

## A New Beginning: Indra Sagar Project and the promise of rehabilitation

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### Abstract

With growing demand for food and electricity, construction of dams and impoundments are speculated to increase in coming years. In the absence of specific control strategies for dam components they could be more of a bane than a boon to their beneficiaries. It's far universally popular truth that hydroelectricity is the cheapest and non-polluting source of electricity. So, every state and every country wants to harness their water assets for technology of power to satisfy their electricity call for. The biggest hassle within the course of this electricity is rehabilitation and resettlement of human beings, who're being affected due to submergence in the reservoirs of such hydroelectric initiatives. The rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected humans is a totally touchy challenge and wishes to be treated very carefully and with utmost human attitude. In mega initiatives, like Indira Sagar task in Madhya Pradesh, the problem of rehabilitation and resettlement turns into nevertheless extra sensitive and critical because the wide variety of people concerned on this manner is pretty excessive. In a democratic us of a like India and in the present age of human rights and transparency, this activity needs to be handled very delicately.

**Keywords:**Indra Sagar Project, rehabilitation, social impact, displacement

## Introduction

Human beings have always exploited natural resources for their growing wishes. The seventeenth century commercial revolution of Britain becomes marked via the usage of gadget driven production which required huge quantity of strength to run. The commercial progress of England motivated different international locations to follow the same course of machine driven production. In a quest to run industries for producing items and offerings countries started seeking out alternative ways to get energy as all of the countries were not fortunate with the presence of fossil fuels. At the side of energy desires, food protection, flood and lack of drinking water have been different challenges before international locations in the 18th and 19th centuries because of developing populace. As a way to fulfill the needs of strength, irrigation and ingesting water multi-cause dam projects had been planned. The odyssey of building dams nonetheless persevered within the twenty first century and is in addition aggravated via the rules of liberalization, privatization and globalization. Those dam initiatives acquire significant areas of land and people are evicted from their ancestral habitations. Dam tasks between 1947 and 2004 have adversely affected 36 million humans in India. Of the overall affected, forty in line with cent belong to tribal communities (Fernandez, 2007). There are around greater than forty five, 000 dams within the world (Duflo & Pande, 2007). And, 80 percentage of massive dams are located in top five international locations most effective viz. China (22, 000 Dams), USA (6,390), India (4,000), Spain (1,000) and Japan (12, 00). As in step with the sector fee on improvement file, 2000 many people were forcefully eliminated from their evicted from their location and agriculture lands in Asia and India especially.

Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy and laws in India till 2013, the government of India turned into counting on the colonial and archaic Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Our late top Minister Jawaharlal Nehru known as the multi-motive dam tasks as the temples of current India. although, all through his tenure no policy become proposed relating displacement of human beings due to those projects and the government continued to manage Land Acquisition Act, 1894. In this manner, we find that Act changed into compelling folks that needed to surrender their land to simply accept reimbursement determined with the aid of the collector of the district. And, additionally it did not take the consent of people in terms of obtaining the land and the amount of compensation. The Act offers superb authority to the nation

over all sorts of resources. The first draft of rehabilitation coverage was formulated by way of the committee appointed through branch of tribal welfare in 1985. The coverage changed into drafted, whilst branch recognized 40% of the displaced humans have been tribal between 1950 and 1980 (executive. of India, 1985). In a comparable manner, Ministry of Rural development prepared the second and 0.33 draft of the rehabilitation policy in 1993 and 1994 respectively. Non-stop strain from social activist and environmentalist compelled the authorities of India to amend Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and in 1998 Ministry of Rural place and Employment promulgated Land Acquisition (amendment) bill, 1998. But, the invoice couldn't materialize due to absence of political help from all the events (Fernandes, 2007). In 2003, department of Land sources, prepared countrywide Resettlement and Rehabilitation coverage (NRRP) which general that extending cash reimbursement isn't enough to permit displaced people to purchase cultivable land, home and different belongings. The method of displacement is quite distressful for the groups which are directly or in a roundabout way depend upon land for example landless agricultural people, woodland dwellers, tenants and artisans (NRRP, 2003). And, the policy mandates provision of complete plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of venture affected families including tribal and inclined corporations.

