CHAPTER—II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction:

The relevant and well organized review of the literature is the important and main component of scholarly research. A Review of Literature can be just a simple summary of the source of information about the present topic. The main aim of the literature of review is to see that what idea and information have been published before on the stipulated topic.

A Review of Literature is a very specific piece of argumentative writing. The review of literature should represent a level of engagement in the literature which indicates a redress to contribute to the literature itself. A Review of Literature is nothing but a body of text that aims to review the critical point of current knowledge on a particular topic. It is also called summary of the published literature relevant to the research topic.

The literature usually concerned with the research and Review of Literature also helps to outline the relationship of researcher’s own work to the rest of the fields.

“A Review of Literature” is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers. Occasionally you will be asked to write one as a separate assignment (sometimes in the form of an annotated Bibliography see the bottom of the next page), but more often it is a part of the introduction to an essay, research report, or thesis. In writing the literature review, your purpose is to convey to your reader what knowledge and ideas have been established on a topic, and what their strengths and weaknesses are. As a piece of writing, Review of Literature must be defined by a guiding concept (e.g. your research objective, the problem or issue you are discussing). It is not just a descriptive list of the material available, or a set of summaries.”
2.2 What is meant by A Review of Literature?

The important component in the process of research is formulation of the well organized review of relevant literature. Through review of literature researcher established relationship between specific researcher problem and the greater topic into which inquiry fall. While doing review of literature selected literature should be latest one and appropriate for the nature and the scope of the planned present study.

2.3 Definition of ‘Review of Literature’.

According to W.R. Brog,

“The literature in any field forms the foundation upon which all future work will be built. If we fail to build the foundation of knowledge provided by the review of literature our work is likely to be shallow and will often duplicate work that has already been done better by someone else.”

2.4 Importance of Review of Literature:

One of the most important early steps in a research project is conduction the review of literature. It’s ultimate goal is to offer justification for future research in the area. A logical flow of idea, current and relevant reference with consistent appropriate referencing style, proper use of terminology and unbiased and comprehensive view of the previous research topic are the issue of concerned. It must relate to research issue and not be simply a historical overview of existing arguments on the subject.

Review of related literature is very essential for research. The study of related literature implies locating, reacting to and evaluating report planned research under project.

The aim of review of literature is to locate the recent information on benefit of research question. A review of literature in conceptual lines makes it easier to criticize conceptual framework that you wish to adopt. The literature review will help to find it.

Review of Literature:

Deshmukh S. (2004) has discussed the problem of migrants, their life style, problem of accommodation and their family life, in the doctoral study entitled, “Problems of Migrants :A Sociological Study.” The study exposed the acute problems of migrants such as they have experienced many family, social and sexual problem,
they made use the life related resources as per their requirement, they had to face many problems at new accommodation, females and children experienced many problems.

Jadhav P. (2005) has studied the personal and social condition of landless farmworkers and whether the landless farm workers, down trodden classes have benefitted by the Govt. ordinance, in his research work entitled, “Distribution A Sociological Study.” The study put forth the findings that the present condition of the farmless farmers as compared changes in the social and financial life and social, financial and political transformation place in the beneficiaries.

Shinde P. (2007) in his doctoral study entitled,“Economics of Rehabilitation – A Study of Bhima (Ujjani) Irrigation Project”, the scheme of rehabilitation and its implementation as well as the problems faced by the affected people of the Bhima (Ujjani) Irrigation Project. The researcher observed that the project affected people require a planed approach, need of general guide lines by policy resolution of the government, the employment guarantee scheme (EGS) should be applicable to displaced persons, a small training unit should be setup in the project area itself.

Ibrahim Babu (2008) conducted of doctoral research study entitled, “Rehabilitation and development of tribal in Kerla.” The researcher revealed the evaluation of tribal groups rehabilitation work, effects of rehabilitation project on tribal life, the tribal groups were leading the frugal life, despite of Government aid a crores, providing facilities and services to the tribal groups.

