table 4.57 describes the compensation for the loss of livelihood. People displaced by the PRLI project received livelihood compensation, not project-affected families. 49.6 percent of the families (Displaced people) received compensation for the loss of livelihood, while 50.4 percent of the respondents have not received (PAFs).

Table 4.58 How Much Compensation for the Loss of Livelihood

S.No	How much Compensation	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	One Lakh rupees	0	0	0	0	0
2	2.5 Lakh rupees	0	0	0	0	0
3	5 Lakh rupees	0	0	0	0	0
4	7 Lakh rupees	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
5	10 Lakh rupees	0	0	0	0	0
6	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Compensation does not restore the previous lives of displaced people, and without compensation, displaced people cannot survive. People displaced by development projects need financial assistance to start a new life. Table 4.58 explains how much compensation was paid to the displaced who lost their livelihood. The Government has sanctioned Rs 7 lakh for those above 18 years.

The research study found that the financial assistance provided by the Government was inadequate for the loss of livelihood. 7 lakh compensation was not accepted by the people but forcibly enforced by the Government.

Table 4.59 Subsistence Grant for Displaced Families

S.No	Subsistence Grant for Displaced Families	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act, 2013, the Government provides a Rs 3,000 monthly subsistence allowance to the displaced family. In addition to this, Rs. 50,000 provided to the SCs and STs in case they displace from scheduled areas.

Table 4.59 describes whether the Government has given subsistence grants to displaced people. The research study found that the Government did not give subsistence grants to displaced people.

Table 4.60 Compensation for Transport

S.No	Compensation for transport	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

People who have lost their lives for development projects are entitled to compensation. The Government provides Rs. 50,0000 for transportation of the displaced family. Table 4.60

describes compensation for the transportation of displaced people. The field work study found that the Government did not provide compensation for transportation.

Table 4.61 Compensation for the Construction of New Cattle Shed/Petty Shop

S.No	Compensation for the construction of new cattle shed	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The LARR Act, 2013 provides all facilities to the displaced. The Government provide Rs. 25,000 for the loss of cattle shed or petty shop. Table 4.61 illustrates whether the Government compensated for constructing new cattle shed or petty shop. The research study found that the Government has not compensated for the loss of cattle sheds/petty shops.

Table 4.62 One-Time Resettlement Allowance for DPs/PAFs

S.No	One time Grant	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The LARR Act, 2013 provides all facilities to the PAPs/DPs, including Rs. 50,0000 for a one-time resettlement allowance. Table 4.62 describes whether the Government provides a one-

time resettlement allowance for DPs and PAFs. The study found that the Government did not pay the one-time resettlement allowance.

Table 4.63 One-Time Grant to Artisan Small Traders and Self-Employed

S.No	One time Grant	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act, 2013, artisans, small traders, and self-employed persons are entitled to compensation of Rs. 25,000 if they are displaced or affected by the project. Table 4.63 explains the one-time grant for small traders, artisans and self-employed. The research study found that the Telangana government does not provide a grant to small traders, self-employed and artisans.

Facilities at Resettled Villages:

Table 4.64 Pucca Roads in Resettled Villages

S.No	Pucca Roads in Resettled Village	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government should build pucca roads in the resettlement villages for those resettled in neighbour villages or colonies. Table 4.64 illustrates whether the Government has built pucca roads in resettlement villages. Research has shown that the Government has not built pucca roads in resettled villages.

Table 4.65 Facilities in Resettled Villages

S.No	Facilities	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Drinking Water	No	No	No	No	No
2	Sanitation	No	No	No	No	No
3	Drainage	No	No	No	No	No
4	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 provides all facilities (drinking water, sanitation, drainage) to the displaced people. Many villages have been submerged due to the PRLI project. Those displaced by the PRLI project resettled in neighbour villages. Table 4.65 explains the facilities in resettled villages. The Government provided only drinking water and did not provide sanitation and drainage facilities.

Table 4.66 Facilities in Resettled Villages

S.No	Facilities	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Grazing Land and drinking water for cattle	No	No	No	No	No
2	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Rural India largely depends on agriculture and the allied sectors (animal husbandry). People use their land for animal grazing and drinking water. Suppose displaced people have no wasteland for their animal grazing and water affecting milk and dairy products. The LARR Act, 2013 provides grazing land and drinking water for animals where people resettled. Table 4.66 describes the facilities in resettled villages (drinking water and grazing land for animals). The research study found that the Government does not provide drinking water and grazing land facilities for animals where people resettled.

Table 4.67 Facilities in Resettled Villages

S.No	Buildings at Resettled Villages	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Gram Panchayat Bhavan	No	No	No	No	No
2	Post Office	No	No	No	No	No
3	Fair Price Shop	No	No	No	No	No
4	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The village is significant in the development of the country. Rural India has a Gram Panchayat Bhavan, Post Office, and Fair Price Shop; if the entire village had been displaced, people would have lost these buildings. The LARR Act, 2013 provides all facilities to the DPs and PAFs, including Gram Panchayat Bhavan, Post Office, and Fair Price Shop. Table 4.67 explains the facilities in the resettlement village. The Government did not build a Gram Panchayat Bhavan, a Post Office, or a Fair Price Shop in the resettlement village.

Table 4.68 Land for Land Compensation

S.No	Land For Land	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125 (100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 facilitates the land for land compensation in the case of the development project as an irrigation project. People who have lost land for irrigation projects will be given one acre of land in the project command area. If the SCs and STs lose land for the irrigation project, they will be compensated for the land equivalent to the land acquired or less than two and a half acres, whichever is lower.

There would be no problem if the Government implemented land for land compensation but did not enforce it. Table 4.68 elucidates the land for land compensation. The research study found that the Government did not implement the provision of land for land compensation.

Table 4.69 Burial/ Cremation Ground at Resettled Villages

S.No	Burial/ Cremation ground	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The Government of Telangana has constructed burial or cremation grounds in the villages but not in rehabilitation villages (villages affected by the PRLI project). Table 4.69 explains the burial/cremation grounds in the resettlement villages. The research study found that the Government did not build burial/ cremation grounds in the resettlement villages.

Table 4.70 Facilities at Resettled Villages

S.No	Schools, Anganwadi Centres and Playground	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.70 illustrates the construction of schools, Anganwadi centres, and playgrounds for the displaced in the resettlement villages. The research study found that the Government of Telangana had not constructed the schools, Anganwadi centres, and playgrounds in the rehabilitation village.

Table 4.71 Health Centre at Resettled Villages

S.No	Health Centre	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Rural India still does not have all facilities such as health centres, roads, electricity, drinking water and sanitation, schools, and transport facilities. Due to the lack of primary health centres, people living in rural India face many health problems and suffer from seasonal fevers. Table 4.71 describes the facilities of health centres in rehabilitation villages. Research has shown that the Telangana government has not constructed a primary health centre in rehabilitated villages.

Table 4.72 Community Centre at Resettled Villages

S.No	Community Centre	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The primary purpose of the community centre is to provide an equal opportunity and an inclusive environment. Community centres are safe and open spaces where men, women, girls, and boys from different backgrounds can meet for livelihood, education, social activities, entertainment, communication, and other purposes. These facilities play a crucial role in creating a positive atmosphere. These are essential to people's health and wellness, reducing reliance on healthcare and other expensive social services. If people have a community centre, they unite the community, provide volunteer opportunities, support community projects, young people to influence positively, promote healthy living, promote creativity and culture, share valuable information, and provide educational opportunities.

Table 4.72 explains the community centre facility in the resettlement village. The Telangana government did not build a community centre for the displaced.

Table 4.73 Built a Place of Worship (Temples, Masjid and Church) at Resettled Villages

S.No	Place of Worship	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

According to the Constitution of India, Articles 25 to 28 recognize religious rights, and religion is a part of Indians and is a matter of belief. People celebrate religious ceremonies in temples, mosques, and churches. Every village and every religion have its own identity. In the name of development, the Government acquired lands from the people, leading to people's displacement. When people are displaced, they lose everything (religious icons like temples, mosques, and churches). Table 4.73 elucidates whether there are places of worship in the resettlement villages. The research study found that the Government was not building temples, mosques, and churches in the resettlement villages.

Table 4.74 Veterinary Service Centre at Resettled Villages

S.No	Veterinary Service Centre	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The main occupation of Indians is agriculture and animal husbandry. Indians use animals for agriculture and other allied activities. Animals have to do physical work in agriculture and are used for transportation, ploughing, carrying goods, and power mills. People in agriculture and

allied sectors need healthy animals. Many villages have veterinary service centres and provide health services to the animals. Displaced people lost the veterinary service centre. The construction of a veterinary service centre is the responsibility of the Government. Table 4.74 explains the veterinary service centre in the rehabilitation village. The research study found that the Government had not built a veterinary service centre in the resettlement village.

Table 4.75 Separate Land for Tribal Traditional Institutions at Resettled Villages

S.No	Separate land for tribal traditional institutions	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

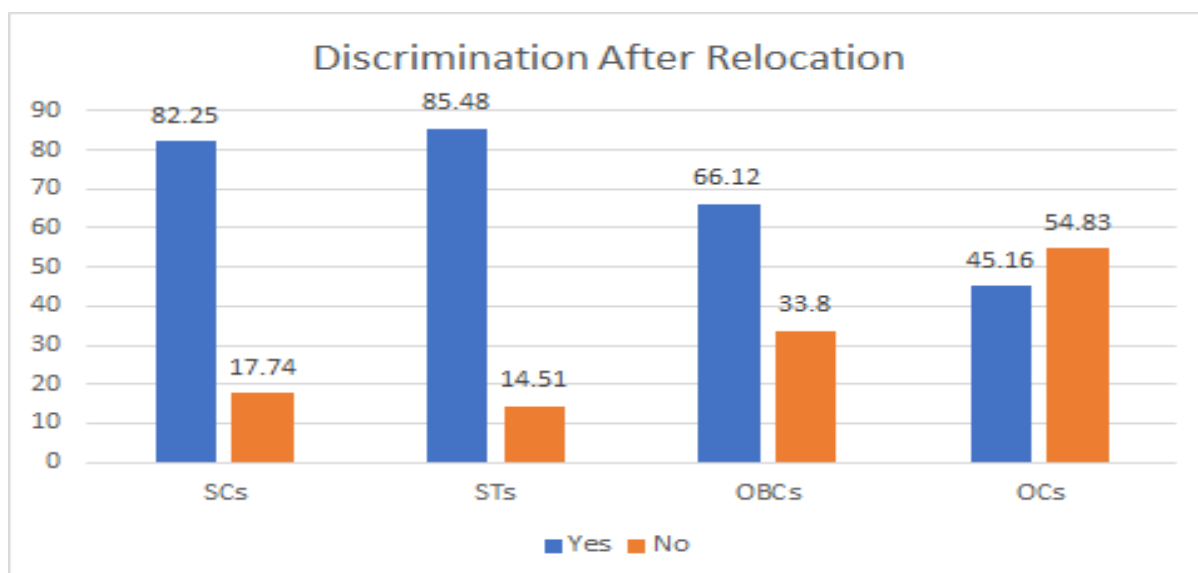
Tribes have cultural identities and traditions and live in diverse groups. India is the unity of diversity of cultural diversity, and it is an essential feature of Indian society; tribal culture is one of them. Tribal society is independent and self-reliant and has its way of life. Some tribes have their local dialect and have their own cultural and traditional institutions. If development projects displace people, they lose their traditions and culture.

Many studies reveal that the majority of the displaced are from tribal communities. If tribes are displaced, they will lose the traditional institutions. The LARR Act, 2013 provides separate land for the tribal traditional institutions, where they resettled. Table 4.75 describes whether the Government has provided special land to tribal traditional institutions in the resettlement villages. The research study found that the Government does not provide separate land for tribal traditional institutions.

Table 4.76 Discrimination after Relocation

S.No	Discrimination after Relocation	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	51	53	41	28	173
2	No	11	9	21	34	75
3	Total	62	62	62	62	248

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.23. Discrimination after Relocation (in percentage)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Discrimination is the act of treating individuals or groups of people based on age, gender, race, sexual orientation, and local and non-local characteristics. Article 15 of the Constitution of India protects people from discrimination based on caste, place of birth, gender, race and religion. However, people face discrimination in day-to-day life. Table 4.76 illustrates the discrimination after relocation. 69.75 percent of people face discrimination (SCs 82.25, STs 85.48, OBCs 66.12 and OCs 45.16 percent) while 30.24 percent do not face discrimination after rehabilitation (SCs 17.74, STs 14.51, OBCs 33.8 and OCs 54.83 percent).

