

DISPLACEMENT DRIVEN AGRARIAN LIVELIHOOD CHANGES: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY

(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BARNAWAPARA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN
CHHATTISGARH)

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Abstract: Conservation-induced displacement is the process of removing local communities from their traditional homes and lands, for conservation purposes such as the creation of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. This study highlights the complex impacts of conservation-induced displacement of the Barnawapara sanctuary and provides valuable insights for policymakers. The displaced families are provided agricultural land, irrigation facilities, infrastructure and compensation under rehabilitation. The present study highlights the changes that take place before and after rehabilitation on agricultural aspects of the rehabilitated group based on empirical research. In this research, primary facts have been collect through non-participatory observation, interview schedule, Focus Group Discussion and audio-visual recordings and secondary Data have been collected through related websites, research papers, government documents and books. After the displacement, there have been both positive and negative changes in the lifestyle and agricultural activities of the residents of Ramsagar village. Land ownership, implementation of schemes and mandi facilities have encouraged rural development but the growing problem of unirrigated land and decline in grain production needs to be addressed.

Key words: Conservation Induced Displacement, Agricultural Livelihood, Barnawapara Sanctuary.

Introduction: Displacement is a situation when individuals are often forced to leave or vacate their habitats due to armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights violations or disasters. (Guidelines on Internal Displacement, 2004).

However, involuntary displacement is not a human issue but a developmental challenge. Around 2010, there was a significant increase in the number of persons being forcibly displaced from their residences, territories and countries. As of 2010, nearly 44 million persons were forcibly displaced which is the highest number in 15 years. Since then, the global number of forcibly displaced persons has been steadily increasing and will reach 117.3 million by the end of 2023 (World Bank, 2023). There are three main reasons for population displacement – development induced displacement, disaster induced displacement and conservation induced displacement. The present study focuses on displacement due to conservation.

Conservation-induced displacement: Conservation-induced displacement refers to the forcible removal of communities from their homes and land in order to create protected areas for conservation purposes. This displacement can be caused by a variety of factors, including the creation of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and other protected areas. In many cases, these areas are created without consultation or consent from the communities living there. This lack of consultation could lead to conflicts between conservationists and local communities, as well as the displacement of thousands of people. For example, the creation of protected areas in India led to the displacement of millions of people. An analysis of the rehabilitation, welfare, biological impacts and livelihoods of the resettled community as a result of involuntary displacement in the context of the Padmapur resettlement village in the Barandabhar Corridor area for the creation of the Chitwan National Park in Nepal (Joshi, 2017).

It is a phenomenon in which communities are forcibly removed from their homes and land in the name of conservation efforts. While conservation is often seen as a noble objective, it can have disastrous consequences for displaced people. In this research paper, we will explore the causes and effects of conservation-induced displacement, as well as strategies to address this issue. The objective of the study is to examine the impact on the economic situation in Ramsagar village after resettlement, including changes in the livelihood means of the rehabilitated families, variations as well as changes in economic status.

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation refers to compensatory measures taken in addition to the payment of replacement costs of assets acquired or affected under these guidelines (World Bank, 2023). Resettlement of individuals, families, and communities is the overarching goal of resettlement efforts, including providing financial or physical compensation for property, services, and inconveniences and repairing and improving livelihoods, re-establishing social networks, and providing assistance to restore or improve the social functioning of the community (Carnea, 1997). A National Rehabilitation Policy was formulated by the government to reduce the negative impact of displacement.

National Rehabilitation Policy: The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 provides for compensation to persons displaced due to land acquisition or other involuntary rehabilitation. Project-specific, state and national authorities plan, administer and monitor rehabilitation and resettlement under the Bill. For large-scale rehabilitation, the government must analyse the social consequences. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Administrator will plan, implement and monitor it (National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 | National Portal of India, 2018).

