

**Displacement Due to Development of Projects: A Case
Study of Lucknow District in Uttar Pradesh**

**ABSTRACT
of
THESIS**

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Abstract

Economic development is the key success of whole economy. Which needs to sufficient natural resources. for economic development purposes, land is the main component to development of projects. land is required for project development. so, land has been acquired by the government and private holders from the land owns. due to this the large number of farmers has been displaced from their own land and home. displacements caused by development programmes averaged 10 million per year, or around 200 million worldwide (Cernea 2000: 3659). Land acquisition mainly construction of new industries, irrigation, highways, power plants, and urban developments such as hospitals, schools, airports and residential buildings etc. One side farmers lost their land and other side they displaced from their own places. ultimately, the direct impact of these activities on socio-economic condition and livelihood pattern of farmers/people. Land acquisition and displacement both are the very serious issue at the hole economy. This is disturbed the income, consummation, health, education, employment, food insecurity etc. Moreover, displacement and land acquisition, due to development of projects decline the per capita availability land table and increase the share of non-agricultural land table shows over the decade in India. Considering this and taking into account the important of displacement by the development of projects. This study has fulfilled the following objectives.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine displacement and resettlement situation in India induced from the development of projects.
2. To examine the socio-economic status of the affected people in the surveyed villages.
3. To examine the livelihood vulnerability of displaced peoples in the surveyed villages.
4. To examine the impoverishment risk and decline in environmental quality in the surveyed villages.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no significant impact of development projects on agriculture land and displacement.
2. There is a positive association between displacement and livelihood vulnerability in the surveyed area.
3. There is a positive relationship between development of projects and impoverishment risk, environmental quality.

Research Methodology

During the research work, relevant data from both primary and secondary sources have been collected. Secondary level data were collected from World Bank (WB) on non-agricultural land use; land use pattern change data from Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, displacement data are collected from National Sample Survey Officer (NSSO) to examine the intensity of displacement. To collect information on impact of land acquisition and displacement, primary level data are collected through village survey 2019.

For collection of primary data, multi stage approach is carried out for selection of sample households starting from selection of state to households in villages. First, the selection of state is accomplished based on number of projects across states in India. As Uttar Pradesh is one of the leading states having large number of projects due to urban development and infrastructural projects, therefore, Uttar Pradesh is selected purposefully. Second, the state has 75 districts and 18 Zones. Among all the zones, central zone is chosen based on its location and size of population. Further, central zone has 6 districts, viz., Hardoi, Raebareli, Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Unnao and Lucknow. Among all the districts in central zone, Lucknow is having highest population (4589838) as per census 2011. After selected state and district, select block and village

purposefully. 250 samples have been selected from the four villages at 2019. Sample households were selected purposefully from displacement and land acquisition basis. The present study uses mixed methods to analysis the secondary and field surveyed data. As far as estimation methods are concerned, the present study uses descriptive statistics for macro data. In contrast, the indicators approach is used to assess the livelihood vulnerability status of the displaced population. Further, the logistic regression model is used to evaluate the determinants of living status such as basic amenities, education, employment, land size, income, a distance of educational institution and BPL etc.

Outline of the Study

This Thesis consists of seven chapters, which are as follows.

Chapter 1: entitled “**Economic Development and Displacement: Issues and Challenges,**” consists of five sections viz., issues and challenges related to development displacement, land acquisition, land pattern change, literature review, finding research gap, objective and hypothesis, fourth section deals with the methodology part and fifth section on conclusion.

Chapter 2: entitled “**Theoretical Linkages of Economic Development with the Induced Displacement,**” explores conceptual and theoretical linkages of economic development with displacement.

Chapter 3: entitled “**Extent and Dimension of Displacement in Indian Context**” Indian Context,” finds the association of land use, total production and number of projects at the state level and compresses that project details and cost allocation of

respective projects at the state level. The situation of the displaced population across states based on the number of projects in India is analysed.

Chapter 4: entitled “**Socio-Economic Profile of Study Area**” is based on field survey data deals with descriptive analysis at respective village levels. Explore all the variables' village wise and pre and post impact on how socio-economic variables are changed in the pre- and post-project scenario.

Chapter 5: entitled “**Assessing of Livelihood Vulnerability Status of Surveyed Villages,**” Vulnerability Assessment of Project Affected People of Surveyed Villages,” first side analysed the agricultural situation displaced people's and the other side is that used livelihood vulnerability at the village level. The analysis is carried out by capturing the positive and of development projects on the study area.

