

Hearty Welcome

Presentation on

Administrative Perspectives On

➤ **DISPLACEMENT**

➤ **RESETTLEMENT**

➤ **REHABILITATION**



**It is a Long Story of
Very Slow
EVOLUTION**

It is a Long Story of Very Slow Evolution

I. Pre-British India:

(a) Development Induced Displacement did not exist

(b) Emperors/ Kings/ Queen/Noblemen were content with building Forts, Places, Tombs and Temples or Mosques

(c) Very Few Rulers Built Roads (Shersha Suri), Irrigation Canals (Vijayanagar Emperors), Tanks

(d) Population was Small

- **All lands belonged to local communities**
- **Royal Prerogative was enough**
- **Roads, Drinking Water, Health, Education, Irrigation were all matters of Philanthropy and local community initiative.**

DISPLACEMENT WAS RARE

II. British Period:

British Rulers began building

- ❖ **Ports in Chennai, Kolkotta**
- ❖ **Roads, Railways later Tramways in Cities**
- ❖ **During Famine Canals, Navigation**

These required Lands

British Followed:

British Pattern

i. Royal Prerogative

ii. Compensation to Owners

II. British Period:



- ❑ 1824: Regulation I of Madras
- ❑ 1870: Some Extension & Consolidation
- ❑ 1894: LA Act

**Foundation
Of
Administrative
Approach**

1. Public Interest Paramount
2. Compensation
3. Civil Courts

III. Post Independence Period (1954-1984)



- Stress on Development

- More Displacement

- But our attitude was

“Greater Good of Greater Number”

Displaced were Not considered seriously



III. Post Independence Period (1954-1984)

● Ethos on Planned Development

● Big Steel Plants

● Big Dams/Canals for Irrigation & Power

● Expansion in Roadways /Railways / Ports /
Airports

● Growing Cities

Universities

Educational Institutions

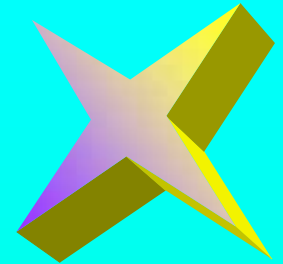
Town Development

● LA Act – the Main Instrument

● “HAVEs GOT COMPENSATION”

● “HAVENOTs GOT KICKED OUT”

● Public Agitations Started Sporadically



III. Post Independence Period (1984-2003)

● Major Amendments to HUMANISE LA ACT in 1984

ONLY FOR HAVEs

- i. Time Limits on LA Stages
- ii. Private Companies brought in
- iii. Solatium raised from 15 to 30%
- iv. Additional Market Value Added
- v. Interest Rate Raised
- vi. Section 28-A added
- vii. Consent Award Instituted

□ World Bank Entry

→ Narmada Andolan

→ Tehri Andolan

→ Sporadic Cases

III. Post Independence Period (1984-2003)

● Resettlement Aspects

HAVEs + HAVENOTs

- i. House Sites
- ii. Houses
- iii. Transit Sheds
- iv. Shifting Cost
- v. Drinking Water
- vi. Roads
- vii. Subsistence Grants
- viii. Land Grants

a. NPRR 2003

b. NPRR 2007

c. LA Amendment Bill

> R & R



More Attention
to Displaced

viii. Court Interventions
Narmada Case

ix. Tribal Rights

x. SEZ Act

xi. LA Act Amendment
Bill 2008

xii. R&R Bill 2008

Globalization, Privatisation, Liberlisation

ii. Growth with Equity

iii. Inclusive Development

iv. Human Right

v. Right to Information

vi. "Civil Society", NGOs, INGOs

vii. Decentralization of Adiministration
(73rd/74th Amendment to Constitution
EPR to Scheduled Areas)

COMMON VIEWS

- a. Development is a paramount necessity SO Displacement is inevitable
- b. R&R is necessary but should NOT negate the very project itself – by making it too costly
- c. We are going from One Extreme of total neglect of PDFs/PDPs to the Other Extreme of Negating development itself:
 - i. Right of Encroachers Vs Right to Property
 - ii. Compensation Far in excess of Market Price Greed Vs Fair Price
 - iii. Too much politicization of R & R issues
 - iv. Too many NGOs, Self Proclaimed defenders of PDPs
 - v. Tribals Vs Development
 - vi. Gender and Development
 - vii. Orphans/Widows/Handicapped