After long discussions and policy deliberations eventually government of India amended the colonial Land Acquisition Act, 1894 in the form of proper to truthful reimbursement and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The 4 predominant issues covered with the aid of the Act are: (1) public purpose (2) social impact checks (three) Jobs for the adults in households of displaced (four) compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation (Sathe, 2015). The Act mandates the provision of Social effect assessment (SIA) of the place earlier than acquisition which will evaluate the overall socio-cultural and financial implications of the mission. The compensation will be furnished to all whose land is acquired, the tenants of the land and people who're dependent on the land in a few or different manner. Artisans, small investors and shopkeepers may also be compensated. Compensations may be given four instances the value of land in rural regions and times in urban areas. The Act says that no irrigated, multi-cropped land will be obtained except for purposes included beneath sub-section (2) (bankruptcy III, phase 10), that is, the extensively defined public purposes. The jobs may be given to person member of the affected families below the identical assignment or another such challenge (branch of Land assets, Ministry of Rural development and Panchayati

Raj, government of India, 2013). In December, 2014 countrywide Democratic Alliance (NDA) promulgated an ordinance touching on the changes within the gift Land Acquisition Act, 2013. Later, the invoice considering a few changes was handed via Lok Sabha but couldn't get the approval of Rajya Sabha and authorities promulgated 2nd time as ordinance in April, 2015.

### **Impact on the Livelihood of Displaced humans after Dam construction**

In India, the enactment of proper to truthful compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 presents provision of jobs for the adult members of families inside the mission as a supply of livelihood. However, earlier than this act, no coverage or act include the livelihood aspects of displaced people. The project Affected people (PAPs) were generally compensated for the bodily property like land and domestic and no compensation become given for the loss of livelihoods (Tinotenda et. al., 2014). Displacement in everywhere in the international has paved manner for landlessness, joblessness, marginalization and homelessness for the displaced people (Cornea, 2000). Dam construction affects the livelihoods of both upstream and downstream humans especially in Africa, Asia and Latin Africa where river valleys are the source of livelihood for majority of the population (WCD, 2000).

After the Rengali challenge of Orissa, the wide variety of landless households turned into doubled from 4.6% to 10.9% (Ota, 1996). The examine from Kenya's Kiambere Hydropower mission show that the 8 average landholding after displacement decreased from thirteen hectare to 6 hectare, cattle turned into decreased to at least one third of earlier and production of maize and rice dropped via 68% and 75 % respectively (Mburugu 1993; prepare dinner 1993). In addition, after the construction of Nam Ngun I mission in Laos, the common paddy cultivation of two villages Phonhang and Pekcheng decreased from 1.5 Hectare to one.3 hectare and 1 hectare respectively. The irrigation machine of the 2 resettled villages changed into not enough to irrigate the present land so farmers stopped cultivating their land and also there were no marketplace centers (Phonhang) where they could have promote their crop produce (Souksavath & Maekawa, 2013). The studies (Galipeau et. al., 2013; Mahapatra et. al., 2015) show that the dwelling conditions of resettled humans are a ways better in comparison to the non-resettled people. Galipeau et.al (2013) compared the condition of resettled and non-resettled communities of China's Mekong basin. They found that imply common profits of all the people staying within the resettlement colonies is better in comparison to the non-resettled households. The agriculture