Chapter 6: entitled “**Impoverishment Risk and Environmental Quality**” deals with the impact of displacement on different socio-economic variables and it is tested with the help of logistic regression. Furthermore, find out the perception-based analysis is done by various environmental-related variables.

Chapter 7 entitled “**Major Findings, Conclusions and Policy Recommendation**” deals with chapter wise summary of major findings, concluding remark, policy suggestion, limitation and further scope.

Major Findings

- Development projects decline the natural resources base such as land, particularly through land acquisition and displacement in the process of economic development. It focuses on the issues and challenges of displacement. First, understand the displacement scenario in the economy, which leads the inequality and impoverishment

risk in the displaced and land acquisition areas. Displacement consequences are livelihood problems, employment, income etc. Evidences based on review suggest that agriculture production decline particularly in the land acquisition area because of land size declines. Land acquisition act is not implemented strictly for the displaced households. However, there is serious deficiency in availability of consistent and macro based secondary level data on displacement.

- The background and impact of economic development on displacement. Development of projects are directly related to the welfare of society and economy as well. In this regard, literature are collected to find out the linkage of economic development with displacement. The first section explores how's development of economic activities, economic growth and welfare of the society. Further, due to development of projects, over utilisation of natural resources like land, flora and fauna take place. Overpopulation and diminishing resources could lead to the forced displacement across countries. The second section is based on the linkages of economic growth theories and displacement. Rapid growth inevitably results in greater use of natural resources and emission of pollutants, which puts more pressure on the environment. It has a massive impact on human beings and its effects on the environment. Displaced and land lost families face adverse impact of inequalities in societies. Unfortunately, this strategy does not sufficiently take into account the enormous suffering of the poor.
- Massive displacement took place due to the development activities in India. The first section shows the displacement and resettlement insights and major funding agencies, monitoring and evaluation system in India. However, land acquisition causes displacement, which leads to impoverishment risk among displaced communities and land lost families. There are many categories of displacement but I have chosen the development induced displacement. NSSO migration round data shows that

displacement and land acquisition increases over the years. For example, 44th round shows that development projects displaced 0.77 percent population; 49th round reflects that 0.06 and 0.09 percent displacement due to land and housing problems respectively; 55th round shows that 1.49 and 1.12 percent land acquisition and housing problem faced by displaced people. Similarly, 64th round highlighted that 0.32 percent of people were displaced due to development projects and 1.73 percent of people were suffering from the housing problem. These data show the large number of people displaced and large land acquisition took place by development of projects, which disturbed the human habitats. Moreover, the area under non-agricultural purposes has been increasing continuously in India during 1950 to 2016.

- The socio-economic condition of displaced or affected families in the study area of Lucknow district in Uttar Pradesh. First, it is observed that OBC is the dominant caste in the study area followed by SC and General categories. Female category is dominated by the male category in education, occupation in the study area. Hindu religion (91.98 percent) is the highest and nuclear families (80 percent) is the dominant found in the sample villages. Because after getting the compensation, they are voluntarily going for separation. However, 55.90 percent of the sample households are illiterate, while 44.86 percent are literate in the sample. Majority of illiterate people is found in the Matti village (66.67 percent). The occupational pattern is unequal in the four villages and overall, 58.4 percent population are unemployed. At village level, Matti village have 73.33 percent highest unemployed people and lowest unemployed are in Yusuf Nagar village (42.86). So far as housing pattern is concerned, 94.32 percent have pukka houses, because those who get the compensation amount, they made pukka houses in the survey area. On the other hand, in the case of drinking water only 24.69 percent have access safe drinking water and 72.23 percent do not have access the safe water

across four villages. Among them, New Garura village highest percentage of households used safe water. In sanitation, 98.38 percent people used latrine in the surveyed villages and 1.68 percent defecate in open field. The success rate in sanitation is very high because of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) implemented in the surveyed areas. Further, mean age of household found is 29.24. The mean income is Rs.12,004.4 and mean consumption is Rs. 20363.19. the consumption expenditure is high in comparatively income, because people utilise their compensation amount.

