
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT, DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN ODISHA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANGUL AND JAJPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT :

Human development is a development about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources and social service needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of community.

Though Odisha is rich in mineral resources poor in its utilization. Hence industrialization of the state is necessary to eradicate the poverty, to open up employment opportunities to educate and unskilled labor, besides enhancing the state's revenue. Since the onset of modern development, the problem of human displacement has become so enormous that it is viewed as development pathology of our times. The main objective of this paper is to development projects have adverse effects in the form of displacement of people from their original place of habitation due to large scale land acquisition. Despite serious efforts by the state and non-state actors, development induced displacement in the country has resulted in severe economic, social and environmental problems. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choice people have, to lead lives that they value and improving the human condition so that people will get the chance to lead full lives. This paper looks at the most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources and social services needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. The study will be under taken in two blocks, such as Chhendipada Block of Anugul District and Kalinga Nagar of Jajpur District which are victims of displacement. This displacement has called serious socio-economic problems for the displaced people.

KEYWORDS :

Development, Environment, Industrialization, Displacement, Utilization, Employment.

INTRODUCTION:

Human development is a development about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests thus bringing the focus back on to people. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choice people have, to lead lives that they value and improving the human condition so that people will get the chance to lead full lives. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources and social services needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible. There are four basis pillars of human development: Equity, Sustainability, production and empowerment. Equity is the idea of fairness for every person; we each have the right to an education and health care. Secondly,

sustainability is the view that we all have the right to earn a living that can sustain us and have the access to a more even distribution of goods amongst populations. In addition, production is used to show how the government needs more efficient social programs for its people. Lastly, empowerment is providing people who are powerful to be gives powerless. Development is supposed to brings benefits for all. As citizens of a democratic country, all the people have equal rights to have access to the opportunities that development paradigm that has been articulated in the post independent era is one that aims to promote environmental protection, sustainable growth, poverty reduction and social justice. Since the onset of the era of modern development the problems of human displacement has become so enormous that it is viewed as development pathology of our time. Recently, it is more visible, widespread and virtually worldwide but more so in the geographically resourceful areas of the world. It “may be sponsored or self financed, voluntary or involuntary, immediate or gradual, small scale or large scale, to nearby place or distance place ,and to similar or dissimilar locals “.etc (Baboo,1992:12) so far we are much concerned with population displacement worldwide. Human development is a development about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests thus bringing the focus back on to people. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choice people have, to lead lives that they value and improving the human condition so that people will get the chance to lead full lives. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources and social services needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible.

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During last decade of the previous century the magnitude of forced population displacement causes by the development programmes was on the order of 10 million of people. Thus, by their frequency, size, and dire consequences, development caused displacement have become a problem of world wide proportions.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ANGUL AND JAJPUR:

Government of Odisha takes to steps to develop their economic condition in the districts through industrialization, sustainable development etc. Odisha Government has take industrial developmental projects in Angul and Jajpur districts in Odisha. There are 11 major various developmental coal mines in the Angul district operated by MCL(Mahanadi Coalfield Limited), NTPC, FCI, NALCO etc have been set up. A total of 9 mines combing is Open Cast Mining and 2 is Underground Mining are in Talcher Block, besides there is one in Kaniha and one is Chhendipada Blocks.

In Kalinga Nagar some developmental industries like MESCO,NINL,SISA and Rohit Steel Plant those are established in 2005.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF ANGUL AND JAJPUR DISTRICTS IN ODISHA:

The JSPL project of Anugul district covers Mostly 18 villages for Industry and Mining setup and another 16 villages for conveyer, airstrip, pipe line and Rly. Siding. Most of the villages are coming under Chhendipada block of Angul Sub-division and rest few are under Kaniha block of Talcher Sub- division. The affected villages have a traditional agro-based rural livelihood pattern. The chief sources of livelihood were agriculture, allied works, collection of forest products, wage earning etc. With quite sustainable environment-friendly & adaptive productive practice, they hardly depend on secondary sector for food security. Further, the

interior villages have a economic autonomy (little dependency on outside for day to day food-stuff). The socio-cultural practice & relation have all traditional rural values and community sharing.