Kamble D. (2005) revealed in his research study entitled, “Financial Evaluation of the irrigation field Development Programme in Parabhai District”, changes in the crop patterns and per acre productivity due to irrigation development Programme, the impact on the lives of benefited & non –benefitted farmers. The study concluded that there was a great need to implement used miserably, the industrialization and urbanization had adversely affected the agricultural section, the literacy in beneficiary and non- beneficiary families were 51.5% and 48.49% respectively.

Bijawe G. (2011) stated in his research work entitled, “A study of social and economic impact on villagers of the Rehalitated villages due to Melghat Tiger Project”, that the rehabilitated people had not get subsides, 75% rehabilitated families
had not get farming lands, basic facilities were inadequate the rehabilitated families faced and facing land acquisition problems.

Kamble Vikas (2012) described in his research study entitled, “Integrated Land Resource Management and Socio-Economic Analysis from rehabilitation of project Affected Area of western Maharashtra: A Case study of Temghar Irrigation Project”, land resources and its significance to meet the need of rehabilitation process in the same piece of land, land use /land cover in the study area using remote sensing techniques, assess the potential of a terrain in terms of land capabilities and suitability, soil productivity, soil physiographic relationship pertaining to soils cape analysis, the nature and extent of degraded lands in the term of soil loss, surface runoff and vegetation cover, the inferences drawn on the basis of the study comprise absolute relief category covers very low to moderate i.e. around 79% of total land surface area and extremely low relief covers around 65% of the total around 68.39% of total land surface area as well as attitudinal zone between 780 to 1000m land surface area, moderate to steep sloping area covers around 79% of total land surface area, soil environment show very poor quality and degrading in a nature.

Mangalekar R. (2013) has discussed is placement and rehabilitation due to sea bird project, karwar in his doctoral study entitled, “Development, Displacement and rehabilitation: A case study of sea bird project, Karwar.” This study put a light on typical socio-economic problems of displaced community, change and continuity among the displaced community, nature of symbolic relationship between community and environment as well as the implications of rehabilitations policy, its evaluation and to find out its deficiencies. The study revealed that there was dispersed kind of villages. There were dissimilar type of houses; on the contrary the physical settlements of planned rehabilitations colonies are very different from the original habitats, the new places of new settlements were not villages but rehabilitation colonies, the planned of R and R authorities towards the formatter of wellplanned rehabilitations colonies hence failed, due to absence of CPRS at rehabilitation colonies, the vulnerable groups among the displaced such as women widow, elderly persons, children, physically weak etc. suffered more.
**Kale C. (2011)** studied the spatio-temporal distribution of irrigation facilities, the general land use pattern of the study area, the positive and negative impacts of Ujjani irrigation project on cropping pattern and crop production of the study area, the effects of irrigation on the use of mechanical and bio-chemical inputs, the regional variations in agricultural development. The research workers observed that the Bhima (Ujjain) dam a major irrigation project is boon for the agricultural development of Solapur district; the land use pattern of the region is the reflection of the effect of the physical socio-economic factor greater change in land use in pattern is observed in sangola (15.25%) North Solapur (15.05%) that getting benefits from Ujjaini irrigation project while minor change is observed in Barshi (4.02%), cropping pattern of the study area is an under developed agricultural economy and jawar is a dominating crop over (60%) of the cultivated land, largest change in agricultural land use by pandharpur (25.9%), Mangalwedha (26.67%) is observed. The change in irrigated cropping pattern is very high. Jawar is the first ranking crop in all theses. The analysis of the level of agricultural productivity revealed that there is a direct relationship between the facilities of irrigation and per hectare yield ad production of different crops agricultural technology played a vital role in enhancing the crop yield.

**Patil R. (2015)** has analyzed the changes in agricultural practices of rehabilitated people, the displacement caused due to Doodhaganga dam in his doctoral study titled, “Rehabilitation of Doodhaganga irrigation project

Affected people in Kolhapur district: A Geographical study”. The researcher found that the condition of the project affected people was very critical the situation of these people not changed and not developed. It was expected that the dam gives rise to big development among the farmers and agricultural sector but the persons gave lands for the dam to the government are underdeveloped. They are living the frugal life.