Table 4.77 Type of Discrimination after Relocation

S.No	Type of Discrimination	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Caste Discrimination	24(47.05%)	19(35.84%)	6(14.63%)	0	49(28.32%)
2	Gender Discrimination	3(5.88%)	4(7.54%)	1 (2.43%)	0	8(4.62%)
3	Local-Non local Discrimination	9(17.64%)	10(18.86%)	31(75.60%)	28(100%)	78(45.08%)
4	Economical Discrimination	15(29.41%)	9(16.98%)	3 (7.31%)	0	27(15.60%)
5	Cultural Discrimination	0	11(20.75%)	0	0	11(6.35%)
6	Religion Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
7	Family Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
8	Community Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
9	Total	51(100%)	53(100%)	41(100%)	28(100%)	173(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.77 explains the type of discrimination after resettling. 28.32 percent of people facing caste discrimination (SCs 47.05, STs 35.84, OBCs 14.63, and OCs Zero percent), 4.62 percent gender discrimination (SCs 5.88, STs 7.54, OBCs 2.43, and OCs are Zero percent), 45.08 percent facing local-nonlocal (SCs 17.64, STs 18.86, OBCs 75.60 and OCs are 100 percent), 15.60 percent financial discrimination (SCs 29.41, STs 16.98, OBCs 7.31 and OCs are Zero

percent), 3.5 percent cultural discrimination (SCs are Zero percent, STs 20.75, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent) while rehabilitated people do not face religious and family discrimination.

Table 4.78 Discrimination while Getting Compensation

S.No	Discrimination while getting compensation	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

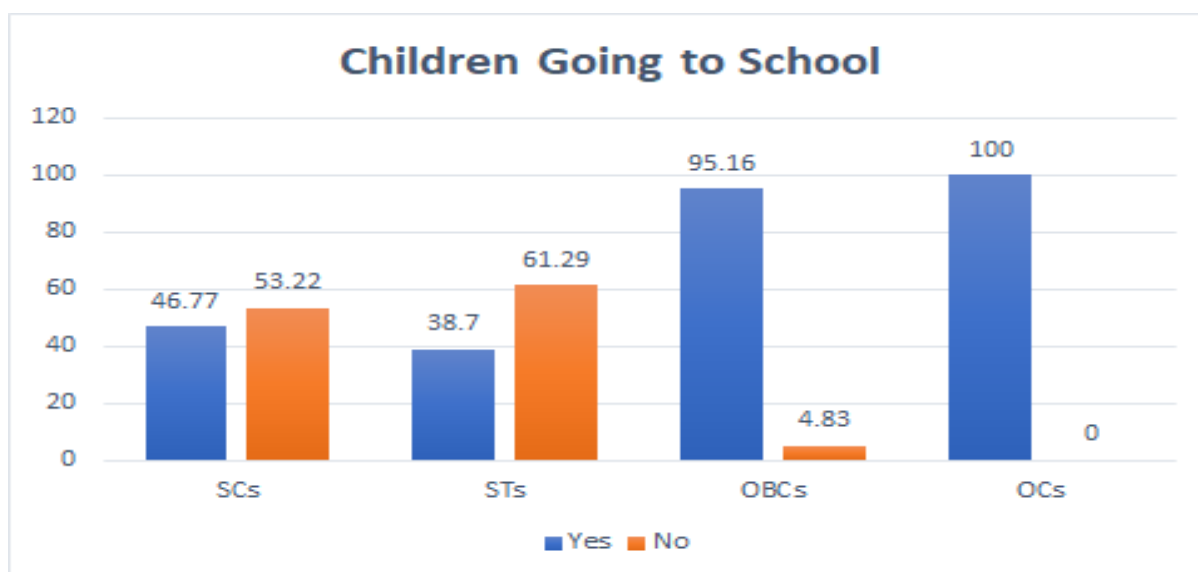
According to the LARR Act, 2013, the Government should build primary education schools and provide education to displaced children where they have resettled. Table 4.78 elucidates the children going to school after relocation. 70.16 percent of children go to school (SCs 46.77, STs 38.70, OBCs 95.16, and OCs 100 percent), while 29.83 percent do not go to school (SCs 53.22, STs 61.29, OBCs 4.83 and OCs are Zero percent). Land acquisition impacts children's education (due to displacement and migration).

Table 4.79 Children Going to School after Relocation

S.No	Children Going to School	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	29	24	59	62	174
2	No	33	38	3	0	74
3	Total	62	62	62	62	248

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.24. Children Going to School after Relocation (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

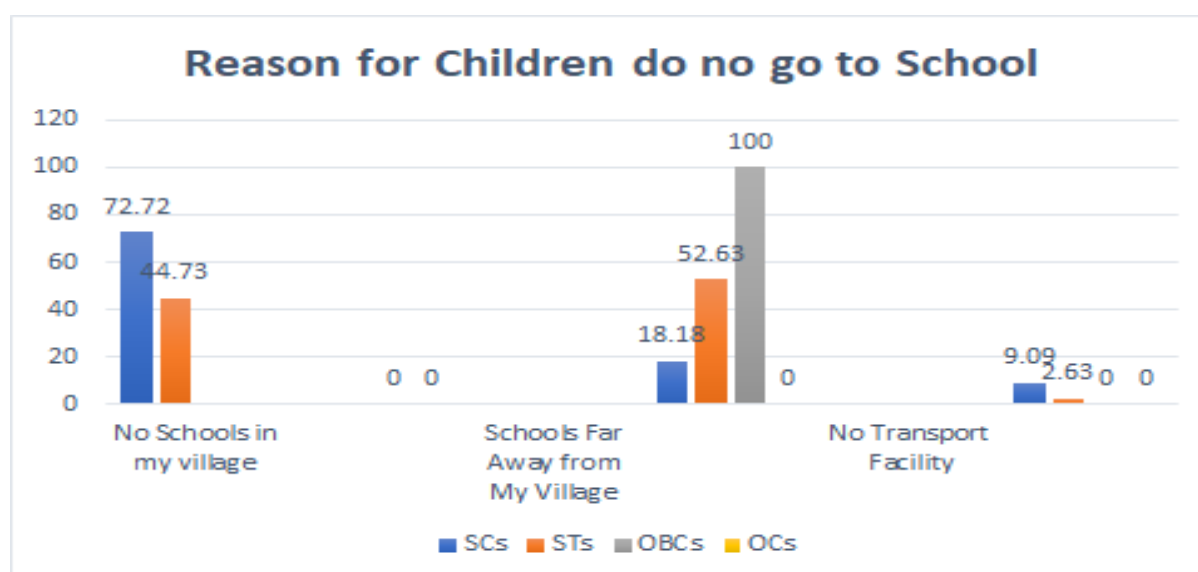
According to the LARR Act, 2013, the Government should build primary education schools and provide education to displaced children where they have resettled. Table 4.79 elucidates the children going to school after relocation. 70.16 percent of children go to school (SCs 46.77, STs 38.70, OBCs 95.16, and OCs 100 percent), while 29.83 percent do not go to school (SCs 53.22, STs 61.29, OBCs 4.83 and OCs are Zero percent). Land acquisition impacts children's education (due to displacement and migration).

Table 4.80 Reason for Children do not go to School after Relocation

S.No	Reason	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	No Schools in my village	24	17	0	0	41
2	Schools Far Away from My Village	6	20	3	0	29
3	No Transport Facility	3	1	0	0	4
4	Total	33	38	3	0	74

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.25. Reason for Children do not go to School after Relocation (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.80 explains why children are not going to school after relocation. 55.40 percent of children do not go to school because there are no schools in the village (SCs 72.72, STs 44.73, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 39.18 percent of children do not go to school due to schools far away from villages (SCs 18.18, STs 52.63, OBCs 100 and OCs are Zero percent) and 5.40 percent lack of transport facilities in the villages (SCs 9.09, STs 2.63, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent).

Table 4.81 People face Problems due to Land Acquisition

S.No	Do you face problems due to the land acquisition	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Land acquisition in the name of development is having a severe impact on people's living standards. Table 4.81 explains the people facing problems due to land acquisition. People faced many problems with land acquisition for the PRLI project.

Table 4.82 Type of Problems Faced by the People due to Land Acquisition for the PRLI Project

S. No	What Kind of Problems	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Problems in Resettlement	30(24%)	22 (17.6%)	19 (15.2%)	16 (12.8%)	87(17.4%)
2	Inadequate Compensation	42(33.6%)	29 (23.2%)	61 (48.8%)	82 (65.6%)	214(42.8%)
3	Loss of Traditional Occupation and Culture	0	30 (24%)	0	0	30 (6%)
4	Psychological Problems	1(0.8%)	3 (2.4%)	8 (6.4%)	6 (4.8%)	18(3.6%)
5	Employment Problems	52(41.6%)	41 (32.8%)	37 (29.6%)	21 (16.8%)	151(30.2%)
6	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

People who have lost land, houses, and opportunities for development projects face various problems. Table 4.82 describes the problems faced by the people who lost land for the PRLI project. 17.4 percent had problems with rehabilitation (SCs 24, STs 17.6, OBCs 15.2, and OCs 12.8 percent), 42.8 percent inadequate compensation (SCs 33.6, STs 23.2, OBCs 48.8, and OCs are 65.6 percent), 6 percent of the population responded to the loss of traditional occupation and culture (SCs Zero percent, STs 24 percent, OBCs, and OCs are Zero percent), 3.6 percent of the people face psychological problems (SCs 0.8, STs 2.4, OBCs 6.4 and OCs are 4.8 percent) and 30.2 percent have employment problems (SCs 41.6, STs 32.8, OBCs 29.6 and OCs 16.8 percent).

Table 4.83 Utilization of Compensation Money

S.No	Utilization of Compensation money	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Purchased new agriculture land	11 (8.8%)	13(10.4%)	57(45.6%)	74(59.2%)	155(31%)
2	Built a new house or reconstruct the house	4 (3.2%)	6(4.8%)	8(6.4%)	11(8.8%)	29(5.8%)
3	Purchased new homestead land (plot) at the town	12 (9.6%)	9(7.2%)	22(17.6%)	24(19.2%)	67(13.4%)
4	Purchased new assets like TV, Car and Motorcycle	3 (2.4%)	2(1.6%)	0	0	5(1%)
5	Utilized for Children marriage and functions	62(49.6%)	55(44%)	4(3.2%)	0	121(24.2%)
6	Investment in Banks	8 (6.4%)	12(9.6%)	18(14.4%)	12(9.6%)	50(10%)
7	Utilized for Children Education	1 (0.8%)	3(2.4%)	4(3.2%)	0	8 (1.6%)
8	Lending Money to Neighbours	10 (8)	7(5.6%)	11(8.8%)	4(3.2%)	32(6.4%)
9	Utilized for the Health Problems	14(11.2%)	18(14.4%)	1(0.8%)	0	33(6.6%)
10	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.83 explains the people who have received the compensation money and for what purpose they have used it. 31 percent used the compensation money to buy new agricultural land (SCs 8.8, STs 10.4, OBCs 45.6, and OCs 59.2 percent), 5.8 percent used a construct for new house or reconstruct house (SCs 3.2, STs 4.8, OBCs 6.4 and OCs are 8.8 percent), 13.4 percent respondents bought new home space in town (SCs 9.6, STs 7.2, OBCs 17.6 and OCs are 19.2 percent), 1 percent people purchased new assets such as TV, car and motorcycle (SCs

2.4, STs 1.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 24.2 percent used compensation money for child marriages and events (SCs 49.6, STs 54, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent), 10 percent of people investing in banks (SCs 6.4, STs 9.6, OBCs 14.4 and OCs are 9.6 percent), 1.6 percent of respondents used to educate children (SCs 0.8, STs 2.4, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent), 6.4 percent of people lent to neighbours (SCs 8, STs 5.6, OBCs 8.8 and OCs are 3.2 percent) and 6.6 percent of the respondents were used for health problems (SCs 11.2, STs 14.4, OBCs 0.8 and OCs are Zero percent).

Table 4.84 Compensation Money is Equal to Market Value

S.No	Compensation is equal to market value	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

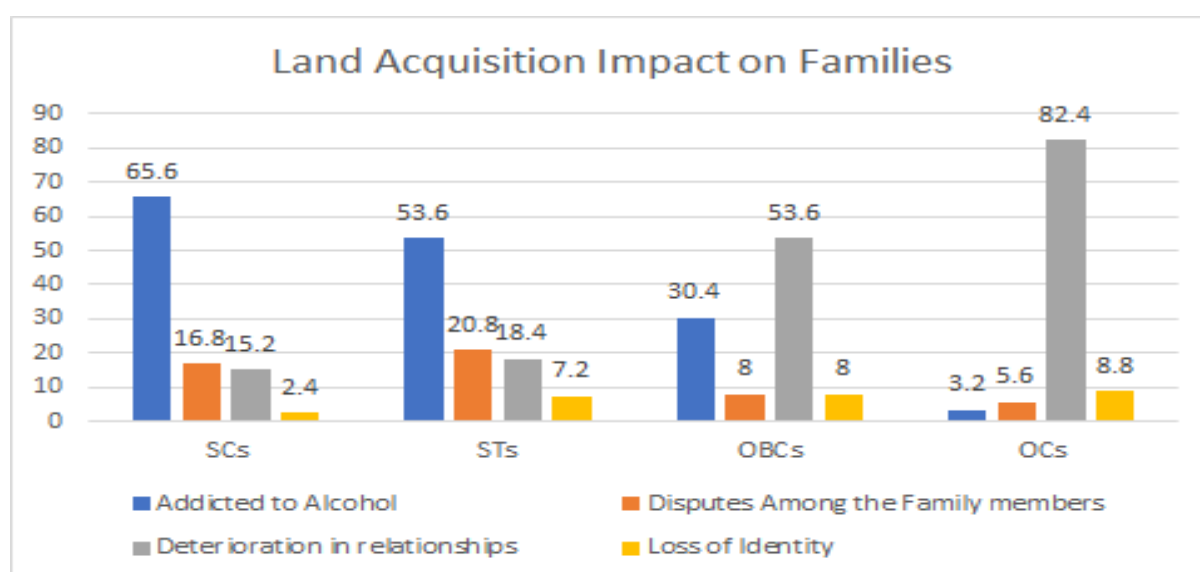
Table 4.84 illustrates public opinion on whether the compensation amount is equal to the market value or not. The amount of compensation is not equal to the market value; it equals 20-30 percent of the market value. Those who lost their land due to a lack of proper compensation are angry with the Government.

