

Impact of Development on Displacement and Rehabilitation



SOCIAL SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The term "development" is an idea of progress, which involves a change or an evolution of human beings. In economic term development means unilinear movement towards a condition of maximum industrialization, modern technology, and highest material benefits and improved standard of living. Anthropologically the term development implies progress, which itself implies achieving ultimate benefit. The development modes tend to be measured in terms of "tidiness" as much as explanatory value and the bulk of theories of development rest on evolutionary assumption that equates progressive development with material or technological advancement. The issue of displacement and rehabilitation is a complex one, proper and appropriate measures should be taken for the proper rehabilitation of the ousters and to evolve a practical sustainable development approach. Many problems arise in the process of displacement and rehabilitation. The legal policy of the Government and the decision taken by project authorities all cause several problems.

There arose intense debate about the development model adopted in Indian society since post-independence. The model of development is broadly understood in terms of the technological and industrial interventions for "modernizing" Indian society. It is similar to the western path of development. It includes recent trends of "globalizing" national economics, key role for "multinationals" and international financial organization. It leads to the setting up of a large industrial infrastructural and related projects mostly located in the region where abundant natural resources are found. According to the view of analysts it alienates people from their traditional sources of subsistence, such as lands, forest and village habitats. The profits of the mega-projects rarely reach to the affected people. The villagers have no right to say no to the project. The government is empowered with legal rights in the name of "public interest" to acquire their property and assets under the land acquisition Act. The growing social activism against mega-projects has however blurred distinction between a right project and "wrong" one. They expressed that present development promotes for consumer culture within a capitalistic frame work.

The term displacement is a world-wide phenomenon. There is evidence of development-induced displacement which continues from the pre-independence era. The post-independence measures have resulted in much more displacement than in the colonial times with the difference that now it is in the name of national development. The newly independent countries are more interested on development because of their history of colonial exploitation.

The development that took place after the Second World War led to economic growth and acted as the main indicator for achieving economic prosperity. The government across the world started giving high priority to investment in these sectors such as railways, roads, power, telecommunications, ports and industries. Dam and industries become a symbol for this kind of development. In the recent phenomenon development-induced displacement in India perform major role for the country's drive for industrialization.

India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru since 1947 to 1964, saw industrialization as the key factor to alleviate poverty. Industrialization not only promised self-sufficiency for the nation that has just regained political sovereignty, but also offered benefits of technical progress. Nehru believed that the centralized planned economy is essential if the country is to be industrialized rapidly. It was the first major attempt to enunciate principles of government policy which led to industrial development in the country. It recognized that private enterprise had an important role to play in the economy, and has played a progressively dominant role for the future industrial development.

The Indian parliament in 1958 adopted a specific policy for the economy development of the country. This policy imparted directives on economic development. The industrial policy with the collaborations of foreign undertaking adopts the path of industrialization. Consequently, we have hardly worth while self-reliant technology. Each country has got to evolve its own plans of development.

Under the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (1966-77) two major shifts took place in the role of the state for development. In 1970 and 1980 new technology was imported from abroad and these involved large equity participation. Beginning in the early 1980s trends towards economic reform was introduced, starting to liberal trade, industrial and financial policies and the depreciation of the currency improved export incentives. India's most fundamental problems were moved towards reduction.

In July 1991 the government of India made economic reforms for stabilization and structural adjustment programme. The fundamental objective of economic reform was to bring rapid and sustained improvement in the quality of the life of the people of India. Measures were taken to remove poverty and for the sustainable growth of income and employment.

To accelerates economic growth of India. It has taken following consideration. The construction of mega development projects have led to many undesirable social and human problems. The term displacement can be conceived as the total deprivation of the livelihood, community life, amenities, facilities, assets and huge numbers of population become dependless, illiterate and marginalized weaker section for the sake of development of the region. Displacement with regard to location and livelihood, which occurs for development reasons, embodies an intrinsic contradiction in the context of the development. It is major ethical question because of its reflection of an unequal distribution of development's benefit and loss. The displacement caused by such programme creates major impositions on population segments. They restricted population rights by state power interventions, raising major issues of social justice and equality. The study conducted comparatively analysis of other developed countries, their change in economic policy evolving liberalization of trade, deregulation of government restrictions, encouragement of private initiative, and so on. In this context, attention is paid to the remarkable achievements of South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and other countries- including China in recent year.