**Jadhav S.B. (2016)** has analysed Human Development Index in his doctoral study titled,”Human Development Index of Rehabilitated people from chandoli Sanctuary”. He concluded that Human Development Index of local people is more than Migrated people, Human Development Index of post –migrated people is more than Pre-migrated people and very few opportunities of employment or self – employment are provided by the government to the migrated people.
Sawant, Prakash R (1993) Studied Ecological and socio-economic impact of Dhom dam on affected and benefited areas of Wai taluka under the department Geography of Shivaji University Kolhapur. Irrigation projects have been proved as important levers to accelerate economic prosperity in the canals benefited area, canal irrigation enables largers cultivation of sugarcane, wheat paddy and vegetables alongwith fruits and flowers. It helps to increase the agricultural productivity which is one of the main objectives of India’s (Five Year Plan) Report 1979.

Sharma, K L (1995) Discuss the Environmental movement in the context of development A sociological study of the movement against the Narmada Valley project under the department of School of Social Sciences of Jawaharlal Nehru University Delhi. Sharma went to say that the environmental movement is best movement in the world that’s why we feel creative nature. And also discuss Narmada Valley on social science.

Parajapati, Pradeep P (2010) Discuss the Socio economic impacts of special economic zones sezs on Gujarat economy an economic evaluation under the department of economics of Gujarat University. Gandhi Nagar. In economy development is much important and also discus growth an equilibrium. He explained the socio economic impact of special economic zones and he made economic as his special subject.

Singh Shiv Dayal (2015) studied the Contribution of special economic zone SEZ in the economic development of Rajasthan with the guidance of department of Economics in Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University Nandad. Business and economy shares in African international airline fastjet fall by 72% amid equality takes almost share holders, with the Airline warming that trading may be suspended. Entirely and the company liquidized if a solution is not found.

Matkar, Rohidas Radhakishan (2009) Discuss the Eco sustainability assessment of Godavari river water at Jaikwadi dam supplied to Aurangabad city under the department of Environmental Science in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad. He shows in his study the eco-friendly nature and also study about water, river. He thinks that water is much important in today’s world and also taken guidance of others teachers. This was his favorite subject.
Yardi, Dilip Diwakar (2011) studied the Eco sustainability assessment of Jaikwadi dam with reference to Bird Sanctuary with the guidance of department of Environmental Science in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad. He shows in his study the eco-friendly nature and also study about bird sanctuary and also taken guidance of others teachers. This was his favorite subject.

Mangalekar, Ramesh S (2006) Discuss the Development, displacement and rehabilitation: a sociological case study of Sea Bird Project, Karwar with under the guidance of department of Sociology in Goa University. Actually dam word is small but behind this there is a big point. When this dam became people is feel safe. Because they get water for their several used. They also provide various facilities provided to them.

Pradeep Kumar Tripathy (1995) studied the Hirakud dam project and its impact on orissa a study 1945-1972. Department of Indian History university of Madras. Actually dam word is small but behind this there is a big point. When this dam became people is feel safe. Because they get water for their several used. They also provide various facilities provided to them.

Ninan, Annie (2003) Discuss Economics of mini power projects in Kerala Dunder the department of Economics in Mahatma Gandhi University. In economy people used to do exchange goods for goods and it is called Barter System. But now there is much change in the beginning world and he also discuss Mini Power Projects. He suffered from many problems and also efforts.

Kannan, K (2012) Studied: A sociological study of water management institutions in agasteeswaram and thovalai taluks of Kanyakumari under the department of Scott Christian College in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. Sociology is fully depending on civics and history as part of earlier people doing such things to fulfill their needs. That is discuss in this project by Kannan.K studied as their special subject.

Cherian, Neena (2001) Studied Socio- Economic impact of a Hydro-Electric project in Kerala under the department of Economics in Mahatma Gandhi University. Socio economy is a very important in daily life. Because socio means the whole history of society and economy leads to money and services, goods provide to
create or prepared for there useful needs and economic is a very interesting subject. There are so many things to study that are why studied this as special subject.

**Sangale S.D. (2008)** discussed the biodiversity in the Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, in the dissertation titled as, “Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary: a study of Biodiversity.” The research study revealed the present condition of the Wildlife in the Sanctuary and the biodiversity of the species.