Table 4.85 Land Acquisition Impact on Families

S.No	Land Acquisition impact on family	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Addicted to Alcohol	82	67	38	4	191
2	Disputes Among the Family members	21	26	10	7	64
3	Deterioration in relationships	19	23	67	103	212
4	Loss of Identity	3	9	10	11	33
5	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.26. Land Acquisition Impact on Families (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.85 elucidates how the land acquisition affects families. 38.2 percent became addicted to alcohol after land acquisition (SCs 65.6, STs 53.6, OBCs 30.4, and OCs 3.2 percent), and 12.8 percent of the population responded to conflict between family members (SCs 16.8, STs

20.8, OBCs 8 and OCs are 5.6 percent), 42.4 percent responded on relationship decline (SCs 15.2, STs 18.4, OBCs 53.6 and OCs 82.4 percent), and 6.6 percent people responded on identity loss (SCs 2.4, STs 7.2, OBCs 8 and OCs are 8.8 percent).

Table 4.86 Right to Catch Fish in the Reservoirs

S.No	Right to catch fish in the reservoirs	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The LARR Act, 2013 provides all facilities to DPs and PAFs, including the right to fish when the development project is irrigation or hydel. Land acquisition affected fishermen's and boatmen's livelihood. Table 4.86 illustrates the right to catch fish in reservoirs. The Telangana government has given the right to fish in the PRLI project reservoirs.

Table 4.87 Forest Rights at the Rehabilitation Villages

S.No	Forest rights at the rehabilitated area	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
2	No	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62 (100%)	248(100%)
3	Total	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	62(100%)	248(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The people's forest rights are recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and LARR Act, 2013. People dependent on forests, hunting, and collecting forest products for their livelihood are affected by the land acquisition and are entitled to forest rights in the resettled area. If forest rights are available near the new resettlement area, and any family maintains their access or common property resources in the vicinity of the displaced area. In that case, they should be allowed to continue their previous livelihood rights.

Table 4.87 describes forest rights in the resettled area. The research study found that the Telangana government did not grant forest rights in the resettlement.

Table 4.88 Changes in Human Life after Land Acquisition

S. No	Changes in human life	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Social Life	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Political Life	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Financial Life	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Cultural Life	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

The PRLI project has brought about many social, cultural, economic, and political changes in the lives of the displaced and affected people. Table 4.88 describes the changes in human life after land acquisition. After land acquisition and displacement, people lost social, cultural, financial, and political life.

Table 4.89 People Fight Against the Government for Better Compensation

S.No	Fight Against the Government for better compensation	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

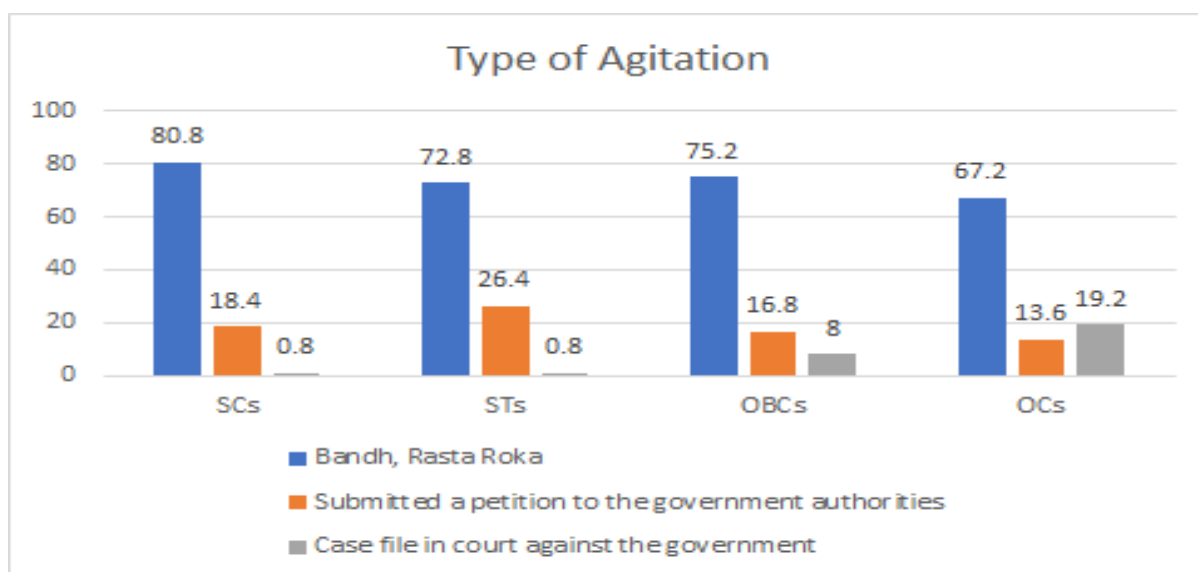
Table 4.89 describes how the people fought against the Government for better compensation. The research study found that all displaced and PAFs of the PRLI project fought against the Government for better compensation (Bandh, Rastharoka, and Submitted a petition to the government officials).

Table 4.90 Type of Agitations

S. No	Type of Agitations	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Bandh, Rasta Roka	101	91	94	84	370
2	Submitted a petition to the government authorities	23	33	21	17	94
3	Casefile in court against the government	1	1	10	24	36
4	Total	125	125	125	125	500

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Chart 4.27. Type of Agitations (in percentage)



Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.90 describes the type of agitations against the Government for better compensation. 70 percent have done bandh and Rastharoka (SCs 80.8, STs 72.8, OBCs 75.2, and OCs are 67.2 percent), 18.8 percent submitted petitions to government officials (SCs 18.4, STs 26.4, OBCs 16.8 and OCs are 13.6 percent) and 7.2 percent of the respondents filed a case against the Government (SCs 0.8, STs 0.8, OBCs 8 and OCs 19.2 percent).

Table 4.91 Civil Rights Activists/ Political Leaders' approach to the People

S.No	Civil Rights Activists/ Political Leaders	SCs	STs	OBCs	OCs	Total
1	Yes	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)
2	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	125(100%)	500(100%)

Source: Primary Data, 2020-2021.

Table 4.91 illustrates that civil rights activists/ politicians have consulted the public to fight the Government for better compensation. Civil rights activists have mobilized the public and filed cases in the courts with the public for better compensation, rehabilitation, and rehabilitation.

4.4. Conclusion:

Land acquisition affects the people standard of living. Due to the displacement, people lost land, livelihood, social, economic and cultural activities were disrupted, and compensation was insufficient to restore the previous life. People face various problems in the Resettled area. Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies are required for displaced people, and implementation is also a matter of the people's development.

The fifth chapter will explain the fieldwork of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project.

CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSION FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter discusses the conclusion and findings of the "Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State.

Millions of people depend on the land as the main resource for their livelihood and identity. But it is a fact that many people did not have ownership of land and had to work as labourers on lands held by the landlords (zamindars). Before industrialisation, agricultural societies cultivated agricultural land to sustain their livelihood, and after industrialisation, agricultural families were shifted into industrial labourers due to the land acquisition for the development projects. After independence, few states-initiated land distributions to marginalised people. In India, people's development depends on the availability of agricultural land. People with more agricultural land developed well (financially and politically). Those who do not have agricultural land are far from political and financial development because these two factors dominate Indian society.

According to economists, production depends on four factors: land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship. These are interrelated and are considered building blocks of the economy. Among these four, land is an essential factor for national development, and we cannot make more than it has; nature fixes it. If Nation develops well, it means available land, labour, capital, and the establishment of organisations. We can produce labour, capital, and industries but not land. Many acres of land are required to establish development projects such as Irrigation projects, Highways, Mining, SEZs, Manufacturing Zones, and Pharmacy Industries. Development projects are established in villages and semi-urban places because of the availability of a large amount of land at a low price. If Government or private agencies acquire land in rural areas, it affects rural livelihood. Because people's livelihood depends on agriculture, and their income comes from agricultural land. The development indicates that the one side of the coin means providing people with what they want. Another side of the coin is the adverse effects on people displaced by the land acquisition for development projects, such

as loss of livelihood, land, and homes, loss of identity, culture, loss of relationship with their origin place, and unemployment increased.

5.1. Major findings of the study:

Before land acquisition:

Income source of the family: 100 percent of respondents get income from the agricultural sector. People affected by the PRLI project depended on agriculture and allied sectors.

Landholding of the family: In India, the land is the source of people's empowerment. People with substantial agricultural land are well developed and are financially leading communities, and those who have a meagre piece of land are called economically poor. 100 percent of the families have agricultural land in the PRLI project area.

How many acres of land: 15.8 percent of respondent households have less than one acre of land (SCs 29.6, STs 33.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 13.2 percent owned one acre (SCs 24, STs 27.2, OBCs 1.6, and OCs are Zero percent), 10.2 percent people have 1.5 acres (SCs 14.4, STs 16, OBCs 10.4 and OCs are Zero percent), 13.4 percent has 2 acres (SCs 12, STs 10.4, OBCs 15.2 and OCs are 16 percent), 11.6 percent own 2.5 acres of land (SCs 10.4, STs 7.2, OBCs 19.2 and OCs are 9.6 percent), 15.8 percent have 3 acres (SCs 8, STs 4.8, OBCs 25.6 and OCs 24.8 percent) and 20 percent of people have more than 3 acres land (SCs 1.6, STs 0.8, OBCs 28 and OCs are 49.6 percent).

The research study finds out that the people who belong to SC and ST communities have less than one-acre land (29.6 and 33.6 percent), BCs and OCs do not have less than one-acre land and have more than one-acre land.

Type of land: The development of agricultural families depends on the irrigation facilities of the land. People who have irrigated lands are financial status is good. 59 percent of the families have dryland (SCs 93.6, STs 100, OBCs 32.8, and OCs 9.6 percent), 41 percent have wetlands (SCs 6.4, STs Zero percent, OBCs 67.2, and OCs are 90.4 percent) and no one has wasteland. The research study reveals that more than half of the lands do not have irrigation facilities, and most of the people belong to SC and ST communities (93.6 and 100 percent).

People know about the land acquisition act 2013: 63.4 percent of respondents are aware of the land acquisition act 2013 (SCs 36.8, STs 32.8, OBCs 89.6, and OCs are 94.4 percent), while 36.6 percent do not know about the land acquisition act 2013 (SCs 63.2, STs 67.2, OBCs 10.4 and OCs are 5.6 percent).

The study reveals that the SC and ST communities (more than half of the percent, 63.2 and 67.2) are unaware of the land acquisition act 2013. The reason is illiteracy, low level of education, and lack of awareness.

How people know about the land acquisition act 2013: 11.04 percent of respondents know through print media (SCs 8.69, STs Zero percent, OBCs 10.71 and OCs are 16.10 percent), 11.04 percent through electronic media (SCs 15.21, STs 4.87, OBCs 8.92 and OCs are 13.55 percent), 17.03 percent know through social media (SCs 4.34, STs 14.63, OBCs 18.75 and OCs are 21.18 percent), 9.14 percent through Friends (SCs 15.21, STs 9.75, OBCs 8.03 and OCs are 9.62 percent), 39.74 percent known by the family members (SCs 50, STs 43.90, OBCs 40.17 and OCs are 33.89 percent), 8.51 percent known by the neighbours (SCs 2.17, STs 19.51, OBCs 8.92 and OCs are 6.77 percent), 0.63 percent known through NGOs (SCs are Zero percent, STs 4.87, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent) and 2.83 percent through government officials (SCs 4.34, STs 2.43, OBCs 4.46 and OCs are 0.84 percent).

Research study reveals that family plays a key role in providing information. 39.74 percent of the respondents were aware of the land acquisition act 2013 through their family members. Very few respondents (0.63 percent) were known through the NGOs (ST respondents), and the government officials did not play a key role in explaining the land acquisition act 2013.

Reasons for not knowing about the land acquisition act 2013: 75.95 percent due to illiteracy are unaware of the land acquisition act 2013 (SCs 78.48, STs 82.14, OBCs 53.84, and OCs are 14.28 percent), while 24.04 percent of respondents did not know due to lack of awareness (SCs 21.51, STs 17.85, OBCs 46.15 and OCs are 85.71 percent).