The nearby industries like Nalco, Bhusana, NTPC, etc and Talcher mining belt area's socio-economic changes and their modern life style impacted these area. All the area is somehow combined socio-cultural relationship and that creates curiosity and comparisons in all developmental project area and nearby industries and mining area. Some of them also shared their fear for loss of food and social security they had in the traditional living style.

- Jindal steel and Power Limited signed an MoU with Govt. of Odisha on 3.11.05 to set up it unit at Nisha in Chhendipada Tahasil of Angul, approximately 16km from the district headquarters.

- Its unit consists of an integrated steel plant with a capacity of 6 MTPA and a captive Power Plant with capacity of 900 MW.

- The estimated investment of the project is over Rs13,135,02crores.

- The total land required for the project is approximately 2326938 Hectares I.e, 5817.345 Areas spreading over 18 Villages.

- It is comprises of both Government land and private land.

- JSPL has its project office at Nisha beside State Highway No.63, close to district Headquarters with its Liaoning office at Bhubaneswar.

- The company has initiated its welfare activates in the affected Villages. In some of the villages health services are provided and need-based infrastructure is available.

Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex Duburi in Jajpur district. Total capacity of the proposed project : 1.6 mtpa stainless steel. Total project cost : Rs.4764 Crores. 1st phase 0.5 mtpa stainless steel. 1st phase project cost Rs. 1003.80 Cores.

MOU is not signed. As per the draft MoU approved by IIAC Ac.1240 of land is to be provided for the Plant purpose and another Ac.300 for Ash Pond. Till date IIAC has approved allotment of Ac.1240 of land in two phases. In first phase Ac.640 (Private Ac.419.61 + Govt. Ac.220.39) & Ac.38.73 out of Ac.600 earmarked for second phase. Thus, in total Ac.678.73 of land has been allotted.

As regards the Railway corridor land, both M/s. Visa Steels Limited and M/s. Jindal Stainless Limited have applied combined. The proposal is processed after receiving the Consultancy report.

We have asked both M/s. Jindal Stainless Limited and M/s. Visa Steels Limited to deposit 10% administrative charges of both IDCO & Collector for the respective land (Ac.52.56 of M/s. Visa Steels Ltd., & Ac.32.79 of M/s. Jindal Stainless Ltd).

1.

To furnish an undertaking to the effect that the land can neither be leased out nor given on permissible possession to industries as the said land will be used for laying railway line and for development of common railway corridor for the benefit of the industries at Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex. The company will also undertake to pay the future claims towards higher compensation as may be determined by the Collector / Civil Courts.

2.

That your company will also not claim any right & interest over the said land acquired for development of common railway corridor and laying railway line, and shall not ask for refund of the deposits made by them.

3.

The acquired land will remain in the name of IDCO as such for development of common railway corridor and laying railway line.

Both of the Companies objected on the ground that possession of land is required by them.

Besides, M/s. Jindal Stainless Ltd., want Slurry Pipeline to pass adjacent to the rail line for which the land is to be registered in their name. It is under examination.

DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE: In case of JSPL out of 16 villages displacement occurs in 5 villages. Out of 5 villages under displacement, 1 villages (Panapur) is fully displaced. Rest of 4 villages is partially displaced. A total of 462 displaced families have been identified. In case of Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL), a public sector undertaking in the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex had displaced 639 families, but provided only 182 direct employment, gave 131 families homestead land in Gobaravati colony and provided cash compensation to 508 displaced families. Thus an enormous land area has been acquired and people have been deprived of their livelihood without their consent but their sustenance is rarely replaced. Compensation is paid only for Patta land and it is low in most cases. Besides, the country lacks a rehabilitation policy on law. The few existing sectoral policies speak R and R (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) as though they were identical. In reality resettlement is one time physical relocation only of Displaced Persons with or without other support like jobs or income generation scheme.