The researcher has shown the clear impact of social forestry on Economy and Ecology and suggested certain measures to lessen the said impact.

**Pawar- Patil V. (2013)** in his dissertation entitled, “Socio-Economics Impact of Tulasi Dam on its command Area: A Geographical Analysis”, described the geographical set up of the study region, the socio – economic status of the people in the Tulasi river basin since the construction of the dam, the utility of dam for the irrigation and other purposes in the Tulasi river basin, and problems created due to the construction of the Tulasi dam. The study revealed that the execution of Tulasi irrigation project benefitted the farmers, the cultivation practice has considerably enhanced in post project period especially by large farmers, it was observed that in pre-project period the maximum land was under seasonal irrigation.

**Patil Vishwas (1991)** The Marathi ‘ZadaZadati ‘very minutely depicts the life of rehabilitated people from different projects.

Besides these work, a number of social activists, writers, thinkers, journalists have written extensively though small books and articles in different magazines, daily newspaper etc. though these they have exposed the miserable conditions of rehabilitated people and suggested the remedies for sound rehabilitation of the people affected by different dam projects.


During last two decades there was huge internal displacement of people in south Asia. They suffered a lot due to internal displacement. There found
vulnerability after displacement. The eviction of indigenous people from their land is a recurrent theme in South Asia in Ranigaon, Golai, Motakeda, Somthana etc.

The picture becomes clearer when one looks into the situation of the adivasis or the indigenous people in South Asia like Tamangs in Nepal, Moolvisi in Jharkhand or the Chakmas in the Chittagong hill tracts, In India alone, 36 lakh adivasis have been displaced and only about one-third are rehabilitated.

Many adivasis deprived from their land, home etc. and even not resettled.

In Asia their found Protracted displacement and Citizens in countries like Burma, Sinhalese and minority Tamils in Sri Lanka, Afganistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and in Northeast India who suffered a lot in case socio-economic development, education, culture, health, environment etc.

Care in terms of Ethics has not been taken but it should have to be taken.

Responsibility should be taken by the concerned governments to protects rights of refugees in the post-colonial states in Asia and Africa. South Asian states are sensitive to the needs of the IDPs and whether the United Nations Guiding Principles are being adhered to any extent.

G. Satyanarayana (1999\textsuperscript{28}), Development Displacement and Resettlement.

Displacement and rehabilitation is the serious concern for all developing countries and also more for India. Various so many development projects have been initiated and established during the last five decades after independence, resulting in eviction of a large number of people, particularly tribal and rural area. There is a general feeling among the people that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is not being followed in its true sense and has created further problems to the people who are affected by the relocation and the real benefits of development projects are being grabbed by the outsiders.

This book has focused on the rehabilitation and resettlement process of Ramgundam Super Thermal Power Station in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. This book assesses the socio-economic and demographic impact of the land acquisition on the people. It should be of interest to all those engaged in the management as well as study of projects involving displacement and rehabilitation.
B.A. Ajagekar (2013\textsuperscript{29}), Habitat, Society and Economy of Dhangar: A Study in Tribal Geography.

Mr. B.A. Ajagekar in his Book “Habitat, Society and Economy of Dhangar: A Study in Tribal Geography” studied the tribal sub community ‘Dhangar’ nomadic tribe (NT) out of 600 tribal communities, coming under main tribal community “Dhangar” living in the western portion of Kolhapur district, who affected due to destroy of forests and how their economy collapsed due to this. They deprived of the socio-economic development and very much exploited and oppressed.

Hari Mohan Mathur (2011\textsuperscript{30}), Resettling Displaced People, Policy and Practice in India.

Hari Mohan Mathur mentioned in his above book that about 60 milion people have been displaced in India in the year since independence, and, as a result, mostly reduced to a state of permanent poverty. Still the resettlement of people displaced by development projects has, until recently remained largely a neglected issue.

In the recent years, the government’s economic policies have shown a significant change by allowing the private sector a major role in the development process through investment.