- Moreover, the analysis of before and after situation with few variables such as income and consumption reflect the following. Before displacement, the mean monthly income is Rs.29247.60 and after displacement it is Rs.20600.40, which is declined. But in the case of monthly mean consumption expenditure, before displacement it is Rs. 9336.39 and Rs.12557.93, which is increased by 34.81 percent. The level of consumption increased because of compensation was used largely for conspicuous purposes rather than investing in sustainable source of income. Therefore, inequality found in economic and social status. However, before land acquisition, 42.6 percent people had trees, whereas after land acquisition, only 5.6 percent people had trees in the surrounding areas. Because most of trees were cut down due to the land acquisition process. Further, 34.72 percent people sold the woods privately and 37.72 percent of households surrendered to the company. As far as the compensation is concerned, 72.80 percent households got the compensation fully, 15.60 percent received partially, and 11.60 percent did not receive at all. In toto, 58.40 percent people expressed better living standard in terms of having house and basic amenities.
- The impact of development projects on displaced households. Because large scale lands were converted for non-agricultural purposes. development projects drastically

changed the livelihood pattern of displaced families in terms of economic and social status.

- Agricultural situation pre and post displacement scenario. The agricultural status significantly declined by the land acquisition process in the surveyed villages. The acquired land, 52.20 percent was fertile agricultural land, while 17.20 percent was barren land and 31.60 percent was mix of both agriculture and barren land. There are three main crops grown in the sample villages viz., wheat, rice and mango. But after displacement, production of crops was declined in the survey villages. The highest wheat production declined in the Yusuf Nagar village (18.20 percent) and lowest declined in the Matti village (4.18 percent). Rice production also highest declined in Yusuf Nagar village (17.66 percent) and lowest in Matti village (10.58 percent). Further mango production is lowest in Matti village village (11.54 percent) and highly lowest in Yusuf Nagar village 4.80 percent. So it could be said, that land acquisition adversely affected the crop production after displacement.
- The adequacy of basic needs such as foods and shelter availability is measured by using Livelihood Vulnerability Approach (LVA). By using LVA, various types of vulnerability are measured. Therefore, vulnerability is characterised as insecurity in the well-being of individuals, households, and communities in the face of changes in their external environment. So, Livelihood Vulnerability Index is measured by seven integrated components viz., socio-demographic condition, economic condition, social networking, health, food, natural capital and climate variability and pollution index in the sample villages.
- In the socio-demographic features, vulnerability index that New Garura village has the lowest socio-demographic vulnerability (0.338), while Yusuf Nagar village has the highest vulnerability (0.391). Economic vulnerability index reveals that New Garura

village has the lowest economic vulnerability (0.536), while Yusuf Nagar has the highest economic vulnerability (0.565). Social networking vulnerability index reveals that New Garura village has the highest vulnerability (i.e., 0.330), while Ghuswalkalan village has the lowest vulnerability (i.e., 0.311). Health vulnerability index reveals that New Garura (i.e., 0.096) has the highest health vulnerability, while Ghuswalkalan has the lowest vulnerability (i.e., 0.082). Food vulnerability indices reveal that Yusuf Nagar village has the highest food vulnerability (0.832), while lowest in Matti village (0.365). Natural capital vulnerability indices reveals that the Ghuswalkalan village has the highest vulnerability (i.e., 0.298) and lowest in Matti village (i.e., 0.219). Climate and pollution vulnerability index shows that Ghuswalkalan (i.e., 0.343) has the highest vulnerability, while Matti (i.e. 0.304) has the lowest vulnerability.

- Livelihood vulnerability index reveals that Yusuf Nagar village has the highest vulnerability (0.404) among all villages. The cross-index analysis shows that the higher socio-demographic, economic and food vulnerabilities are the main contributing factors responsible for higher vulnerability of households belonging to Yusuf Nagar than that of other villages.
- The extent of impoverishment risk and decline in environmental quality in the surveyed villages. Few of the significant results are as follows based on the perception people in the surveyed villages. First, 80 percent households agree that temperature has been increased, while 16.80 percent are neutral on change in temperature. Second, 65 percent people agreed on air pollution has highly increased. Third, perception on heatwaves has moderately increased by 36.80 percent and 28.80 percent said very high intensity of heat weaves. Four, majority of perception on dust pollution is 86.40 percent and 2.40 percent said dust pollution is low. Because New Garura, Ghuswalkalan and Yusufnager village are attached in the construction side where land acquired for the development

purposes. 71.60 percent respondent said that noise pollution is very high, 1.60 percent respondent said low noise pollution in the surveyed area. Finally, 98.80 percent people facing water quality issues in the surveyed area.