practices have additionally modified among resettled and non-resettled farmers. The resettled farmers are on the whole promoting rice whereas non-resettled farmers are still growing maize as the main crop in absence of irrigation facilities. Displacement also adjustments the land maintaining pattern of the displaced humans up to a point. Within the West Jawa Province of Indonesia, Saguling dam turned into constructed 25 years ago. The land preserving pattern of resettles of Saguling dam has change and the range of self-employed farmers has decreased whereas the wide variety of share-cropper has extended which display that many farmers had offered off their land and now operating on others land for survival. However, many resettles accept that their dwellings are bigger compared to earlier ones. The land allotted to the displaced communities isn't of top great and ensuing in low agriculture output (Kurshitashvili, 2012). In Kuno flora and fauna Sactuary of Madhya Pradesh, the traditional adivasi human beings have been displaced to defend the flora and fauna of the vicinity. A survey changed into conducted in 14 villages among November and December, 2002; the survey determined that simplest 2.6 percentages of the people are capable of produce forty kg of crop from their two hectares of land due to negative best of soil and shortage of irrigation facilities. The low agriculture manufacturing within the area has pressured the youths of region to migrate to the industrial cities of Gwalior and Indore.

### **Impact on not unusual property assets**

Displacement is not only the method of trade in the residence of man or woman rather it's also alternate within the livelihood practices and lack of land and loss of get admission to herbal assets. The natural resources play pivotal role as not unusual assets resource for the large sections of humans in India. Consistent with world commission on Dams (2000), dam creation in India has submerged four.5 million hectares of woodland land between 1980 and 2000. The Narmada Valley development in Madhya Pradesh will submerge the huge region of woodland having many tree species like teak, sal, and bamboo which deliver fifty two percentage of its non-tax revenue to the state (Jojo, 1998). After displacement, people are located on the places where they haven't any get admission to the common belongings resources like grazing land, non-wooden wooded area produce, firewood amassed from forests and other assets hand in common by way of human beings.

Present literature regarding effect of displacement on the not unusual property useful resource s of people elucidates that once displacement the PAPs are denied of these assets on the relocated web site. A case observe from Kuno wildlife Sanctuary display that when displacement the get entry to of community humans to forests sources decreased extensively which resulted within the disappearance of NTFB collection activities from the displaced community. The PRA research and surveys conducted by way of Asmita Kabra et.al (2003) unveiled that post displacement many families left their farm animals to the woodland because there has been no any instantaneous source of fodder available inside the relocation website online. Uttam Kumar Sahu in his take a look at of Rengali assignment discovered that after displacement 47% of displaced people accumulate firewood from nearby forest region. Many times they're caught by way of wooded area officials and heavy fines are accrued from them. According to the villagers, their livestock have died due to a lack of fodder. In this way, the average variety of livestock has reduced after displacement. The submerged villages of Indira Sagar Dam mission (that is the sector website online), had get right of entry to the close by dense forest place of Roshnai division. The humans had been the usage of wooded area place as grazing land for his or her livestock and as a supply of fuel-wooden and Non-timber woodland Produce (Desai et. al., 2007). However, after displacement maximum of the wooded area vicinity got submerged within the reservoir and people misplaced their access to woodland region as part of common property assets. And, no longer a single rehabilitation website has any common land to graze their farm animals. The absence of grazing land has pressured many families to sell off majority of cattle. As a result, the proportion of livestock possession has reduced with the aid of eighty% in a few villages like Bangrada and Barud (Desai et. al., 2007). In many villages, public wells have been performing as a common belongings assets for the villagers because they have been situated at the commonplace land and those had been the usage of these public wells for consuming, bathing, washing and different functions. Within the resettled websites of ISP very few public wells may be discovered which can be perennial supply of consuming water for villagers. The observe conducted through Desai et.al (2007) discovered that there is discount in all forms of natural resources inside the rehabilitated villages. The commonplace belongings assets in the rehabilitated villages are completely absent in comparison to the non-public belongings sources.