Illiterate people do not have much knowledge of public policies. Illiteracy leads to a lack of awareness of policies and public works.

Prior consent of the people: 100 percent (500 respondents) of the respondents said that the Government had taken prior permission from the people.

Social impact assessment study conducted in the PRLI project villages: Where the land acquisition is mandatory for development projects, the Government must conduct an SIA study of the affected villages and environment. 100 percent of respondents were unaware of the SIA Study.

The research study reveals how the Government deceives people.

Government introduced the SIA study report in the Gram Sabha: According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government has to conduct an SIA study, introduce it to the Gram Sabha, explain the positive and negative effects of the project and take prior consent of the people. 100 percent of the people negatively responded, and the Government did not introduce the SIA study report in the Gram Sabha.

How many acres of land were taken for the PRLI project: 27.8 percent of respondents lost less than one acre of land (SCs 33.6, STs 38.4, OBCs 16, and OCs are 23.2 percent), 24.8 percent lost one acre of land (SCs 28.8, STs 31.2, OBCs 23.2 and OCs are 16 percent), 13.8 percent 1.5 acres (SCs 21.6, STs 18.4, OBCs 11.2 and OCs are 4 percent), 8.8 percent people lost 2 acres of land (SCs 7.2, STs 5.6, OBCs 12 and OCs are 10.8 percent), 6 percent lost 2.5 acres of land (SCs 4.8, STs 4, OBCs 13.6 and OCs are 1.6 percent), 8.8 percent of respondents lost 3 acres of land (SCs 3.2, STs 1.6, OBCs 9.6 and OCs are 20.8 percent) and 10 percent of the people lost more than 3 acres of land (SCs 0.8, STs 0.8 percent and OBCs 14.4 percent and OCs are 24 percent).

Compensation per acre: 24.8 percent of people had received Rs 3.5 lakh per acre (it is an assigned land) (SCs 48, STs 51.2, OBC,s, and OCs are Zero percent), 27.8 percent of respondents have received Rs 4.5 lakh per acre of unirrigated land (SCs 43.2, STs 36.8, OBCs 24 and OCs are 7.2 percent), 34.6 percent have got Rs 5.5 lakh per acre, it is an irrigation land with canals, tanks and ponds (SCs 4.8, STs 8.8, OBCs 63.2 and OCs are 61.6 percent), 5.6 percent had received Rs 6.5 lakh for irrigated land with borewell (SCs 3.2, STs 2.4, OBCs 4.8 and OCs are 12 percent) and 7.2 percent of people more than Rs 6.5 lakh for one acre (SCs

0.8, STs 0.8, OBCs 8 and OCs are 19 percent), land near highways and farmers cultivating mango trees.

The research study found that most of the population received Rs 5.5 lakh per acre, but SCs and STs were lower than other communities. The reason is that most of the SC and ST categories have assigned land, and only a few people have non-assigned land. The OBCs and OCs have not received Rs 3.5 lakhs per acre because they do not have the assigned land.

Farmland after the land acquisition: 34.4 percent of people have land (SCs 30.4, STs 24.8, OBCs 39.2, and OCs 43.2 percent), while 65.6 percent have no land (SCs 69.6, STs 75.2, OBCs 60.8 and OCs are 56.8 percent).

The research study found that 65.6 percent of the people have become landless communities.

How many acres of farmland people left with (after land acquisition): 27.90 percent of people had less than one acre of agricultural land (SCs 60.52, STs 77.41, OBCs 2.04, and OCs are Zero percent), 10.46 percent one-acre (SCs 26.31, STs 19.35, OBCs 4.08 and OCs are Zero percent), 10.46 percent of respondents owned 1.5 acres of land (SCs 10.52, STs 3.22, OBCs 10.20 and OCs are 14.81 percent), 5.81 percent owned 2 acres (SCs 2.63, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 8.16 and OCs are 9.25 percent), 5.81 percent 2.5 acres (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 28.16 and OCs are 11.11 percent), 14.53 percent had 3 acres land (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 40.81 and OCs are 9.25 percent) and 25 percent of respondents had more than 3 acres of land (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 26.53 and OCs are 55.55 percent).

Research has shown that those from SC and ST communities do not have 2.5 acres or more of agricultural land after land acquisition. The name of development, the Government, acquired land from marginalized communities and small-scale farmers. This leads to people switching to landless labourers. The Government forcefully throws people into marginalization in the name of land acquisition for the development projects.

Type of land (after land acquisition): 48.25 percent have dry land (SCs 97.36, STs 100 percent, OBCs 24.48, and OCs 5.55 percent) and wetlands 51.74 percent (SCs 2.63, STs Zero percent, OBCs 75.51 and OCs are 94.44 percent).

People do not have wasteland after land acquisition for the PRLI project. The research study found that for those who have dry land, it is not fertile land, it contains small stones, and the land is located in hill areas.

People habitation (after land acquisition): 50.4 percent live in the same villages (SCs 50.4, STs 50.4, OBCs 50.4, and OCs 50.4 percent), while 49.6 percent of people resettled in neighbour villages (SCs 49.6, STs 49.6, OBCs 49.6 and OCs are 49.6 percent).

People's professions (after land acquisition): 30.2 percent are engaged in agriculture (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 46.4 and OCs are 74.4 percent), 14.8 percent of the population is engaged in daily wage labourer (SCs 37.6, STs 21.6 percent, and OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 12.4 percent are engaged in agriculture and daily wage work (SCs 16.8, STs 12, OBCs 20.8 percent and OCs are Zero percent), 10.8 percent doing business (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 17.6 and OCs are 25.6 percent), 4.4 percent are in private employment (SCs 2.4, STs 7.2, OBCs 8 and OCs are Zero percent), 5.6 percent of people have switched from agriculture to self-employment (SCs 7.2, STs 9.6, OBCs 5.6 and OCs are Zero percent), 19.6 percent of the population became unemployed (SCs 32 and STs 46.4 percent, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 1.8 percent are raising livestock (SCs 4 and STs 3.2 percent, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 0.4 percent are fishermen (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 1.6 and OCs Zero percent).

People who lost their land and livelihood for the PRLI project would be adversely affected by their occupation and standard of living. People turned into landless labourers (this ratio is high in SC and ST communities).

Family pattern of people (before land acquisition): 28.2 percent of people follow the nuclear family system (SCs 28, STs 24.8, OBCs 24.8, and OCs 41.6 percent), while 71.8 percent follow the joint family system (SCs 72, STs 81.6, OBCs 75.2 and OCs are 58.4 percent).

Family pattern of people (after land acquisition): 89.6 percent of the population follows the nuclear family (SCs 88.8, STs 92.8, OBCs 92, and OCs 84.8 percent), while 10.4 percent follow the joint family system (SCs 11.2, STs 7.2, OBCs 8 and OCs are 15.2 percent).

Land acquisition and displacement negatively impact family patterns, such as the breakdown of family relationships, sibling relationships, and social relationships.

The annual income of the family (after land acquisition): 45.2 percent of households earning up to Rs 1 lakh per annum (SCs 95.2, STs 85.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 4.8 percent of the population get 1 lakh - 2 lakh (SCs 4.8, STs 14.4, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 2.2 percent respondents earn 2 lakh - 3 lakh (SCs, STs are Zero percent, OBCs 8.8 and OCs are Zero percent), 41 percent earn 3 lakh - 4 lakh per annum (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 80.8, and OCs are 83.2 percent) and 6.8 percent of the population earn 4 lakh - 5 lakh (SCs and STs are Zero percent, OBCs 10.4 and OCs are 16.8 percent).

The research study found that SCs and STs earn up to 2 lakh per annum. Due to land acquisition for the PRLI project, many marginalised communities have shifted their occupation from landowners to landless labourers, which negatively impacts people's earnings. When it comes to OBCs and other categories of people earning between Rs 2 lakh and 5 lakh per annum, the reason is that people have agricultural land.

Getting employment of the people (before land acquisition): 69.4 percent of people who got employment within three months (SCs 58.4, STs 44.8, OBCs 81.6 and OCs are 92.8 percent), 30.6 percent of those who got employment less than 6 months (SCs 41.6, STs 55.2, OBCs 15.4 and OCs are 7.2 percent). Before the land acquisition, people were engaged in agriculture and allied sectors to get employment within six months easily.

Getting employment of the people (after land acquisition): 41.4 percent of people get employment within three months (SCs 25.6, STs 18.4, OBCs 47.2 and OCs are 74.4 percent), 23.4 percent getting less than six months (SCs 16.8, STs 15.2, OBCs 37.6 and OCs are 24 percent), 11.2 percent employed within nine months (SCs 20, STs 11.2, OBCs 12, OCs are 1.6 percent), 4.4 percent getting employment more than nine months (SCs 5.6, STs 8.8, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent) and 19.6 percent unemployed (SCs 32, STs 46.4, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent).

The research study found that land acquisition affected the employment of SC and ST communities (32 and 46.4 percent of unemployment rate).

Facilities at respondent homes (before land acquisition): 10.4 percent of the public have facilities such as electricity, a bathroom, and a separate kitchen at their home (SCs 6.15 percent, STs 31, OBCs 7.64 and OCs are Zero percent), 16.4 percent had Electricity, a Separate Kitchen,

and TV (SCs 39.23 percent, STs 29, OBCs 1.17 and OCs are Zero percent), 7.4 percent had facilities such as electricity, bathroom, and TV (SCs 19.23 percent, STs 4, OBCs 4.70, OCs are Zero percent), 9.6 percent had a bathroom, separate kitchen, and TV (SCs 14.61 percent, STs 25, OBCs 2.35 and OCs are Zero percent) and 56.2 percent (SCs 20.76 percent, STs 11, OBCs 84.11 and OCs are 100 percent) of the people had all facilities at their home. The research study found that 100 percent of the OC respondents had all amenities in their homes. SC, ST, and OBC do not have all facilities. The data explains the awareness and financial status of people.

Facilities at respondent homes (after land acquisition): 9.6 percent had a bathroom, electricity, and kitchen (SCs 15.2, STs 23.2, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 11.6 percent have facilities such as electricity, separate kitchen, and TV (SCs 28.8, STs 17.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 6.4 percent have electricity, bathroom and TV (SCs 13.6, STs 8.8, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent), 7.4 percent have facilities, such as bathroom and separate kitchen (SCs 10.4, STs 19.2, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent) and 65 percent of respondents have all facilities such as electricity, bathroom, separate kitchen and TV (SCs 32, STs 31.2, OBCs 96.8 and OCs are 100 percent).

The economic condition of the people increased slightly after land acquisition. The availability of facilities in the respondents' houses has increased compared to before the land acquisition.

The consumption level of nutrition (before land acquisition): 20.2 percent of people depend on the availability (SCs 16.8, STs 23.2, OBCs 30.4, OCs 10.4 percent), 34.8 percent had daily milk, fruits, vegetables, and rarely meat (SCs 3.2, STs 0.8, OBCs 50.4 and OCs 84.8 percent) and 45 percent rarely had milk, fruits and meat (SCs 80, STs 76, OBCs 19.2 and OCs 4.8 percent).

The consumption level of nutrition (after land acquisition): 13.6 percent of respondents depend on its availability (SCs 10.4, STs 19.2, OBCs 16, OCs 8.8 percent), 49.8 percent of the population had daily 250 ml milk, fruits, vegetables and rarely had meat (SCs 18.4, STs 21.6, OBCs 68.8 and OCs 90.4 percent) and 36.6 percent rarely consuming milk, fruits and meat (SCs 71.2, STs 59.2, OBCs 15.2 and OCs 0.8 percent).

People's experience in land acquisition: 100 percent of the people who lost land for the PRLI project face many problems. Such as homelessness, unemployment, landlessness, food insecurity, access to community resources, and becoming poor.

People displacement: If people are voluntarily displaced, they have a chance to live, which does not affect people's way of life. If people are forcibly displaced, their chances of survival are very low. Forced displacement means people leave their home, resources, and origin place and start a new life in a different place, which causes people to lose everything. The result of forced displacement is homelessness, unemployment, landlessness, food insecurity, and a lack of community resources, and people become poor.

The research study found that forced displacement happened in the PRLI project.

People's standard of living (after land acquisition): 35.4 percent of people live a low standard of living (SCs 55.2, STs 52, OBCs 20.8 and OCs 13.6 percent), 40.2 percent have a medium life (SCs 40.8, STs 45.6, OBCs 38.4 and OCs 36 percent) and 24.4 percent have a quality of life (SCs 4, STs 2.4, OBCs 40.8 and OCs 50.4 percent).

After the land acquisition, the research study found that the living standards of SC and ST community people changed from medium life to low standard of living. Because people lost the land, house, and everything for the PRLI project, it not only adversely affected the lives of the people but also pushed them into poverty.

New houses for displaced families/ project-affected families: The Government will provide new shelter to people who have lost their homes and homestead land for development projects. However, it is not enforced. The Government compensates for houses and home spaces but is not building houses for the displaced.

The research study found that the Government has not built new homes for the displaced.