- factor impacting impoverishment risk of displaced and land lost households. In this chapter Cernea's (2000) model associated with different risks viz., homelessness, joblessness, landlessness, food insecurity, health and education insecurity are explored with the help of logistic regression. The results confirm that for landlessness who belongs to the nuclear family which land is acquired is more likely to be landless and unable to purchase land elsewhere. The calculated odd ratio reveals that there is 3.57 times higher probability that the household would be landless if he/she belongs to a nuclear family and his/her fertile agricultural land is acquired. Households having agricultural land less than one acre and having insufficient income to find a job is more likely to be jobless and on the other hand, households working as a daily wage worker are less likely to be jobless. The calculated odd ratio reveals that there is 8.49 times higher probability that the households would be jobless if household lose agricultural land. Likewise, homelessness show that illiterate landless households are more likely homeless than that of educated households. Odd ratio shows 3.68 times higher probability that an illiterate and landless household would be homeless compared to educated counterparts. Food insecurity show that a households working as daily wage worker whose lost more than one-acre land and belonging to the below poverty line are more likely face more food insecurity than others. The calculated odd ratio reveals that there is 3.28 times higher probability that the households would be food insecure, if the households main source of income is from a daily wage worker. Further, there is 2.78 times higher probability that households would be food insecure, if the household's lost more than one-acre land and living under below poverty line. Health insecurity show

that households whose health cost increased are more likely health insecure than those of others. The calculated odd ratio reveals that there is 8.16 times higher probability that the households would be health insecure, if health cost increased. Educational insecurity show, having more than 30, 000 income and living 2-5 kilometers distance from educational institutions are more likely educationally insecure. The calculated odd ratio shows that there is 4.26 times higher probability that the households would be educationally insecure if households living in a nuclear family system. Further, there is 9.37 times higher probability that the households would be educationally insecure if the household's income is more than 30, 000 and living 2-5 kilometers distance from educational institutions than those of others.

Conclusions

Displacement and land acquisition creates imbalances in the socio-economic status of the displaced area. Agricultural issues such as decline in land size and total crop production are prominent in the surveyed villages. Due to non-availability of macro data on displacement in public domine creates severe problems on estimation of actual number victims households and corresponding compensation and rehabilitations packages. At the India level, agricultural land used for development of project purposes may be very dangerous in near future in the form food insecurity. As NSSO migration round data shows that land acquisition and displacement increase over the years causes huge concentration of population in urban areas and eventually creates large scale slum areas. The displaced families suffered more in terms of economically and socially. OBC is dominated class and compensation caused in increase the number of nuclear families after displacement. Educational status, occupation pattern and income level has been adversely affected due to displacement. However, sanitation level has increased

because of government schemes. More people have pacca houses because after getting compensation people purchased land or home. The socio-demographic, economic and food status are adversely affected after displacement and land acquisition.

Policy Recommendation

- Displacement and land acquisition are very complicated situation for the affected families. It is found that EIA and SIA were not properly conducted before land acquisition in the survey villages as more than 90 percent of respondents confirmed. So, in such areas before land acquisition conducted a monitoring committee, for advise how to cope with situation.
- As data shows, there has been increase in the use of land for non-agricultural purposes India over the years. Further, more than 60 percent agricultural land used for development of projects in the study areas during recent decades, hence there is need for minimising the acquisition of agricultural land and needs to be prompted for acquisition of non-productive or barren land for the development of projects.
- The extent of flora has been declined due to development of various projects as majority people confirmed in the surveyed area. Therefore, there is special need for more plantation in the surrounding areas of the project and displacement as plantation would controls the environmental pollution.
- After displacement, government should focus on to provide sustainable income source and better occupation through providing effecting training programmes and vocational courses to the youths of land lost and displaced households.
- In the displaced areas, maintenance of drinking water quality and minimisation of environment pollution are essential for health and livelihood.
- Government should provide the good hospital facility, education facility, food supply in the displaced area. First For the displacement area or who lost his/her land in this

case issue health cards, which could be reduced the health cost. Second, food insecure households do not get vegetables, milk and other nutrient food. There is not an adequate supply of ration for BPL cardholders. Maintain the food supply in the surveyed areas for affected families. The study found after displacement; women were less involved in the occupation. provide jobs in the displacement area.