## Promise of rehabilitation

The construction of dam and subsequent displacement incurred by it isn't restrained to the loss of physical property like land, cattle, domestic and different matters however is it prolonged to the lack of conventional social relationships among inhabitants. Evidences from the study's findings illustrate displacement or forced migration has perpetually affected the patterns of social integration. The family and kinship groups have often been scattered due to displacement. Massive dams have profound impact at the heritage of the submerged location by means of the lack of cultural web sites like temples, shrines, sacred factors of panorama and submergence of archaeological resources (international commission on Dams, 2000: 116-117). Tonotenda et.al (2014) of their look at of Tokwe-Musoki dam of Zimbabwe display that once construction of dam, kinship ties of the displaced humans have been adversely affected after displacement. After the weakening of kinship ties many formal and casual institutions simply stopped operating because of scattering of individuals. The people common that they had been having community gardens and the credit clubs which they had fashioned after long mutual accept as true with and cooperation. The respondents complained that when displacement their kids will be separated from their ancestors due to the fact the burial ground they used to percentage will not going to be exists. The conservation prompted displacement within the Similipal Tiger Reserve wooded area have dismantled the kinship relationships as approximately 50% of the displaced have suggested inconvenience in assembly their family due to the fact they had to enter the center area of the woodland to satisfy them that is inaccessible for them. In step with them, they could choose to cross again to their natural habitation in trade of the fitness, education and infrastructural centers at the relocated sites (Mahapatra at. el., 2015). Every so often, displacement frequently accrues high quality social influences especially in regards to the caste discrimination. This high-quality corollary between displacement and caste discrimination may be determined within the look at carried out by Dhanmanjiri Sathe inside the Maan village of Maharashtra wherein the land was received by using Maharashtra industrial development agency for Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park (RGIT). The observe found that 80% of the dalits agreed that their social status has stepped forward after displacement and the percentage of casteist feedback by means of top caste humans have reduced by way of 87%. The relationships with higher caste people had been stepped forward through ninety five% and further they also sense that academic

opportunities had been multiplied. Sixty nine% of the dalits displaced through the project experience that there is no discrimination in having access to authority's services.

The maximum famous anti-dam movement in India is the Narmada Bachao Andolan which started out in 1988 towards the Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada River. The protest demonstrations were held the use of Gandhian techniques of Satyagriha and non-cooperation through the affected people under the management of Medha Patkar. Earlier, the motion became against the development of dams on Narmada River but now it has changed its recognition on the sustainable rehabilitation and resettlement conditions for the displaced human beings of numerous dams on river. The movement was given its energy after the involvement of environmentalist and social activist like Aruna Roy and Arundhati Roy. Currently in April 2015, Jal Satyagraha changed into completed in the Ghogalgaon village of Khandwa district by using the ousters of Omkareshwar dam in opposition to the boom in height of the dam without presenting enough rehabilitation help to them. The movement had the support of Narmada Bachao Andolan below the leadership of Dr. Alok Agrawal (Aam Aadmi party Member).

## Conclusion

The findings of the take a look at have pointed out numerous weak factors of the Madhya Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) coverage of 2004 which was lacking extreme problems together with provision of skill schooling for the displaced human beings nicely before displacement so that these human beings may want to have moved to non-farm professional sports to growth their profits instead of constrained themselves to the conventional unskilled livelihood sports like farm wage work, informal salary labour or any other activities which fetch low earnings. And, the failure of presidency to provide land in exchange of land and to offer enough repayment to displaced households has accelerated their possibilities of depending on the local elites beneath the subject matter of developmental technique. The modern-day right to fair reimbursement and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 which mandates social effect assessment, consent earlier than acquisition, activity the grownup member of circle of relatives and repayment of four times the marketplace price of land in rural and times in urban areas would sincerely be a terrific bonanza if applied nicely, for folks that surrender their livelihoods, assets, social gadget and tradition for more properly of the society. seeing that the present government has embarked on project of Make in India which



would require huge amount land to set up manufacturing centers in rural and urban areas, there's need of extensive research inside the area of development-brought about displacement regarding the adjustments in livelihood and social structures of the displaced humans for policy angle to satisfy their aspirations of gaining end result from developmental process.

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