Jobs for displaced people/ project-affected people: According to the LARR Act 2013, people who lost their lives for development projects are eligible for employment. The research study found that the Government does not provide jobs for the people, which is a major drawback for the displaced.

Compensation for the loss of livelihood: According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government should compensate those who have lost their livelihood by land acquisition. People displaced by the PRLI project received livelihood compensation, not project-affected families. 49.6 percent of the families (Displaced people) received compensation for the loss of livelihood, while 50.4 percent of the respondents have not received (PAFs).

How much compensation for the loss of livelihood: Compensation does not restore the previous lives of displaced people, and without compensation, displaced people cannot survive. People displaced by development projects need financial assistance to start a new life. The Government has given Rs 7 lakh for those above 18 years.

The research study found that the financial assistance provided by the Government was inadequate for the loss of livelihood. People have not accepted 7 lakh compensation for loss of livelihood, but the Government forcibly enforced it.

Subsistence grant for displaced families: According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government has to provide a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs 3,000 per month for one year from the award date to each displaced family. In addition to this, an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees should be provided to the SCs and STs displaced from the Scheduled Areas. To preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture, and life of the displaced tribal people from the scheduled areas, provide facilities in the same ecological zone as much as possible. The research study found that the Government did not give subsistence grants to displaced people.

Compensation for transport: People who have lost their lives for development projects are entitled to compensation. Displaced families will receive one-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 for transportation of family, building materials, and goods. The field work study found that the Government did not provide compensation for transportation.

Compensation for constructing the new cattle shed/petty shop: The LARR Act 2013 provides all facilities to the displaced. People who have lost their cattle shed/petty shop are eligible for Rs. 25,000 compensations for constructing new cattle shed and petty shop. The research study found that the Government has not compensated for the loss of the cattle shed/petty shop.

One-Time resettlement allowance for DPs/PAFs: The LARR Act 2013 provides all facilities to the displaced and project-affected people, including a one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000. The study found that the Government did not pay the one-time resettlement allowance.

One-Time grant to artisan, small traders, and self-employed: According to the LARR Act 2013, artisans, small traders, and self-employed persons are entitled to compensation of Rs. 25,000 if they are displaced or affected by the project.

The research study found that the Telangana government does not provide one-time grants to artisans, self-employed and small traders.

Facilities at resettled villages:

According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government should build pucca roads in the resettlement villages for those resettled in neighbour villages or colonies. Research has shown that the Government has not built pucca roads in resettled villages.

People were displaced due to the PRLI project and resettled in neighbour villages. The Government provided drinking water and did not provide sanitation and drainage facilities in rehabilitation areas.

Rural India largely depends on agriculture and the allied sectors (animal husbandry). People use their land for animal grazing and drinking water. If displaced people have no wasteland for their animal grazing and water, affecting milk and dairy products. The LARR Act 2013 provides grazing land and drinking water for animals where people resettled. The research study found that the Government does not provide drinking water and grazing land facilities for animals where people resettled.

The village is significant in the development of the country. Rural India has a Gram Panchayat Bhavan, Post Office, and Fair Price Shop; if the entire village were displaced, people would have lost these buildings. The LARR Act 2013 provides all facilities to the DPs and PAFs, including Gram Panchayat Bhavan, Post Office, and Fair Price Shop. The Government did not build a Gram Panchayat Bhavan, a Post Office, or Fair Price Shop in the resettlement village.

The Government of Telangana has constructed burial or cremation grounds in the villages but not in rehabilitation villages (villages affected by the PRLI project). The research study found that the Government did not build burial/ cremation grounds in the resettlement villages.

The research study found that the Government of Telangana had not constructed the Anganwadi centres, playgrounds and schools in the rehabilitation village.

Rural India still does not have all facilities such as health centres, roads, electricity, drinking water and sanitation, schools, and transport facilities. Due to the lack of primary health centres in villages, people face many health problems and suffer from seasonal fevers. Research has shown that the Telangana government has not constructed a primary health centre in rehabilitated villages.

The primary purpose of the community centre is to provide an equal opportunity and an inclusive environment. Community centres are safe and open spaces where men, women, girls, and boys from different backgrounds can meet for livelihood, education, social activities, entertainment, communication, and other purposes. These facilities play a key role in creating a positive atmosphere. These are essential to people's health and wellness, reducing reliance on healthcare and other expensive social services. If people have a community centre, they unite the community, provide volunteer opportunities, support community projects, positively influence the lives of young people, share valuable information, promote creativity, culture and healthy living, and provide educational opportunities. The Government of Telangana did not build a community centre for the displaced.

Constitution of India (Articles 25-28) recognise the religion rights. People celebrate religious ceremonies in temples, mosques, and churches. Every village and every religion have its own identity. In the name of development, the Government acquired lands from the people, leading to people's displacement. When people are displaced, they lose everything (religious icons like temples, mosques, and churches). The research study found that the Government did not build temples, mosques, and churches in the resettlement villages.

The main occupation of Indians is agriculture and animal husbandry. Indians use animals for agriculture and other allied activities. Animals have to do physical work in agriculture and are used for transportation, ploughing, carrying goods, and power mills. People in agriculture and

allied sectors need healthy animals. Many villages have veterinary service centres and provide health services to the animals. Displaced people lost the veterinary service centre. The construction of a veterinary service centre is the responsibility of the Government. The research study found that the Government had not built a veterinary service centre in the resettlement village.

Unity in the cultural diversity of India is the most important feature of Indian society; tribal culture is one of them. Tribes have cultural identities and traditions and live in diverse groups, and they are independent and self-reliant and have a way of life. Some tribes have their local dialect and have their own cultural and traditional institutions. If development projects displace people, they lose their traditions and culture. The LARR Act 2013 provides separate land for the traditional institutions of the tribal communities to which they have been rehabilitated. The research study found that the Government does not provide separate land for tribal traditional institutions.

Discrimination after relocation: Discrimination is the act of treating individuals or groups of people based on age, gender, race, sexual orientation, and local and non-local characteristics. Article 15 of the Constitution of India protects citizens from every sort of discrimination by the State based on gender, religion, caste, race, and place of birth. However, people face discrimination in day-to-day life. 69.75 percent of people face discrimination (SCs 82.25, STs 85.48, OBCs 66.12 and OCs 45.16 percent), while 30.24 percent do not face discrimination after rehabilitation (SCs 17.74, STs 14.51, OBCs 33.8 and OCs 54.83 percent).

Type of discrimination after relocation: 28.32 percent of people facing caste discrimination (SCs 47.05, STs 35.84, OBCs 14.63, and OCs Zero percent), 4.62 percent gender discrimination (SCs 5.88, STs 7.54, OBCs 2.43 and OCs are Zero percent), 45.08 percent facing local-nonlocal (SCs 17.64, STs 18.86, OBCs 75.60 and OCs are 100 percent), 15.60 percent financial discrimination (SCs 29.41, STs 16.98, OBCs 7.31 and OCs are Zero percent), 3.5 percent cultural discrimination (SCs are Zero percent, STs 20.75, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), and rehabilitated people do not face religious and family discrimination.

Children are going to school after relocation: According to the LARR Act 2013, the Government should build primary education schools and provide education to displaced children. 70.16 percent of children go to school (SCs 46.77, STs 38.70, OBCs 95.16, and OCs

100 percent), while 29.83 percent do not go to school (SCs 53.22, STs 61.29, OBCs 4.83 and OCs are Zero percent).

Reason for children do not go to school after relocation: 55.40 percent of children do not go to school because there are no schools in the village (SCs 72.72, STs 44.73, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 39.18 percent of children do not go to school due to schools far away from villages (SCs 18.18, STs 52.63, OBCs 100 and OCs are Zero percent) and 5.40 percent lack of transport facilities in the villages (SCs 9.09, STs 2.63, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent).

People face problems due to land acquisition: Land acquisition in the name of development severely impacts people's living standards. People faced many problems due to the PRLI project.

Type of problems: People who have lost land, houses, and opportunities for development projects face various problems. 17.4 percent had problems with rehabilitation (SCs 24, STs 17.6, OBCs 15.2, and OCs 12.8 percent), 42.8 percent inadequate compensation (SCs 33.6, STs 23.2, OBCs 48.8, and OCs are 65.6 percent), 6 percent of the population responded to the loss of traditional occupation and culture (SCs Zero percent, STs 24 percent, OBCs, and OCs are Zero percent), 3.6 percent of the people face psychological problems (SCs 0.8, STs 2.4, OBCs 6.4 and OCs are 4.8 percent) and 30.2 percent have employment problems (SCs 41.6, STs 32.8, OBCs 29.6 and OCs 16.8 percent).

Utilisation of compensation money: 31 percent used the compensation money to buy new agricultural land (SCs 8.8, STs 10.4, OBCs 45.6, and OCs 59.2 percent), 5.8 percent used a construct for new house or reconstruct house (SCs 3.2, STs 4.8, OBCs 6.4 and OCs are 8.8 percent), 13.4 percent respondents purchased new home space in town (SCs 9.6, STs 7.2, OBCs 17.6 and OCs are 19.2 percent), 1 percent people purchased new assets such as TV, car and motorcycle (SCs 2.4, STs 1.6, OBCs and OCs are Zero percent), 24.2 percent used compensation money for child marriages and events (SCs 49.6, STs 54, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent), 10 percent of people investing in banks (SCs 6.4, STs 9.6, OBCs 14.4 and OCs are 9.6 percent), 1.6 percent of respondents used for children education (SCs 0.8, STs 2.4, OBCs 3.2 and OCs are Zero percent), 6.4 percent of people lent to neighbours (SCs 8, STs 5.6, OBCs 8.8 and OCs are 3.2 percent) and 6.6 percent of the respondents were used for health problems (SCs 11.2, STs 14.4, OBCs 0.8 and OCs are Zero percent).

Compensation money is equal to market value: The amount of compensation is not equal to the market value; it equals 20-30 percent of the market value. People who lost land are angry with the Government because of very little compensation.

Land acquisition impact on families: After the land acquisition, 38.2 percent became addicted to alcohol (SCs 65.6, STs 53.6, OBCs 30.4, and OCs 3.2 percent), 12.8 percent of the population responded to conflict between family members (SCs 16.8, STs 20.8, OBCs 8 and OCs are 5.6 percent), 42.4 percent responded on relationship decline (SCs 15.2, STs 18.4, OBCs 53.6 and OCs 82.4 percent) and 6.6 percent people responded on identity loss (SCs 2.4, STs 7.2, OBCs 8 and OCs are 8.8 percent).

Forest rights at the rehabilitation village: The people's forest rights are recognised under the LARR Act 2013 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006. Families whose primary source of livelihood is dependent on forests, hunting, and collection of forest products are affected by the land acquisition and are entitled to forest rights in the resettled area. Suppose forest rights are available near the new resettlement area, and any family maintains their access or common property resources in the vicinity of the displaced area. In that case, they should be allowed to continue their previous livelihood rights. The research study found that the Telangana Government did not grant forest rights in the resettlement areas.

Changes in human life after land acquisition: The PRLI project has brought many social, cultural, economic, and political changes to the displaced and affected people. The research study found that people lost social, cultural, financial, and political life after land acquisition and displacement.

Land for land compensation: The LARR Act 2013 facilitates the land for land compensation if the development project is an irrigation project.

One acre of land in the project command area will be provided to those who have lost land for the irrigation project. If the SCs and STs lose land for the irrigation project, the land equivalent to land acquired or two and a half acres, whichever is lower, will be provided. There would be no problem if the Government implemented land for land compensation, but it did not enforce

it. The research study found that the Government did not implement land for land compensation in the PRLI project.

Multiple land acquisitions: The research study found that multiple land acquisitions happened in some villages. Before the PRLI project, the Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy Lift Irrigation (MGKLI) project was started in 1984 and completed in 2017. These two projects are located at the foreshore of the Srisailem project on the Krishna River. The canals of the MGKLI and PRLI project have gone through some villages such as Yellur, Narlapur, Kudikilla, Kalwakole, and Chennapraopally (these villages come under Kollapur Constituency) and Kummera, Karukonda, Thummalasur (villages come under Nagar Kurnool Constituency). People lost land for the MGKLI and PRLI projects.

5.2. Other findings of the study:

The research study found that people who approached the courts for better compensation have received compensation of Rs 12.5 lakh. People who do not approach the court have only received Rs 3.5 lakh-5.5 lakh per acre.

The people affected by the PRLI project in Kudikilla village under Anjanagiri Reservoir have filed cases in the High Court seeking compensation of Rs 12.5 lakh per acre for cultivating mango trees, and they have got it. However, the people of Narlapur village (under Anjanagiri Reservoir and cultivating mango trees) did not get the same amount and got only Rs 5.5 lakh rupees per acre. The reason is that the people of Narlapur village do not approach the High Court.

The research study finds out that people (people living near the Polepally Sez and National Highway 44) affected by the Udandapur reservoir have got Rs. 12.5 lakh compensation per acre.

The study finds out that many people responded to children's marriages. Male people who are ready to marriage not get married because they do not have the agricultural land and proper residence (displaced people).

The Government paid the compensation in instalments (two to three times), which led to people getting marginalisation.