Impact of Displacement on Economic Status of Displaced Families: Faced with the urgency of replacing assets lost as a result of population displacement, families affected by internal displacement may overexploit natural resources such as timber, wildlife, minerals and agricultural land, according to a report by the Internal Displacement Organization (2018). Over time, this can result in soil erosion, desertification, declining agricultural production and the disappearance of flora and fauna that reduce their own and their hosts' long-term livelihood prospects. When large numbers of displaced people arrive at a refuge, they compete with the local population for natural resources, including water, agricultural land, and forests. In areas

where resources are already scarce, this can lead to social tensions and sometimes violence. Overexploitation can also reduce food security and increase the risk of disasters.

Displacement and rehabilitation can lead to sweeping changes in the economic status of families that can manifest itself in both positive and negative forms. After displacement, families find it difficult to find and adopt new livelihoods. Governments and project sponsors often provide economic assistance to displaced families in the form of compensation, cash assistance, and land rehabilitation. This assistance can help stabilize their economic situation.

The present study studies the economic status and changes in the displaced families for forest and wildlife conservation in Barnawapara Sanctuary. The Barnawapara Sanctuary was created in 1976 under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, according to a report of the state assembly in 2013. In 2010, the Chhattisgarh government had planned to relocate 25 villages under the sanctuary. For the first phase, three villages — Rampur, Latadadar and Nawapara — were identified. To date, only 3 mentioned villages have been rehabilitated: Rampur, Latadadar and Nawapara, for a total of 374 families (Fanari, 2019). According to the forest minister, the beneficiary of the rehabilitation project will be given Rs 50,000 (\$700) as cash incentives, a 250 square metre house on a 500 square metre plot, roads, schools, anganwadis, community centres and access to basic services such as public toilets and drinking water. The facility was provided.

The present paper deals with the economic condition of the families of the rehabilitated village Ramsagar, especially with reference to the impact of displacement on agriculture and agricultural land. As compensation after displacement, 5 acres of agricultural land was provided to each family by the government, as a result of which the change in their economic condition has been studied.

Literature Review: There have been several studies on the impact of displacement on the livelihood of the resettled group.

According to a study by Panwar (1978), 650 families from 24 villages were socio-economically affected by the displacement in Kanha National Park and Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh, in which the treatment of equality in the land distribution system was provided to the landless people, more fertile land, some more and better irrigation system. Similarly, Maikhari et al. (2000) studied the effects on agriculture and crops in the livelihood mode of the displaced village at the time of the creation of the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, mainly due to the decline in traditional land resource rights and changes in institutions and the lack of compensation to livestock, which led to the relationship between the reserve managers and the local residents. On the other hand, Gupta & Sharma (2005) studied the socioeconomic impacts of the Dampa Sanctuary and Tiger Reserve in Mizoram, which found that poor rehabilitation, segregation of minorities and Reang people, and restoration of forests in shifting cultivation areas were also causing pressure from shifting cultivation in adjacent areas.

Kothari & Asher (2005) studied Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha and showed that the displaced people of this area do not have access to government schemes even a decade after their relocation. Apart from this, problems like water shortage, poor soil fertility, illegal collection of firewood in the sanctuary were also being faced. At the time of construction of this sanctuary, according to various sources, 85 to 188 families were displaced. Devullu et al. (2005) studied the impact on the displaced community due to the Pench Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park and Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh, according to which the amount of compensation to the landless, forest produce collection was also restricted.

Objective of the study: Displacement has an impact on all aspects of the rehabilitated group, with their economic condition being the important aspect. In this study, the impact of conservation-induced displacement on the economic status of rehabilitated families has been looked at. Therefore, the objectives of the study are as follows.

1. Assess the changes in the agricultural livelihoods of the rehabilitated population due to displacement and subsequent rehabilitation efforts.
2. Study the effects of displacement-related changes on the agriculture and agricultural land of the resettled population.

Research Methodology: The present study is quantitative and exploratory in nature, covering all caste as well as tribal group of the rehabilitated village of Ramsagar. Out of the total households for each caste, 85% have been included in the sample. A total of 136 households participated in the study. The study used non-participant observations, interview schedules, case study, focus group discussions and audio-visual recordings to collect primary data as well as secondary data from research papers, books, related website and government documents.