COMMON VIEWS

d. Role of Government only as a Watch Dog

NPRR- 2007 i) Privatization of R & R

SEZ Act ii) Purchase of Land Vs. Acquisition of Land

**iii. Employment/Land/Share/Training/Housing /Infrastructure
/Subsistence/Plot + Compensation**

COMMON APPROACHES

1. Blue Print – Not Flexible nor Evolutionary
2. Less Participatory – Some Consultation
3. More Regulatory than Development Orientation (RD+LAO+Police)
4. Project Speedier than R & R Works
5. No Specialized Agency – RD/ID/Fwd
6. Not Much Concern for Grievance Redressal
7. Poor Funding

SINGUR PLANT
Government of West Bengal

8. Govt. is Weak- Unable to Coerce Private Industries
9. Lack of Sensitivity / Empathy
10. Top Heavy Bottom Loose – Organization + Sup-----

11. Use of Force:

Kalinganagar

Nandigram

Haryana- Reliance

COMMON APPROACHES

12. Centralized / Hierarchical Vs. Horizontal

- Reactive Vs. Proactive
- Process Oriented Vs. Result Oriented
- Authoritarian Vs. Consultative & Participatory
- Reaching Out Vs. Let them come
- Adhocism Vs. Holistic & Long Term
- Problems of Honesty, Secrecy, Delay, Parochialism, Politics
- Opposition to Caste, NGOs, Civil Society
- Yield to Political Pressure, Courts

Hasankeyf, Turkey – this historical city will be submerged if the Ilisu dam is built.

What is Required ?

1. Good Policy

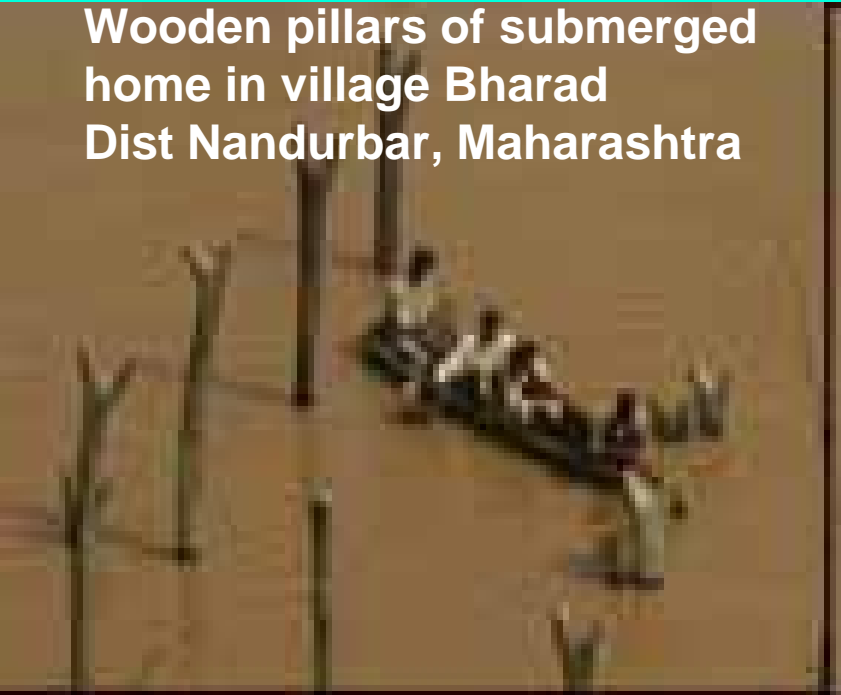
2. Proper Organization

3. Adequate Funding

4. Systematic Approach from the Start of the Project

5. Training of Staff

Wooden pillars of submerged home in village Bharad
Dist Nandurbar, Maharashtra



i. Empathy

ii. Problem Solving

iii. Participatory

iv. Transparency

v. Honesty

vi. Consultative Decision Making

vii. Adequate Information

viii. MIS- Surveys

ix. Evaluation and Monitoring

What is Required ?

6. Consent Awards

7. Monitoring + Evaluation

8. Grievance Redressal



Thank You



Wooden pillars of submerged home in village Bharad
Dist Nandurbar, Maharashtra



Debris of adivasi houses
destroyed by police in
village Chimalkhedhi







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