Displaced people have got 12.5 lakh for losing home (Rs 5.5 lakh) and livelihood (Rs 7 lakh). Research showed that many people were under 18 years old when the Government issued the notification for land acquisition. However, by the time the Government compensates DPs and PAFs, they are 18 years old. However, the Government did not recognise them.

The research study found that displaced people feel that they have nothing to live for except death because we lost land, house, livelihood, and everything for the irrigation project.

The people protested against the Government for better compensation; the Government used police forces to arrest the people and even brutally lathi-charged the people.

The research study found that the Government plans to give plots of 250 square yards to build houses for the displaced. However, still not implemented.

Displaced people with development projects in Telangana want to implement the double bedroom scheme for themselves. However, the Government does not consider their wish.

The research study found that the PRLI project impacted the livelihoods of Scheduled Tribes (Lambada Tribes) compared to other communities. The 17 ST habitations were submerged in the PRLI project. STs are the primary victims of the PRLI project.

The Telangana government did not consider the rights of the displaced and project-affected families, such as the right to development and self-determination, the right to participation, the right to life, the rights of Vulnerable Groups, and the right to compensation.

Local political leaders persuaded people unaware of the Land Acquisition Act of 2013 and the illiterate to take compensation given by the Government.

Many villages such as Narlapur village under Anjanagiri reservoir, Yedula and Theegalapally villages under Veeranjanya reservoir, Kummera and Karukonda villages under Venkatadri reservoir, and Karivena village under Kurumurthiraya reservoir are very close to the reservoirs (500-meter distance). The people living in these villages are scared about their life.

People affected and displaced due to the construction of the PRLI project are going to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNAREGA).

People who lost land for the PRLI project could not purchase new land because the land price was increased. People got compensation of Rs 3.5 lakh-5.5 lakh per acre only. If people want to buy new agricultural land, the price per acre is Rs 40-50 lakh, and the price of land near highways is more than Rs 1 crore.

Displaced and landless labourers feel physical, mentally, culturally, and financially excluded from this society.

People living near the reservoir suffer from noise and air pollution and complain that the crops are not growing properly due to the dust coming from the excavations.

In case of emergency, resettled people are not getting loans from local people. The reason is that they are not locals and do not have good financial relations.

People under the Narlapur reservoir protested against implementing the R&R package for those who lost land and low compensation; at that time, Shiva alias Chandulal committed suicide with a petrol bottle, and the neighbours took the bottle from shiva and took him to the primary health centre in Kollapur town. It happened on 16/05/2021.

The Government has failed to employ the people who lost their lands for the PRLI project. Workers from other states are being hired to build the reservoirs and canals. As a result, people are suffering from the loss of land and employment.

The Government ignored the Rehabilitation, Resettlement, and welfare of the people who lost agricultural land and homestead for the PRLI project.

Due to the PRLI project, displaced people could not take agricultural loans from banks to a lack of Patta lands.

Tribal people (Lambada community) suffer from losing their culture, tradition, relationship with nature, existence, local deities, religious activities, and forest rights due to land acquisition.

Those who lost land for the PRLI project are farming by leasing land from others. Sometimes they commit suicide due to loss in lease farming, lack of own land, and worse economic condition of the people compared to a previous life. The research study found that two members of the Lambada community had committed suicide due to lease farming.

5.3. Positive and Negative Impacts of the Project:

5.3.1. The Positive Impacts:

The advent of the project signifies clear changes in the socioeconomic conditions of the affected people, directly benefiting those living in the command area and project-affected zone. Some of the positive effects are:

- i. Irrigation potential shall be created in an area of 12,30,000 acres.
- ii. Command area people enjoy a better standard of living.
- iii. Local people will get employment opportunities in project work and fisheries.
- iv. Due to command area development, business and economy will increase.
- v. Entertainment and tourism will develop.
- vi. The groundwater level will increase.
- vii. If agriculture product is high, agriculture-related industries will establish and provide skilled and unskilled employment to the people.

5.3.2. Major Negative Impacts:

- i. 14,891 families were displaced due to land acquisition.
- ii. 13,092 hectares lost agricultural land and agricultural produce.
- iii. Directly or indirectly, people lost their livelihood.
- iv. Agricultural and horticultural production has declined due to air pollution.
- v. People who lost their lands for development projects are becoming landless labourers. Even those with a small amount of land are lost due to development projects and cannot purchase new land with very little compensation. They could not start any business, so they became landless and unemployed.
- vi. Society does not respect people who do not have land.
- vii. After the land acquisition, people's financial status declined because the family's landholding has decreased.
- viii. People are worried about their children's future because they do not have land, and if they have, it is very less (in some cases, less than one acre).
- ix. People's livelihood and the Telangana economy depend on agriculture. If the Government acquires fertile land, it will affect agricultural production.

5.4. Future scope of the study:

The research has been done in the PRLI project affected area. It was tried the people's problems in the affected area. The researcher can take help with this research for:

- i. Impact of irrigation facilities on agriculture production and development of the affected zone.
- ii. Irrigation projects impact the people's socioeconomic conditions and living standards (after completing the project).
- iii. The impact of the PRLI project on agricultural products is comparable to other irrigation projects in Telangana.
- iv. Land acquisition- impacts on women.
- v. Command area development-Women empowerment.
- vi. Command area development-Tribal empowerment.

The study will help the researcher if he does any research on land acquisition for irrigation projects.

5.5. Suggestions:

- i. Cash compensation does not solve the problems of displacement. The Government should implement a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, recognise the rights of the displaced, and pay equal compensation to the market value.
- ii. Whenever the Government wants to take land from landowners, the Government should encourage and facilitate public participation in the development process, explain the project's positive and negative effects, and seek prior consent from the affected people.
- iii. Government should provide educational institutions, skill development programs, technical training courses, and entrepreneurship guidance for the affected people.
- iv. The Government should interact with the DPs and PAFs of the development projects to utilise the compensation money.
- v. The Government should focus on barren land for development projects and reduce fertile land acquisition.
- vi. Compensation should be paid all at once rather than in instalments.

- vii. The Government should implement local reservations to provide jobs (skilled and unskilled) to the people affected by the development projects.
- viii. During fieldwork, the main problem I observed was that people were not satisfied with the compensation. The Government should provide fair compensation to people. Fair compensation can be used to start a new life with the business after land acquisition.
- ix. The Government should implement rehabilitation and resettlement policy on the ground level and provide employment opportunities to DPs and PAFs.
- x. The Government should provide uniform compensation without any difference in compensation to those who have lost land for development projects.
- xi. After resettlement, if people face any problems with livelihood, employment, socially, and psychologically the Government should consult the people and solve the problems.
- xii. The Government should give a special package to old age people and widows (if they do not have children) who have lost land for development projects.

5.6. Conclusion:

Land acquisition for the PRLI project adversely affected people's socio, economic, and cultural lives. Due to the land acquisition, people converted from landowners to landless labourers and went to the employment guarantee scheme (MGNREGA), affecting male marriages. The research study found that the STs (Lambada Tribals) are the primary victims of the project. People felt that land and employment were lost, and now we do not have opportunities to survive.

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Implementation of Land Acquisition Act 2013: A Study of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana State

1. Name of the district :
2. Name of the Mandal :
3. Name of the village :
4. Head of the household name and age :
5. Name of the respondent :
6. Age : sex : F/M
7. Religion :
8. Caste : sub-caste :
9. Education qualification of the respondent :
10. Details of the family members :

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Relation to the head	Marital status	Educational qualification	Occupation
Total							

11. Do you have a ration card? If yes, what is it?

- a) BPL card
- b) Anna Poorna Yojana Card
- c) APL card

Part-A

12. Income source of the family?

- a) Agricultural work
- b) non-agriculture work
- c) agriculture and non-agriculture work

13. What is the nature of your non-agricultural work (income source of the family)?

- a) daily wage labourer (Home base workers, working in industries, working in small business centres)
- b) business
- c) govt job
- d) self-employment
- e) Animal husbandry
- f) any other

14. Do you have agricultural land?

- a) Yes
- b) No

15. If yes, what land is it, and how many acres do you have?

S.No	Type of land	How many Acres	Own land with documents	Own land but without documents	It is assigned land	Total land
1.	Wet					
2.	Dry					
3.	Wasteland					

16. Does anyone in your family have government employment?

- a) Yes
- b) No

.....

a) Yes b) No

- c) Tractor
- d) Car
- e) Auto rickshaw
- f) Motorbike
- g) Bicycle
- h) Any other vehicles

- a) Roof (Pucca house)
- b) Semi pucca house
- c) Kutcha house

- a) Self
- b) Government
- c) NGO
- d) Self and NGO

- a) 50-100 rupees
- b) 101-150 rupees
- c) 151-200 rupees
- d) 201-250 rupees
- e) above 250 rupees

- a) Up to 50,000
- b) 50,001-100,000
- c) 100,001-150,000
- d) 150,001-2,00,000.
- e) Above 200,000

PART-B

24. Do you know about the land acquisition Act 2013?

- a) Yes b) No

25. If yes, how do you know?

- b) Through print media
- c) Through an electronic media
- d) social media
- e) Friends
- f) Neighbours
- g) NGO'S
- h) Government officers
- i) Family members

26. If no, what is the reason?

- a) Illiteracy
b) lack of awareness
c)

27. Do you know that the state government has acquired the land for the Palamuru-Rangareddy lift irrigation project?

- a) Yes b) No

28. If not, what is the reason?

.....

29. Before the land acquisition, has the Government taken prior consent from your family?

- a) Yes b) No

30. Did the Government conduct a Social Impact Assessment study in your village before the land acquisition?

- a) Yes b) No

31. Have you heard the social impact assessment report by the Government in your Gram Sabha?

- a) Yes b) No

32. Did the Government give any notice to your family before the land acquisition?

- a) Yes b) No

33. If yes, how many days before they have given?

- b) One month.
- c) Two months.
- d) Three months.
- e) Four months.
- f) Five months.
- g) Six months.

34. Did the Government hold a Grama Sabha in your village before the land acquisition for Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project?

- a) Yes b) No

35. If yes, how many members/families participated in the Gram Sabha?

.....

36. If not, what is the reason?

.....

37. How many members/ families accepted the Gram Sabha resolution on the land acquisition for the Palamuru-Rangareddy lift irrigation project? Why?

.....

38. How many members/families rejected the Gram Sabha resolution? Why?

.....

39. The state government took how many acres of farmland from your family for the Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift irrigation project?

- a) Less than 1 acre
- b) 1 acre
- c) 1.5 acres
- d) 2 acres
- e) 2.5 acres
- f) 3 acres.
- g) above 3 acres

.....

a) Yes b) No

- a) Less than 1 acre.
- b) 1 acre
- c) 1.5 acres
- d) 2 acres
- e) 2.5 acres
- f) 3 acres
- g) above 3 acres

- a) dry land
- b) wetland

- a) Same village
- b) Rehabilitation centre provided by the Government
- c) Resettled in neighbour villages

- a) Agriculture
- b) Daily wage labourer
- c) Agriculture and daily wage labourer
- d) Business
- e) Self-employment
- f) Un-employed
- g) Animal husbandry
- h) Fishing

- nuclear family
- Joint family

47. What is your family pattern after the displacement?
- a) nuclear family
 - b) Joint family
48. How much is your family's annual income after the displacement?
- a) Up to 1 lakh.
 - b) 100001-200000.
 - c) 200001-300000.
 - d) 300001-400000.
 - e) 400001-500000.
49. What is the duration of getting employment before the displacement or land acquisition?
- a) Less than 3 months
 - b) Less than 6 months
 - c) Less than 9 months
 - d) More than 9 months
 - e) No work at all
50. What is the duration of employment after the displacement or land acquisition?
- a) Less than 3 months
 - b) Less than 6 months
 - c) Less than 9 months
 - d) More than 9 months
 - e) No work at all
51. Do you have all the facilities in your home before the land acquisition or displacement?
- a) Bathroom
 - b) separate kitchen
 - c) Separate bathroom
 - d) Television (TV)
 - e) All facilities available
52. Do you have all the facilities in your home after the land acquisition or displacement?
- a) Bathroom
 - b) separate kitchen
 - c) Television (TV)
 - d) All of the above
53. What is the consumption level of nutrients (milk, fruits, vegetables, and meat) in your diet before the land acquisition or displacement?

- a) It depends on the availability.
- b) Daily taking 250 ml milk, fruits, and vegetables and rarely had meat
- c) We rarely had milk, fruits and meat
- d)

54. What is the consumption level of nutrients (milk, fruits, vegetables, and meat) in your diet after the land acquisition or displacement?

- a) It depends on the availability
- b) daily taking 250 ml milk, fruits, and vegetables and rarely had meat
- c) We rarely had milk, fruits and meat
- d)

55. Before the land acquisition or displacement, your family might have practised traditional activities, rituals and culture and visited holy places in your village. What is your experience after the land acquisition or displacement?

.....