Results and Discussions :

Socio-economic status of the study group: In the rehabilitated village of Ramsagar, a maximum of 99.3% of the respondents are followers of Hindu religion and only 0.7% of the respondents are Muslims. Thus, most of the respondents are followers of Hinduism. A maximum of 47.8 per cent of the respondents belong to the Gond Tribe and a minimum of 0.7 per cent belong to Muslim. A maximum of 47.8 per cent of the respondents belong to Scheduled Tribes and a minimum of 3.7 percent belong to the general category. A maximum of 66% of the informants are women and the minimum of 33.8% respondents are male. Among the informants, the number of women is more than that of men. A maximum of 29.4 per cent of the informants are between 31-40 years of age and a minimum of 1.5 per cent are below 20 years. Among informants, the 31-40 age-group has the highest proportion and the under-20 age ratio is the lowest. Out of the educational status of informants, a maximum of 20.6 per cent of the informants have been in secondary education and the minimum of 2.2 per cent of the respondents have been graduates. Among informants, the proportion of secondary education is the highest while the proportion of graduate education is the lowest. The availability of ration cards among informers is complete, and no informant is deprived of ration card in this context. In the type of Ration card of the informant, a maximum of 94.1% of the informant has BPL Ration and a minimum of 5.9% of the informant has APL ration card. Among the informers,

BPL (Below Poverty Line) Ration cards have the highest proportion and APL (Above Poverty Line) ration cards have the lowest ratio.

Changes In the Agricultural Livelihoods of The Rehabilitated Population Due to Displacement and Subsequent Rehabilitation Efforts:

Table No- 01. Status of Pre-Displacement Primary Occupation

S.N.	Primary Occupation	Pre-Displacement		Post-displacement	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	Agriculture	135	99.3	4	2.9
2.	Forest Produce Collection	1	.7	82	60.3
3.	labour	0	0	8	5.9
4.	agricultural labour	0	0	2	1.5
5.	Trader	0	0	5	3.7
6.	Private Job	0	0	27	19.9
7.	Agriculture & Forest Produce Collection	0	0	8	5.9
	Grand total	136	100.0	136	100.0

The above table shows the primary occupation before and after displacement, Before displacement, the primary occupation of the informants was predominantly agriculture, with 99.3% engaged in this field, while only 0.7% were involved in forest produce collection. However, after displacement, this trend shifted significantly, with 60.3% of the informants engaging in forest produce collection as their primary occupation, while only 1.5% worked as agricultural laborers. This highlights a drastic occupational shift from agriculture to forest produce collection following displacement.

Table No - 02. Status of Secondary Occupation Before and After Displacement

S.N.	Secondary Occupation	Pre-Displacement		Post-displacement	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	Agriculture	94	70.6	114	83.8
2.	Forest Produce Collection	4	2.9	2	1.5

3.	labour	7	5.1	10	7.4
4.	agricultural labour	23	16.9	2	1.5
5.	Trader	0	0	4	2.9
6.	Private Job	4	2.9	2	1.5
7.	Agriculture & Forest Produce Collection	2	1.5	2	1.5
	Grand total	136	100.0	136	100.0

The table highlights the changes in secondary occupations before and after displacement. Before displacement, 70.6% of informants were engaged in agriculture as their secondary occupation, while only 1.5% combined agriculture and forest produce collection. After displacement, agriculture remained the dominant secondary occupation, with 83.8% of informants involved, whereas the joint occupation of forest produces collection and agricultural labor accounted for only 1.5%. This indicates a significant increase in agriculture as a secondary occupation following displacement, while the least common joint occupations remained minimal.

Table No - 03. Status of monthly income of the family before displacement

		Pre-Displacement		Post-displacement	
S.N.	Total monthly income of the f	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	Less than 1033	6	4.4	13	9.6
2.	1034- 3071	59	43.4	6	4.4
3.	3072-5119	21	15.4	7	5.1
4.	5120- 7680	4	2.9	20	14.7
5.	7681-10,240	7	5.1	46	33.8
6.	10,241-20,481	8	5.9	35	25.7
7.	Over 20,482	31	22.8	9	6.6
	Grand total	136	100.0	136	100.0

The table highlights the changes in total monthly family income before and after displacement. Prior to displacement, 43.4% of families had a monthly income in the range of Rs. 1034-3071,

while only 2.9% fell into the higher income bracket of Rs. 5120-7680. Most households were categorized as low-income, with a minimal percentage in the high-income group. After displacement, 43.4% of families reported a monthly income in the range of Rs. 10,241-20,481, placing them in the upper-lower class according to the Kuppaswamy Scale (monthly income score: 5-10). However, a small proportion (1.4%) remained in the Rs. 1034-3071 range, classified as lower class (monthly income score: <5). This indicates a significant shift in income distribution, with many families transitioning to a higher income category post-displacement.

