

*Land has very important role in the life of human being. It is merely not a source of livelihood but much more than that. Having land in society is a mark of respect. It has also emotional connection with the people. Deprivation of land is not merely deprivation of livelihood but it also involve the deprivation of cultural rights related to land, human rights, rights of indigenous people, right to health and environment etc. Apart from this the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced person is also a big concerns. The main basis of the Narmada Bachao Andolan was rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced persons. The denial of rehabilitation and resettlement to displaced persons is creating resentment among displaced persons. There was consistent demand of various NGOs, social worker for making a law on rehabilitation and resettlement. Inadequate compensation is a motivating factor for violence.*

*In the past the nation has witnessed violence for the demand of more compensation. Singur, Nandigram, Tappal like incidents are example of such resentment. Gender justice, rights of children, social harmony and food security is some other invisible emerging dimension of land acquisition. Due to all these demands and pressure the Government of India enacted a new law on land acquisition named "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013." As the title suggests that it is a law to provide fair compensation with transparent provision and also to ensure rehabilitation and resettlement. The old Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was not adequate to address the emerging dimensions of land acquisition. The role of executive, legislature and judiciary to address the issues of land acquisition is not satisfactory. The laws made by legislature are not promising to fulfill the demands of the affected people. The new legislation is not addressing all the emerging issues involved in the land acquisition process e.g. the challenges of environmental issues like climate change, sustainable development are dealt in very casual manner. These are not for only present generation but also for future*

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generation. In the same way social impact assessment is a good move for satisfaction of grievances of land losers but if the collector's report is not in favour of social impact assessment report it may supersede over social impact assessment. Though new land acquisition legislation have hiked the compensation for land losers but it is not a way to guarantee that their (land loser) future are safe because the they are not financially literate so they demand again more compensation once their amount of compensation finished. We have seen such demand in the past form land loser. Therefore, there is need to adopt some other way to which should be more practical and convenient. The judiciary's role is also not very appreciable.

In *N.D. Jayal v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court gave a judgement in favour of Government though the report of expert was against the Government. The Supreme Court gave green signal to Tehri Dam Project though the environment impact assessment report was not in favour of Tehri Dam Project. The judiciary has also taken limited view over the 'just compensation'. In *Narmada Bachao Andolan vs. Union of India*, the view of the court was restricted over the compensation issue. Once side the Indian Supreme giving right to health, right to education etc. under the head of fundamental right on other side the Supreme Court is giving merely advise that the rehabilitation and resettlement should be done before displacement. This is the same Supreme Court which is very much active to provide justice through the tool of golden interpretation of legal provisions. After the enactment of new Land Acquisition Act, very few cases have been decided on the new law. Most of them are based on retrospective implementation of the new Land Acquisition Act. We need to wait for few years to see the attitude of Supreme Court on this new Land Acquisition Act. The Preamble of India is making the nation into socialist, democratic and to provide its citizen social, economic and political justice. This objective of Preamble should be implemented by the Supreme Court, legislature in land acquisition also.

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