For infrastructure development it requires huge land with basic amenities in SEZs. The land is tribal areas, rich in natural resources, continues to be the preferred option for those looking for investment in mining and related industrial projects. But there is differently in getting land

Dr. Narendra Kumar Behera (2011\textsuperscript{31}), Displacement Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

The phenomena regarding the process of economic development has created a negative effect in the form of displacement world-wide, it has been consider as a negative effect of development, because the effect people suffer in numerous ways and they slide down the ladder of economic development, rising instead is more equally in the cases of developing. In India, a sizeable section of effected community belongs to the lower strata of the society and adivasi. Displaced people are marginalized and not getting the benefits even they are not meeting both the ends. Government has not paid attention to their socio-economic problems in projects as Hirakud Dam, Bhakra-Nangal Dam, Raurkela Steel Plant etc. the resettlement and
rehabilitation a projects displaced people receives hear attention of the project authority’s result the R&R is one of the most unsatisfactory success in the planning process and product development process in the history of country. After study poverty is not eliminated due to displacement and lower, adivasis, ST people affected due to displacement and for want of resettlement and rehabilitation.

Monirul Hussain, Interrogating Development – State, Displacement and Popular Resistance in North East India (2008), Monirul Hussain.

Moniral Hussain says that development – induced displacement of population in the region dueing the post-olonal period. A part from state sponsored development initiative, the North East still remains highy underdeveloped and politically disturbed. Hugh different development project started by the State led to tremendous displacement of population within the region, which has really gone unnoticed.

The Government of India had recently decided to commission 145 mega dams to tap the hydroelectric potential of the region in order to convert the North East into India’s powerhouse. In this regard, fearing negative effect like massive displacement of the region, people at the grassroots level have built up resistance movement against such mega projects. Emergence of popular resistance outside the conventional party system based on new political cleavages is empowering the democratic consciousness of the people living in these areas, which marks a significant shift in the polities of the region.

In the real sense this service will prove invaluable knowledge for development experts, sociologists, anthropologists, environmentalists, political scientists, policy makers, NGOs and global humanitarian communities.

Along with economic development social and cultural disorders in resettlement happen always. At certain level, criminalization of development is also occurred due to political, bureaucratic, technocratic interference. Also it has been seen that the development operations have not only grown considerably but have also been handled disastrously, generating unprecedented resistance and high international visibility, for example, Naemada Dam in India.

In above book the authors mentioned that the study is an integral part of an excellent national effort to examine the state of displacement caused by pre-planned development projects in the country since independence. This is the outcome of a research study of the nature, extent and consequences of displacement brought about by the implementation of development projects in Kerala during the period 1951-1995.

In India at national level it is estimated that more than 50 million people have been affected in this process. It is very poor that there is no any law to ban the destroy of human right of the poor people. The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 is the only official and legal reference point we have on this issue. Ever after it is highly weighted against the interests of the poor.

The main purpose of this research is to raise national consciousness on the enormity of human sufferings created by development, often without resettlement of large masses of the population, particularly the weaker section, and to support the victims through policy changes in their behalf.

Various families, person displaced and affected by Development Project. There are various DPs of Water Resource Projects.

Taking land for process is big responsibility. For that it is need to study the mode of information about the project, reaction to the Announcement, Reaction of Local Leader, time Lag Between Demarcation and Displacement, attitude of project officials, etc. and solution upon that.

**Manishkumar Verma, Development, Displacement and Resettlement (2004**.

The author Manish Kumar Verma has made a comprehensive sociological study of the processes and problems of development – induced displacement and its ramifications on the socio-economics, cultural, psychological, political, ecological and environmental aspects of the project-affected masses of NTPC power projects. Author mentions that besides identifying the impact existential condition, also analyses some specific problems like marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity and loss of access to common property resources. Mainly it ascertains the attitude of the land oustees towards the project and associated agencies. At last, it evaluates the adequacy and limitations of various rules and regulations.
governing the Land Acquisition Act and also resettlement and rehabilitation process and its understanding by the affected people.