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION:

People have very less faith on accepting “Company Job” as a replacement of their sustainable traditional livelihood security. After a publication of 261 jobs in the company, people have started fearing for adequate number of jobs. Some quote Bhusan Company nearby where only 40 people have been absorbed so far. People are concerned for the loss traditional sustainable livelihood security and threat for loss of their self sufficiency and dependency.

Displaced Families from Panapur, Kaliakotta and Basudevapur are not happy to move to Mahitala RC, the reason being distance and loss of livelihood systems.

Restoration of cultural community living is believed to be an impossible hope in the RCs hence their peaceful living pattern is disturbed.

Natural Environment in RCs is doubted be drier and polluted like that of cities, without greenery. Cultural Environment will be devoid of socio-cultural values and discipline.

People expect for health, infrastructure, educational and vocational support for a longer period from the project Authority. In Kalinga Nagar Complex the Government of Odisha drafted two guidelines for the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons are in 1997 and the other in 2005. In R&R policy, a serious caused by the Government for Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex regulates the rehabilitation and resettlement of families affected owing to acquisition of land. These areas have been considered for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

Financial Compensation for loss of homeland.

Compensation for the loss of livelihood.

Provision of homestead land and assistance for house building. Rehabilitation of surrounding villages has been completed. Project authorities to bring clearance of IPICOL for allotment of Ac.135 of land in addition to Ac.390 for which LAC and IIAC has approved the additional land. The land allotted in their favors. Out of the above, lease deed executed and possession handed over for Ac.132.98 infrastructure like road approach requested by the project. **CHALLENGES OF PEOPLE:** Though development and displacement are the two sides of the same coin, yet uprooting people from their own lands with inadequate compensation and socio-psychological support lead to active resistance. It becomes major cause behind delay in completion of different projects. It ignites for local movements. The sufferings, pain, pangs, difficulties, sorrows and miseries of the oustees are being strongly resisted. It gets manifested in violent forms. The onset of impoverishment can be presented through a model of ten interlinked potential risks intrinsic to displacement. They are- 1-landlessness, 2-joblessness, 3-homelessness, 4-marginalization, 5-food insecurity, 6-increased mortality, 7- loss of access to common property, 8-social disintegration, 9-loss of access to community and 10- violation of human rights. The inevitable sequel of all projects was displacement it has been a sage of marginalization. Despite the enormity of problems three aspects concerning development

induced displacement and in policy making. Firstly, the natural resources from which development projects alienate them are the foundation of their economy, culture, social systems and political structures and their very identity. Secondly, they are Common Property Resources (CPR) not individual property. Thirdly, their traditional societies are patriarchal. As such women are not equal to men but had a higher status than their high caste counterparts did. The women whose task it is to ensure regular supply of food, water and medical herbs to the family organic manure to the fields and fodder to the cattle is thus deprived of the resources she requires to fulfill her task.⁶

Thus displacement is a multi-dimensional trauma, with far reaching impacts which can easily be compensated. The land is generally non transferable, the land markets are underdeveloped and the cost of acquiring land is extremely low. The rate of compensation is, therefore, inadequate and there is no provision for compulsorily providing land for land in the zone of influence of the project. Development induced displacements are not only painful but also unbearable. Displacement is basically a human problem which affects the life process of the displaced population not only economically but also affects the psychology, culture and social fabrics. So rehabilitation and resettlement packages should be properly devised from humanitarian perspective. Hence, it should be handled carefully and its successful implementation depends on the organization implementing it and co-operation of recipients accepting the policy. The people should not feel as if "they have been robbed of their old world without the new world being given to them." So long as this apathy and hypocrisy continues, true development is a vibrant democracy like India will remain as elusive goal.

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