56. How do you feel about the displacement?

- a) Homelessness
- b) Landlessness
- c) Joblessness
- d) Food insecurity
- e) without access to community resources
- f) Marginalization
- g) all of the above

57. Is your family displaced voluntarily or involuntarily (forceful displacement)?

- a) Voluntarily
- b) Involuntarily

58. What is your standard of living (wealth, comfort, material goods, quality of life, health, education, employment, adequate food and nutrition, personal liberty, or environmental quality) after the land acquisition or relocation?

- a) low-level life
- b) medium life
- c) high quality of life

59. Do you have a ration card after the displacement?

- a) Yes b) No

60. If yes, where are you getting ration goods?

- b) Same village
- c) Nearest village
- d) Nearest town

61. Have you lost your houses for the Palamuru-Rangareddy lift irrigation Project. Has the Government built a new house for your family?

- a) Yes b) No

62. Have you lost your farmland and homestead land to the Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project? Has the Government given a job to anyone in your family?

- a) Yes b) No

63. Have you lost your livelihood for Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project? Has the Government given any compensation to your family for employment?

- a) Yes b) No

64. If yes, how much compensation is given by the Government?

- a) 1 lakh rupees
b) 2.5 lakh rupees
c) 5 lakh rupees
d) 7 lakh rupees
e) 10 lakh rupees

65. Have you lost your house and land and are displaced for the Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project? Has the Government given a subsistence grant to your family for one year?

- a) Yes b) No

66. If yes, how much does the Government give subsistence grants and how many months?

- 3 thousand rupees and up to 3 months
- 3 thousand rupees and up to 6 months
- 3 thousand rupees and up to 9 months
- 3 thousand rupees and up to 12 months

67. Did the Government give you compensation money for the transportation facility from your old village to a new resettled place?

- a) Yes b) No

68. If yes, how much compensation money was the Government given for transportation?

- b) 20,000
- c) 30,000
- d) 40,000
- e) 50,000

69. Did the Government compensate for the construction of the cattle shed/petty shop in the relocated area?

- a) Yes
- b) No

70. If yes, how much compensation was given by the Government for the construction of the cattle shed/petty shop?

- a) 10,000
- b) 15,000
- c) 20, 000
- d) 25, 000

71. Did the Government give a one-time resettlement allowance to your family?

- a) Yes
- b) No

72. If yes, how much compensation was given by the Government for the one-time resettlement allowance to your family?

- a) 20, 000
- b) 30, 000
- c) 40, 000
- d) 50, 000

73. Did the Government give the one-time grant to artisan, small traders, and self-employed persons?

- a) Yes
- b) No

74. If yes, how much?

- a) 10, 000
- b) 15, 000
- c) 20,000
- d) 25, 000

Part- C (facilities in resettlement villages)

75. Do you have Pucca roads in your resettled village?

a) Yes b) No

88. Has the Government built a community centre in your resettlement village?

89. Has the Government built a place of worship (Temples, Masjid and Church) in your resettled village?

90. Has the Government built a Veterinary service centre in your resettlement village?

91. Has the Government provided separate land for tribal traditional institutions?

92. Have you faced any discrimination after relocation?

93. If yes, what kind of discrimination?

94. Have you faced discrimination while compensating your family for losing livelihood, farmland, and homestead land?

95. If yes, what kind of discrimination?

- Compensation for loss of livelihood
- Compensation for loss of farmland
- Compensation for loss of homestead land
- Caste discrimination
- Gender discrimination

96. Has anyone from your family migrated to neighbouring villages, towns, or cities after the land acquisition?

- a) Yes b) No

97. Are your children going to school after the displacement?

- a) Yes b) No

98. If not, what is the reason?

- b) No schools in the relocated area
- c) Schools far away from my village
- d) Transport

99. Have you faced any problems due to the land acquisition?

- a) Yes b) No

100. If yes, what kind of problems?

- Problems in resettlement
- Inadequate compensation
- Loss of traditional occupation and culture
- psychological problems
- employment problems

101. For what purpose did your family utilize the compensation money?

- a) Purchased new agriculture land
- b) Built new house or Reconstruct house
- c) Purchased new homestead land at the town
- d) Purchased assets like new TV, car, and motorcycle
- e) Compensation utilized for children's marriage and functions
- f) Investment in bank
- g) Compensation utilized for Children's education
- h) Lending money to neighbours
- i) Utilized for health problems
- j)

102. Did the Government give the amount as compensation for the loss of your land equal to market value?

- a) Yes b) No

103. What is the impact of land acquisition or displacement on your family?

- b) Addict alcoholism
- c) Disputes among the family members
- d) Deterioration in relationships
- e) Loss of identity
- f)
-

104. Has the Government provided you with the right to catch fish in the reservoirs of the Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation?

- a) Yes
- b) No

105. Do you have forest rights in the rehabilitated areas?

- a) Yes
- b) No

106. Have you found any changes in your social life after the displacement?

.....

.....

107. Have you found any changes in your cultural life after the displacement?

.....

.....

108. Have you found any changes in your economic life after the displacement?

.....

.....

109. Have you found any changes in your political life after the displacement?

.....

.....

110. Have you fought against the Government for better compensation?

- a) Yes
- b) No

111. How did you express your agitations against the Government for better compensation?

- b) Bandh, Rastharoka
- c) We have submitted a petition to the government authorities
- d) Case file in court against the Government
- e)
-

112. Did any group of civil rights activists/political leaders approach you to support your agitation against the land acquisition?

- a) Yes
- b) No

113. If yes, how many times have they met you?

- a) One-time
- b) two times
- c) three times
- d) several times

114. What was the main aim of civil rights activists fighting against the Government?

- a) Stopping land acquisition and displacement
- b) Supporting getting the land for land
- c) Fighting for suitable compensation for loss of farmland and homestead land
- d) Fighting for providing a job to at least one person in the family along with the compensation
- e) Fighting for getting rights on the reservoir to fishing
- f) Fighting for providing a sufficient amount of money for self-employment
- g) All of the above

115. Do you think their support helps you get better compensation for the loss of the farmland, homestead land, and standard of living?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Frame No.1
Foreshore of Srisaillam Reservoir



Frame No.2
Lift Irrigation Starting Point



Frame No.3
Tunnels of the Lift Irrigation



Frame No. 4
Tunnel



Frame No. 5

Resettled Houses of Displaced Families



Frame No. 6

Resettled Houses of Displaced Families



Frame No.7

Kummera Village Near Venkatadri Reservoir



Frame No.8

Thummalusur Village Near Venkatadri Reservoir



Frame No. 9

Resettled Habitation of Battupally Thanda under Kurumurthiraya Reservoir



Figure No. 10

Greenery collapsed due to Udandapur Reservoir



Figure No. 11
Collecting Data from Respondents



Figure No. 12
Collecting Data from Respondents





Land Acquisition and Tribal Displacement in India

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Abstract: After independence, India has implemented five-year plans for nation development. The objectives of the Five-year plans were, Economic Growth, Economic Equity with Social Justice, Full Employment, Economic Self-Reliance and Modernisation of the nation. Land is the main resource for development. The establishment of industries and construction of large dams requires a huge amount of land and allied resources. Land and allied resources are subsistence of people (land for agricultural works, allied resources like forest products). But these resources are acquired in the name of development. Land acquisition negatively impacts people's displacement, especially tribal displacement. People who are staying on the hill areas and forests are called Adivasis (Scheduled Tribes). Tribals are children of the wild and protectors of the forest. The children of the forest are facing a lot of problems in the development due to land acquisition. People who are displaced by the development projects have to get compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. But they didn't get rehabilitation and resettlement. Because none of the policy makers paid adequate attention to compensation issues, rehabilitation and resettlement except monetary compensation. Displaced people lose their life, home, natural resources, community resources, kins, relationship with nature and land for development projects. People who have the rights on land and allied resources get compensation. But Scheduled Tribes are surviving on hill areas and forests. These people don't have the rights on forest and forest land. If these people are displaced by the development projects, they don't get any compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. This is the main problem in tribal communities for their resettlement. Tribals are the main victims of development. Nearly 85.39 lakh tribal people were displaced until 1990, due to the construction of mega projects and national parks. The displaced tribal populations are 55.16 percent of the total displaced people in the country.

Key Words: Land acquisition, Displacement, Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Tribals.

1. INTRODUCTION:

After independence, India has implemented five-year plans for economic development (nation development). The objectives of the Five-year plans were, Economic Growth, Economic Equity with Social Justice, Full Employment, Economic Self-Reliance and Modernisation of the nation. Economic growth leads to economic equity and social justice and provides full employment to the people with economic self-reliance and modernisation of the country. The nation's modernisation (development) depends on the availability of man-power, financial support, natural resources, land, water, transport facilities and government support to the industries. Land is the main resource for development. The establishment of industries requires a huge amount of land and allied resources. But in India, land captured by the landlords (Zamindars) and their population are very less. The population percentage is high; they don't have the rights on land or they have a little amount of land. People who don't have the land or have the meagre piece of land are called Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other marginalized communities. People who are surviving in the forest are called Adivasis (Scheduled Tribes).

Scheduled Tribes (STs) are surviving in the forest and they are far away from mainstream society. STs are dependent on the forest and forest products. In India, we can't imagine a forest without STs. They are the children of the wild and protectors of the forest. But they are facing a lot of problems in the name of development. Land acquisition in the name of development negatively impacts tribal people. Tribals are the main victims of development projects.



A large number of development projects have been launched in India for the past 70 years. India has built a number of industries for industrial development and large dams for irrigation facilities. The establishment of industries and construction of large dams' impact on people's displacement. People who are displaced by the development projects have to get compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. But they didn't get rehabilitation and resettlement. Because none of the policy makers paid adequate attention to compensation issues, rehabilitation and resettlement except monetary compensation. Displaced people lose their life, home, natural resources, community resources, kins, relationship with nature and land for development projects. Forceful displacement negatively impacts people's social relationship, kinship and family structure¹. People who have the rights on land and allied resources get compensation. But Scheduled Tribes are surviving on hill areas and forests. These people don't have the rights on forest and forest land. If these people were displaced by the development projects, they didn't get any compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. This is the main problem in tribal communities for their resettlement. The result of forceful displacement, people get marginalisation and daily wage laborers at new resettled areas².

Big dams are considered as "temples of modern India and development of people". This is one side of the coin, but another side explains people displacement and issues related to rehabilitation and resettlement. The fruits of development projects are not reaching displaced and marginalized people. They are getting more marginalized compared to previous life. The main drawback of the displaced people, they are not part in the formation of acts and implementation. The number of people displaced from habitations in India is equal or more than the population of independent countries.

Development induced displacement impact on backward communities, particularly tribal communities. Because tribal areas have the richest minerals, bauxite, mica and coal and these areas produce more than half of the country's use. The availability of raw material at tribal areas (forest) for industrial development and big dams on rivers negatively impact on people's displacement.

2. Displacement in India :

Displacement without rehabilitation and resettlement is one of the core issues in India. Since Independence millions of people have been displaced from their ancestral place by the development projects. Government doesn't have reliable data on the people's displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement. People are displaced by the roads, irrigation, mining and SEZs.

Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) impact on Land and Land use pattern, water and natural resources. As A result of LPG, indigenous people are the main victims. Millions of people displaced by the development projects without rehabilitation and resettlement and insufficient compensation are also leading factors to the marginalization³. Many studies reveal that the compensation money is not sufficient to start a new life without access to natural resources, land and community resources. The tribals face a lot of problems compared to others. Before 2013, India didn't have a uniform rehabilitation and resettlement policy for displaced people. Lack of policies for displacement impact on their social, cultural, political and economic life.

Some studies have been conducted in Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Goa, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to estimate the percentage of displaced people. According to these studies, Assam has 1,909,368 DP/PAPs from 1,401,184.8 acres of land acquisition and West Bengal has 6, 944, 492 DP/PAPs from 4,764,000 acres of land. During the 1947-2000 period, 60 million people were displaced from 25 million hectares of land, including 7 million hectares of forest land and 6 million hectares of Community Property Resources (CPRs). But the government explains, Assam people displaced nearly 343,262 with the acquisition of 392,773 acres of land⁴.

DP/PAPs of some States where studies have been done are given below⁵:

¹ Kaushal, Nandita. (2009). "Displacement: An undesirable and unwanted consequences of development". The Indian Journal of Political Science, 19 (1), 77-89.

² Agnihotri, Anita. (1996). "The Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project- Affected Persons policy, 1994- An Analysis of its Robustness with reference to Impoverishment Risk Model". In A.B. Ota and A. Agnihotri, (eds.), Involuntary Displacement in Dam Projects. New Delhi: Prachi Prakashan.

³ Nathan, Dev. (2009). "Compensation and reconstruction of Livelihoods". Economic and Political weekly, 44 (30), 22-26.