Table No- 04 Status of Land Ownership

Status of Land Ownership			Pre-Displacement		Post-displacement		
S.N.			Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Sig (2-tailed)
1.	Land Ownership (N=136)	Yes	133	97.79	136	100	P (0.7)>0.05
		No	3	2.2	0	0	
2.	Leased land Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	<5 acres	10	7.51	0	0	P (0.03) <0.05
		5-10 acres	111	83.45	136	100	
		>10 acres	12	9.02	0	0	
3.	Occupied land Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	Yes	7	5.14	0	0	P (0.7)>0.05
		No	129	94.85	136	100	
4.	Irrigated land Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	<5 acres	10	7.5	0	0	P (0.0) <0.05
		5-10 acres	111	83.5	136	100	
		>10 acres	12	9.0	0	0	
5.	Grain produces Land Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	< 5 acres	10	7.5	67	49.3	P (0.0) <0.05
		5-10 acres	111	83.5	68	50.0	
		>10 acres	12	9.0	0	0	
6.	Unirrigated	Yes	0	0	70	51.5	P (0.0) <0.05

	land Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	No	133	100.0	66	48.5	
7.	Vegetable/Fruit Produces Land Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	Yes	13	9.7	63	46.3	P (0.0) <0.05
		No	120	90.2	73	53.7	

The table illustrates the changes in land ownership, lease arrangements, irrigation and cultivation practices in Ramsagar village before and after displacement. Before displacement, 97.79% of respondents owned land, while 2.2% did not. After displacement, 100% of respondents owned land, indicating an improvement in land ownership across the community. Prior to displacement, 83.45% of respondents had leases for 5-10 acres, while 7.51% leased less than 5 acres. Post-displacement, all respondents were uniformly granted leases for 5-10 acres, achieving a balanced and equitable distribution of leased land. Before displacement, 94.85% of respondents did not occupy unauthorized land, whereas 5.14% engaged in unauthorized occupation. Post-displacement, unauthorized occupation was entirely eliminated, with 100% of respondents refraining from land occupation. Before displacement, 83.5% of respondents had irrigated land ranging from 5-10 acres, and 7.5% had irrigated less than 5 acres. After displacement, all respondents had irrigated land between 5-10 acres, reflecting improved irrigation facilities and agricultural support. Prior to displacement, 83.5% of respondents used 5-10 acres of land for grain production, while 7.5% utilized less than 5 acres. Post-displacement, only 50% retained 5-10 acres for grain cultivation, and 49.3% were reduced to less than 5 acres, indicating a decline in grain production potential due to reduced agricultural land. Before displacement, 100% of respondents cultivated vegetables, but only 9.7% engaged in fruit cultivation. After displacement, 53.7% of respondents lacked land for productive cultivation, while 46.3% used less than 5 acres for vegetable and fruit production. This suggests a slight improvement in fruit production opportunities but highlights limited land availability for these activities, as vegetable and fruit cultivation remained restricted to less than 5 acres. Before displacement, none of the respondents had unirrigated land. However, after displacement, 51.5% of respondents reported unirrigated land, though it remained limited to less than 5 acres. This shift points to challenges in maintaining consistent irrigation across all agricultural land. Overall, while displacement brought improvements in land ownership, lease arrangements, and irrigation for some respondents, it also introduced challenges, such as reduced land for grain cultivation and an increase in unirrigated land. The limited availability of land for fruit and vegetable cultivation reflects constraints on expanding agricultural activities in Ramsagar village. Regarding land ownership, lease arrangements and occupied land exhibits no substantial difference between the periods before and after displacement. Significance differences in irrigation and cultivation practices exist, as evidenced by a p-value below the significance level of 0.05.