Mainly the involuntary displacement, ecological changes and environmental degradation have been companion of development throughout history and enveloped both industrial as well as developing countries. Commissioning and installing main hydro-power dams, irrigation and drinking water system, extending highway networks and other infrastructure projects such as hotels, resorts, airports, ports, transmission lines, towns, sewage system, sub-ways, intra-city roads etc. have entailed displacement fraught with hardship and deprivation. Beyond Relocation – The Imperative of Sustainable Resettlement.

Forced displacement is huge and growing day by day. Our contributors emphasise both the worldwide dimensions of development – caused displacement and there is need to study the similarities and differences in deriving generalizations. About 15 worldwide. Millions of displaced persons have become impoverishment. Illegal land acquisition is also making violent resistance in terms of SEZ.

The militant demonstration against development projects is also a barrier for development projects in India like anti-dam struggles of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) against the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) etc.

There is a general consensus among the non-state actors that any R&R policy which has the potential of rebuilding the lives of those affected can be assessed in terms of critical parameters meager package, category, need of fair judicial process, right policy against displacement etc. The common theme is that DIDR inevitable results in the violation of human right. Though the bulk of the reportage in the volume focuses on the downside of displacement and relocation, it also tries to explore the strategies for the ‘reconstruction’ aspect of the IRR Model.

Vegas Phillip (1929\textsuperscript{35}), State that the displaced of Hirakud dam have not been the beneficiaries of its construction of the dame is quite clear from their reaction and present status 30 years late. Under the Clauses of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Land for the Hirakud dams was acquired. Where in the past each had an average holding of 15 to 20 acres of land, today they have no more than 1 to 3 acres. So that many has been bringing mental as well as psychological strains. Several families ware also
migrated to there states like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan where they had relatives. In the hope that they would get some sympathetic support from them.

The study made by Singh Sudhir Kumar and Kakkar Davinder S. (2003), in Sengupta Dipankar and Singh Sudhir Kumar (Ed.), state that the origin of the present crisis in the CHT may be traced back to the establishment of the Kaptai hydroelectric dam in 1960, which marked the beginning of the resource appropriation from the Hill Tracts for the bigger interests of the industrial economy of the country. The construction of the dam (1957-1962) caused tremendous devastation and loss to the local population inundating 400 square miles including 54000 acres of cultivable land which is about 40 percent of the district total acreage. The land occupation of the tribals was naturally reduced due to the construction of the dam. Thus internal displacement in the country as well as external destination (crossing the border) happened. The consequences of displacement at last led to the insurgency in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The situation future deteriorated, when the CHT was militarized and the Bengal settlement programme was introduced during the 1980s. Although the 1997 CHT Peace Accord reduced the intensity of the crisis, still the Chakmas have not been able to gain their autonomy.

V. Ratna Reddy and B. Suresh Reddy (2007) Examined the situation created due to poorly designed compensation policies, inadequate planning, the entry of land shanks & weak rural communities resulted in the deterioration of the living conditions of those people displaced by land alienation, in the research article entitle, “Land Alienation and local communities : case studies in Hyderabad – Secunderabad.” The study strongly called for a major correction of land acquisition and compensatory policies.

Mudunuri Bharathi (2012) Discussed about the land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement bill 2011 putting more emphasis on the ignorance of the differences. Within rural areas and in tribal societies and dominant role of coman in the research article entitled, “Tribal Women’s Perspective on the Land Acquisition Bill.” The research article revealed the role of women inside and outside the home, their multiple objectives, their place in the tribal society and their special role in the family.
Kuntala Lahiri Dutt, Radhika Krishnan and Nisar Ahmad (2012\textsuperscript{38}) in their research article entitled, “Land Acquisition and Dispossession: Private cola companies in Jharkhand” had described the strategies adopted by privately owned companies to gain access to land for resource extraction in Jharkhand. The researchers further concluded that the change made in mineral governance laws were inadequate to protect the interests of the poor. It was suggested that through and careful examination of the mineral ownership should be done and the poor should be allowed to share revenue benefits.