Development -induced displacement issues and their links between them are vital significance. It is essential to have a close understanding of the relationship between development and displacement for the formulation and implementation of any

strategy that safeguards all concerned aspects. Therefore, development and displacement is considered to be the two side of the same coin. Absence of one can't lead for the development in the society. So both development and displacement are equally necessary. The project should adopt different imperatives and call for an action plan to maintain equilibrium between displacement and development, between ecology and man, and there by improve the quality of life and quality of environment.

In order to understand the meaning of development and displacement. It is essential to know the relationship that exists between each other. In this context, it is essential to understand the important of development and displacement and their relationship they have in the society.

The anthropological term raise questions like development for whom and at what cost. It also tries to study the sustainability of such development model. It attempts focusing on the new concerns around model of development, an issue which is much concern to industrialization. To understand the fact that different people have different way of living that demand equal aspect. The marginalized tribal's and their life style which wedded to nature consequently demands respect and attention. As such in the name of development,It may seem incorrect to displace the indigenous, just because the dominant section of the population. Development led displacement has altered the community life by bringing a social dynamic. It is important to note that the force of change appears to be a managing nature or does adoption seem available option. Altogether, the study explores in to different dimensions of social change and this social dynamics that had taken place forms the very core of anthropological enquiry

Displacement in India

Since independence the setup developmental projects under the five year plans have displaced about five lakhs people each year as a direct consequence of administrative land acquisition. Since no proper data exist, a conservative estimate puts the number of the displaced persons between the period 1951-1990 were around 213 lakhs. They were displaced by minor dam, industries, and wild life sanctuaries, and by other projects like roads, railways and government offices/Establishments etc. Displacement is more physical dislocation. It is the uprooting and dismemberment of the social, moral and economic webs of life built over generation. It is the process of dispossession of the displaced person economically, socially, culturally, and politically. It is traumatic and leads to impoverishments, homelessness, landlessness, marginalization, food security, and increased morbidity, loss to access to the property, resources and social disarticulation.

Different industries and power projects have been set up in the national resources rich region in the country to exploit the national resources. The eastern India produces 48 percent of the country's coal, 48 percent bauxite, 45 percent of mica, 90 percent of a petite. There were 440 coal mines out of a total of 505 are in the areas of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal Mad-

hyaPradesh, Maharashtra , Andhra Pradesh . In 1994 it is estimated that the total displaced tribal's were around 13.3lakh which forms 70 percent of the displaced people (DPs) in the region.

Project displacement led by the setup of industrial project like Korba, Singrauli, Talcher, Kalinga Nagar, Vedanta Aluminium Co (VAL) at Jharsuguda and National Aluminium Corporation (NALCO) at Angul and Damanjodi in Odisha displaced large number of local communities. The displacement causes due to industrial set up do not have reliable statistics either. A few studies on industrial displacement give an idea of the amount of displacement caused due to industrial and allied sectors. The present scenario of displacement and rehabilitation in India is an indictment on the development approach which the country has under taken through projects. It gives birth to several questions like who gets benefit from the development projects. Why do the displaced person do not share the project benefits equally? Will the national policy on displacement and rehabilitation bring any change in the development approach of the country? The natures of the question are not only economic but also related to widespread traumatic Psychological, socio-cultural, anthropological and political in nature. Many problems are faced in the process of displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation. Different measures have been taken in the country in a different manner by different project to deal with the issues related to development and displacement. Gradually, they include cash compensation; jobs and land for land provisions are provided as resettlement and rehabilitation package.

LAND ACQUISITION R & R POLICY, INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The present paper has made an attempt to document the impact of Development-induced Displacement on local residents, Review the legal instruments available for the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) of the Displaced Person (DP). Documents Peoples Participation in protest and resistance movements against Displacement and suggests policy Recommendations and implementation strategies to address the Displacement related issues

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