Table No- 05 Status of Paddy Production

Status of Paddy Production			Pre-Displacement		Post-displacement		Sig (2-tailed)
1.	Paddy Production		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
	Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	10-50 quintals	43	32.3	55	40.4	P (0.4)>0.05
		51-100 quintals	83	62.4	78	57.4	
		More than 100 quintals	7	5.3	3	2.2	
2.	Domestic use of paddy Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	Yes	133	100	70	51.4	P (0.0)>0.05
		No	0	0	66	48.5	
3.	Quantity of Domestic use of paddy Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	Less than 10 quintals	6	4.5	70	100	P (0.0)>0.05
		10-50 quintals	107	80.5	0	0	
		51-100 quintals	20	15.0	0	0	
4.	Sale of Paddy Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	Yes	75	56.4	0	0	P (0.0)>0.05
		No	58	43.6	136	100	
5.	The condition of the paddy trade Pre-Displacement (N=75) Post-displacement (N=136)	Less than 10 quintals	63	84.0	8	5.9	
		10-50 quintals	12	16.0	64	47.1	
		51-100 quintals	0	0	61	44.9	
		More than 100 quintals	0	0	3	2.2	

6.	Medium for Paddy Trading Pre-Displacement (N=75) Post-displacement (N=136)	Middlemen	70	93.3	0	0	P (0.0)>0.05
		Government	5	6.7	136	100.0	
7.	Price of Paddy Pre-Displacement (N=75) Post-displacement (N=136)	Rs. 100 -500	70	93.3	0	0	P (0.0)>0.05
		Rs. 501-1000	5	6.7	0	0	
		Rs 1501-2000	0	0	23	16.9	
		Above Rs. 2000	0	0	113	83.1	

The table summarizes the changes in paddy production, domestic use, sales, mediums of sale, and pricing before and after displacement in Ramsagar village. Before displacement, 62.4% of respondents produced 51-100 quintals of paddy, with only 5.3% producing more than 100 quintals. Post-displacement, 57.4% continued to produce 51-100 quintals, but only 2.2% produced more than 100 quintals, indicating a slight decline in high-yield production. Prior to displacement, 100% of respondents domestically used 10-50 quintals of paddy. Post-displacement, 51.4% continued to use paddy domestically, while 48.5% ceased domestic usage entirely. Notably, the quantity of paddy domestically used decreased for all respondents, with less than 10 quintals being used post-displacement. Before displacement, 56.4% of respondents sold paddy, mostly in quantities of less than 10 quintals (84%). Post-displacement, all respondents (100%) engaged in paddy sales, with 47.1% selling 10-50 quintals and 2.2% selling more than 100 quintals. This reflects a significant shift toward market participation. Before displacement, 93.3% of respondents sold their paddy through middlemen, with only 6.7% selling to the government. Post-displacement, all sales (100%) were conducted through the government, ensuring more direct and transparent transactions. Pre-displacement, the price of paddy ranged from Rs. 100-500 for 93.3% of respondents, with only 6.7% receiving Rs. 501-1000. Post-displacement, the price increased, reaching Rs. 1501-2000 for the respondents, indicating better market returns. In summary, displacement brought notable changes in paddy production, sales, and pricing. While production slightly declined, domestic use decreased significantly. However, market participation improved, with all sales shifting to government channels and higher price ranges being achieved post-displacement. Regarding alterations in paddy production, no substantial differences are seen before and after displacement; nonetheless, significance changes occur in domestic consumption, sales, sales channels and price pre- and post-displacement, as shown by a p-value lower than the significance level.

Status of Agriculture Related Schemes: The pre and post displacement scheme has been shown in Ramsagar village, in which no schemes were going on according to the maximum

100 percent respondent before displacement and maximum 100 percent of the respondents are running agricultural related schemes after displacement. Before the displacement, no scheme was operating in the village, but after the displacement, the implementation of schemes in the agricultural sector has increased, which is a positive sign from the point of view of rural development.