⁴ Lobo, Lancy, (2009). "Land Acquisition, Displacement and Resettlement in Gujarat 1947-2004", New Delhi, p. 6&8

⁵ Ibid, 5



Table 1: Number of DP/PAPs (Displaced Persons/Project Affected Persons)

	1951-95		1947-2000		1947-2000		1965-95		
State/Type	Andhra Pradesh	Jharkhand	Kerala	Orissa	Assam	West Bengal	Gujarat	Goa	Total
Water	18,65,471	2,32,968	1,33,846	8,00,000	4,48,812	17,23,990	23,78,553	6,473	75,90,113
Industry	5,39,877	87,896	2,22,814	1,58,069	57,732	4,03,980	1,40,924	1,470	16,12,762
Mines	1,00,541	4,02,882	78	3,00,000	41,200	4,18,061	4,128	0	12,66,890
Power	87,387	0	2,556	0	7,400	1,46,300	11,344	0	2,54,987
Defence	33,512	2,64,353	1,800	0	50,420	1,19,009	2,471	285	4,71,850
Environment	1,35,754	5,09,918	14,888	1,07,840	2,65,409	7,84,952	26,201	60	18,45,022
Transport	46,671	0	1,51,623	0	1,68,805	11,64,200	13,56,076	43,164	29,30,539
Refugee	0	0	0	0	2,83,500	5,00,000	646	0	7,84,146
Farms	0	0	6,161	0	1,13,889	1,10,000	7,142	155	2,37,347
HR Development	0	0	14,649	0	90,970	2,20,000	16,343	1,677	3,43,639
Health	0	0	0	0	23,292	84,000	0	3,716	1,11,008
Administration	0	0	0	0	3,22,906	1,50,000	7,441	1,453	4,81,800
Welfare	37,560	0	2,472	0	25,253	7,20,000	20,470	NA	8,05,755
Tourism	0	0	343	0	0	0	2,646	640	3,629
Urban	1,03,310	0	1,003	0	1,241	4,00,000	85,213	1,270	5,92,037
Others	2,65,537	50,000	0	1,00,000	18,045	0	15,453	550	4,49,585
Total	32,15,620	15,48,017	5,52,233	14,65,909	19,18,874	69,44,492	40,75,051	60,913	1,97,81,109

The State-wise breakup of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) and Persons affected due to Development Projects since 1999 is given below⁶.

Table 2: State-wise breakup of Resettlement and Rehabilitation

S. No	State	No. of Projects cleared	Total No. affected Persons	Total No. Affected ST Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	316242	123946
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil
3	Jharkhand	1	70,820	21,000
4	Chhattisgarh	2	455	155
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	836	9
6	Kerala	1	20	20
7	Maharashtra	11	1,51,408	20,534
8	Madhya Pradesh	4	1,95,081	12,261

⁶ www.tribal.nic.in Retrieved on 21.11.2021.



9	Orissa	11	64,674	42,036
10	Rajasthan	11	34,452	4,258
11	Uttarakhand	2	6,716	1,489
12	Total	60	6,65,131	2,25,708

According to the UN Working Group on Human Rights in India (WGHR) report (2012), After independence, 60-65 million people were displaced by the development projects in India and every year one million people are displaced, “of these displaced, 40 percent were tribals and 40 percent were Scheduled Caste and other rural people”⁷.

According to Walter Fernandes, 21.3 lakh people displaced by various development projects and V Paranjpye estimated that, 25.5 lakh people have been displaced by mines, 12.5 lakh by industries, 16.4 lakhs by large and medium dams, 6 lakhs by parks and wildlife operations and 5 lakhs by other projects. The table below explains the details of displacement of people by various development projects in India during 1951-90⁸.

Table 3: People displacement by the various development projects

S.No	Types of Projects	All DPs	Percentage of DPs	DPs resettled Lakhs	Percentage of Resettled DPs	Backlog Lakhs	Backlog Percentage	Tribals Displaced Lakhs	Percentage of all DPs	Tribals DPs and Resettled lakhs	Percentage of Tribal DPs	Backlog of Tribal DPs	Percentage of Backlog
1	Dam	164	77	41	25	123	75	63.21	38.5	15.81	25	47.4	75
2	Mines	25.5	12	6.3	24.7	19.2	75.3	13.3	52.2	3.3	25	10	75
3	Industries	12.5	5.9	3.75	30	8.75	70	3.13	25	0.8	25	2.33	75
4	Wildlife	6	2.8	1.25	20.8	4.75	79.2	4.5	75	1	22	3.5	78
5	Others	5	2.3	1.5	30	3.5	70	1.25	25	0.25	20.2	1	80
6	Total	213	100	53.8	25	159.2	75	85.39	40.9	21.16	25	64.23	79

Displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement are the serious concerns in India due to the land acquisition for development projects. These are correlated with each other. For development purposes, it needs a huge amount of land, its impact on people's displacement. Displaced people need rehabilitation and resettlement. Without rehabilitation and resettlement, they can't survive and compete with others. According to Saxena (2008), 50 million people were displaced by the construction of large hydropower projects and only 25 percent of displaced people were rehabilitated.

According to Centre for Science and Environment (CSE 1985), 36,000 household families displaced by the Bhakra Nangal Project, only 12,000 households were rehabilitated, 18,500 families displaced by the Ukai project, only 3,500 families were resettled and 33,000 families were displaced due to the construction of Pong dam, only 9,000 households were rehabilitated. Total 87,500 families were displaced by these three projects; only 24,500 (26.5 percent) families were rehabilitated.

According to Cernea (1990), after displacement, people get landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of common property resources and social disarticulation.

⁷ Times of India, New Delhi dated 6.4.2012, Retrieved on 23.12.2021

⁸ Biswaranjan Mohanty, (2005), “Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribals”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 40, No. 13 (Mar. 26 - Apr. 1, 2005), pp. 1318-1320.



3. Tribes in India:

The term “tribe” originated around the time of Greek city-states and the early formation of the Roman Empire. The Latin term “Tribus” means “A group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor” (Oxford English Dictionary, IX 1933). Tribals are generally called “Adivasis” in India. They are “original inhabitants” of the land. They have special attachment with the forest, land, culture, kinship, rituals and religious beliefs and material possessions indicate that they are separate and different from the mainstream society.

India has the second largest tribal population after that of the African continent. According to Census of India 2011, total 705 Scheduled Tribes are inhabiting in 26 states and 4 Union Territories. 75 Schedule Tribal groups are classified as a Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), among them 25 PVTGs are inhabit in the states of United Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The population of Scheduled Tribes in India is 10.42 crore. STs constitute 8.6 percent of the total population of India. 9.38 crore tribes are residing in rural areas and 1.04 crore tribes in urban areas. Bhil is the most populous tribe with a total population of 46 lakhs. Bhil community constitutes 37.7 percent of the total scheduled tribe population. Highest Tribal population states are Madhya Pradesh (1.5 crore 14.7%), Maharashtra (10.5 crore 10.1%), Odisha (95 lakhs 9.2%), Rajasthan (92 lakhs 8.9%), Gujarat (89 lakhs 8.6%).

4. Tribal Displacement:

India is one of the largest dams building nations in the world. After Independence, India has constructed more than 4,291 dams and it is the single largest cause of displacement and next major cause for displacement is SEZs (industries). The development projects are located where the raw material is available. Some studies reveal that the nearly 85.39 lakh tribal people were displaced until 1990, due to the construction of mega projects and national parks. The displaced tribal populations are 55.16 percent of the total displaced people in the country. The below table explains the different communities and state wise displaced people percentage.

Table 4: Caste-Tribe of DP/PAPs from Some States

State	Tribals	%	Dalits	%	Others	%	NA	%	Total
Andhra Pradesh	970654	30.19	628824	19.56	1467286	45.63	148856	4.63	3215620
Assam	416321	21.8	NA	NA	609015	31.9	893538	46.3	1918874
Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66820	100	66820
Gujarat	1821283	44.43	462626	11.29	1791142	43.7	23818	0.58	4098869
Jharkhand	620372	40.08	212892	13.75	676575	43.71	38178	2.47	1548017
Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	552233	100	552233
Orissa	616116	40.38	178442	11.64	671351	48.01	0	0	1465909
West Bengal	1330663	19.16	1689607	24.33	2566223	36.95	1357999	19.55	6944492
Total	5775409	29.15	3172391	16.01	7781592	39.28	3081442	15.55	19810834

Sources: Ekka & Asif 2000: 99; Fernandes et al. 2001: 89; Fernandes & Bharali 2006: 108; Fernandes & Naik 2001; Lobo & Kumar 2007: 99; Muricken et al. 2003: 189; Fernandes & Asif 1997: 87; Fernandes et al. 2006: 91.

5. Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes:

The Constitution of India has several provisions to prevent discrimination against people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and to protect their rights. Some of the important provisions are:

- Article 15 pertaining to prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.



- Article 16 pertaining to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Article 46 pertaining to promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections.
- Article 243 pertaining to Reservation of seats in Panchayats.
- Article 330 pertaining to Reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha.
- Article 335 pertaining to claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to services and posts.
- Article 337 pertaining to Reservation of seats for STs in State Legislatures.
- According to Article 338-A, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set-up to, for investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes.

6. Compensation Issues:

After independence, India has built a number of large dams for irrigation facilities. The construction of large dams leads to the displacement of people. But they didn't get rehabilitation and resettlement. Because none of the policy makers paid adequate attention to the compensation issues except monetary compensation. Displaced people lose their homestead land, agriculture land and natural resources. Those who have rights on the land get compensation. But Scheduled Tribes are living in hill areas and forest. These people don't have rights on the land and forest. If these people were displaced, they didn't get any compensation. This is the main problem in tribal communities. The result of forceful displacement, people get marginalisation and daily wage laborers at new resettled areas⁹. The act provides land for land compensation, but the government does not give rights on the land. It is also leading to marginalization.

According to Rawat (2012), displaced women face lot of problems like males are addict alcoholism, theft, gambling, prostitution and domestic violence (misusing the compensation). Displaced males are powerless and without access to resources are leading to migration, its impact on women's standard of living. Without male support families, women feel alienated from friends, neighbours, kins and community people.

People who are displaced by the development projects have to get compensation in terms of money. In India, compensation has been given under the Land Acquisition Act, 2013. Before 2013 (LARR Act), the nation didn't have a uniform act for land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. Before the LARR Act, 2013 every state and corporation had its own rehabilitation and resettlement policy. The lack of rehabilitation and resettlement policy impact on displaced people standard of living. Those who are displaced are eligible for compensation. But the government or concerned project authority that has given compensation to the displaced is inadequate for starting a new life or purchasing a piece of land for resettlement. The absence of land for land compensation leads to the people getting marginalization. The LARR act, 2013 provides land for land compensation, but this clause is not implemented properly. Mallavarapu (2008), explains displaced people have to spend 4-5 years of their life and give bribes to the government officers to get compensation. Before LARR act 2013, while giving compensation depends on the project authorities attitude and their negligence, it leads to people marginalization. There is also gender bias in the form of compensation. It is provided to the head of the family (male). It is leading to male domination in the family.

According to Pandey (1996), a survey conducted among tribal families in five villages at Talcher, Orissa. The study reveals that the unemployment increased from 9 to 43.6 percent and people's occupation shifted from primary to tertiary sector and their earnings reduced up to 50 to 80 percent among tribes and Scheduled Castes. Ota (1996), explained the landless people percentage has doubled after relocation of Rengali irrigation project, Orissa. Reddy (1997), explains after displacement the landless people increased from 20 to 72 percent in the coal mining industry at Singrauli.

LARR Act 2013, providing land for land compensation, monetary compensation for the loss of life, compensation for artisans, small traders, for community resources, employment to the one family member and rehabilitation and resettlement to the displaced. But when it comes to the implementation, project authorities give only monetary compensation for the loss of land and not land for land compensation, no jobs and resettlement. Project authorities didn't consider the social, economic, political and cultural life of the displaced and how these factors effect on displaced people. They are not considering the landless labourers, forest dwellers, daily wage labourers, tenants and artisans. In

⁹ Ibid, 3



India, there are a number of farmers who possess a meagre piece of land. The government gave a small amount of compensation to the displaced. It is not sufficient to restore previous life.

7. CONCLUSION:

Development induced displacement causes people displacement from their ancestral inhabitation. Compulsory land acquisition for development projects like big dams, national parks, sanctuaries, highways, SEZs and mining people must leave their homes, kins, relationship with nature, natural resources and subsistence. For development land acquisition is mandatory but the problem is people who are displaced do not get proper compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. If the development fruits reach to displaced and marginalised people the nation provides equal distribution of economic development. But in reality, explains people who are displaced by the development projects they are getting more marginalization compared to previous life especially tribal people. This is the main drawback of the development. In India Tribals are the main victims of development compared to other communities. Nearly 85.39 lakh tribal people were displaced until 1990, due to the construction of mega projects and national parks. The displaced tribal populations are 55.16 percent of the total displaced people in the country. People (STs) who were displaced do not get compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. The reason is they don't have the rights on land and allied resources. The government formulated the policies and acts for displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement.

The government of India enacted an act on "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 in parliament and it came into force from 1 January 2014. According to the LARR Act, 2013 compensation for the loss of land, small traders, artisans, loss of home and homestead land and for people's subsistence. Some studies explain people are not getting land for land compensation. The government providing monetary compensation is not sufficient to restore previous life. People who get compensation are misusing and addicted to alcohol. This is also leading to people getting more and more marginalized and they never compete in mainstream society.

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