Table No-06 Types of Agricultural Schemes

S.N.	Unirrigated land	Frequency	Percent
1.	Bonus	19	14.0
2.	Crop Insurance & Fertilizer	27	19.9
3.	Crop Insurance & Loan Waiver	11	8.1
4.	Crop Insurance & Solar Pump	18	13.2
5.	Crop Insurance & Bonus	0	0
6.	Crop Insurance and Kisan Credit Card	9	6.6
7.	Seeds & Fertilizers	3	2.2
8.	Crop Insurance & Loan Waiver	11	8.1
9.	Manure & Bonus	12	8.8
10.	Crop Insurance, Bonus & Kisan Credit Card	26	19.1
	grand total	136	100.0

The above table shows the type of agriculture related schemes running in Ramsagar village, in which crop insurance and fertilizer scheme is running according to a maximum of 19.9 percent of the respondents and seed and fertilizer scheme according to a minimum of 2.2 percent of the respondents. The crop insurance and manure scheme is more prevalent in Ramsagar village, while the seed and manure scheme has been identified by fewer respondents.

Table No-8. Reasons for considering Post-Displacement Paddy Production as Better

S.N.	Reasons for considering post-displacement paddy production as better	Frequency	Percent
1.	Problems in agriculture due to animals	26	19.1
2.	Currently mandi facility for sale of paddy	47	34.6
1.	Good price of paddy at present	43	31.6

2.	Problems in agriculture due to animals and market problems for the sale of paddy	15	11.0
3.	Problems in agriculture due to animals and good price of paddy	5	3.7
	grand total	136	100.0

The above table shows the reasons for considering the production of paddy in the displaced village as better after displacement, in which maximum 34.6 percent of the respondents of Ramsagar village consider the production to be better, at present the market facility for the sale of paddy and the minimum 7 percent of the respondents consider the paddy production to be better, there is a problem in agriculture due to animals and the good price of paddy.

Table No-09. Status of Wheat Production

Status of Wheat Production			Pre-Displacement		Post-displacement	
S.N.			Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	Production of Wheat Pre-Displacement (N=133) Post-displacement (N=136)	Yes	3	2.3	3	2.2
		No	130	97.3	133	97.8
2.	Quantity of Wheat Production Pre-Displacement (N=3) Post-displacement (N=3)	<100 kg	2	66.7	0	0
		100-500 kg	0	0	0	0
		501-1000 kg	1	33.3	3	100
		>1000 kg	0	0	0	0

The table highlights the production of wheat in Ramsagar village before and after displacement.

Before displacement, 97.3% of respondents did not produce wheat, while only 2.3% engaged in wheat production. After displacement, the non-producers slightly increased to 97.8%, leaving only 2.2% producing wheat. Among those producing wheat, the quantity ranged from 500-1000 kg, accounting for 33.3% of the respondents who engaged in wheat production both before and after displacement.

This data indicates that wheat production remained minimal in Ramsagar village, with the majority of respondents not involved in its cultivation either before or after displacement. The

production quantities for the few engaged in wheat cultivation showed no significant change, remaining consistent at 500-1000 kg.

Conclusion:

- In study population most of the families follow Hinduism but the representation of the Muslim community is negligible.
- Most of the informants are 31-40 years old. Among the respondents, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes is the highest and the proportion of the general category is the lowest.
- As a result of a study of the impact of displacement on agricultural land and agriculture in the rehabilitated village, after displacement the implementation of agriculture-related schemes has increased, all respondents have been given ownership of land. The availability of land for vegetable and fruit production has increased.
- The volume and sales of paddy production have increased. The medium of sale has now become government-owned, paddy prices have increased, which proved to be beneficial for the farmers.
- There is no significant change in wheat production. Land use for vegetable and fruit production has increased but the area is limited.
- The monthly income of post-displacement households has increased, and most of the families have reached the middle income group.
- Agricultural schemes and availability of mandi have improved production, market facilitation and better pricing have boosted agricultural productivity.

Recommendation

- Displaced families should be provided training and technical assistance for better use of agricultural land and increased production.
- Self-employment and small industries should be promoted to promote economic diversification.
- Active participation of affected communities in nursing policies should be ensured.

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