Corol Upadhya and Mario Rutten (2012\textsuperscript{39}) Revealed the migration and development debate as well as the current state of knowledge about flows of migrant resources to India, in their research titled as, “Migration Transnational Flows, and Development in India: A Regional Perspective.” It further argued that racing transnational connections and flows at the regional level assisted better understanding of their social economics implication.

Mandar Harsh (2013\textsuperscript{40}) In his research article entitled, “Reviving Land Reforms”. Had reveled a Draft Land Reform Policy, that had all the requisites of the programme on paper unfortunately all efforts applied at land reform in India were not succeed completely. The researcher further hoped that the government should done something workable, to combat landlessness.

Chopra Kanchan (2014\textsuperscript{41}) In the research article, “Conservation and Development in the Western Ghats: A Tale of Two committees and More,” focused on the Western Ghats Ecology. The researcher revealed the response of civil society, local populations, industry, government and other state holders and raised a problem of pattern of development and the reality of vulnerable people and ecologically fragile areas.

Pattanaik S.K., Das B., Mishra A. (1989\textsuperscript{42}) Argue that a new division under the name of Hirakud Land Organization was set up by the state government for orderly evacuation and resettlement of the displaced person. As compensation for land was assessed on the basis of market value, only those farmers who had legal documents to prove possession of land were entitled to compensation.

Such is an evident from the fact that some of literate people belonging to the upper class filed their suits in the high court and some even pursued them to the
Supreme Court and won a compensation in the form of cash was awarded for houses on the basis of the type: tiled (pucca) etc. but the process of disbursement was not only economically inadequate but also an utterly dehumanizing experience. It was found from the figure of evaluation in 1954-55 that about 11 percent of the owners from the submerged area are settled on the government reclaimed land and rest made their own arrangement, because, they had no faith on the government. Around 7.5% people resettled in the government settlement colony without any alternative. So also it was planned to disburse compensation worth rupees nine crores, interesting by June 1956 all the people were displaced without compensation, rendering them homeless.

Baboo Balgovind (1991) States that the state of Orassa did not have any unified Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy for displaced person until the execution of Rengali multipurpose project. However, at the time of construction of the Hirakud dam, the policy of Rehabilitation was full payment of compensation for all properties acquired by Orissa Government which set up a “Hirakud dam organization” to tackle the complicated and protected task of land acquisition and resettlement. The government settled down the people in the newly developed camps. But, most did not accept the Government scheme and preferred to find their own alternative. It is estimated that only 11 percent resettled in the camps. Because, some felt that the camps were too far from their original village and some had no faith on the Government’s scheme. Although the Government was committed to resettlement, people did not get the exact compensation in the forms of money and land.

Asian Syed Aziz-al, Chakna Bhumitra (1989) Mentions that although the Karnaphullly power project started the developmental process in Bangladesh, the dam created an artificial lake and inundated 50000 acres of settled cultivable land which was about 40% of the districts cultivable area. Finally more than 100,000 persons, 40% of these Chakmas, were displaced and never adequately rehabilitated. According to tribal sources, the majority of them were badly affected. The rehabilitation and compensation was minimal. The Government estimated that the compensation amounted to $59 million but only $2.6 million were actually provided.

Differences in the comparative studies are useful, where there exist both similarities as well as dissimilarities. The similarities: both the have been constructed during 1960s and number of displaced in approximately the same. The kaptai dam
displaced 100,000 people and Hirakud dam 22,199 families (approximately 110,995 people).

Besides, both the dams have similar objectives (flood management, electricity generation, irrigation and navigation). Dissimilarities: the Hirakud dam comes under the state government (Orissa) and the Kaptai dam under the central government. Since, India is a federal state and Bangladesh is unitary one. In case of the nature of the government, Bangladesh, most of the time has been ruled by the military regions. On the other hand, India has followed the path of democracy. Beside, the location of the Kaptai dam is predominantly the tribal area and where as the Hirakud dam is located partly in the tribal area. The last study on Hirakud Dam (Balgovinda Baboo: 1992) was in 1992. In case of Kaptai dam, (Subir Bhaumilk, Meghana Guhathakurta, Sabyyasachi Basu Ray out Chaudhary: 1997) it was in 1997. Existing literature on the operation of dams brings out clearly the lack of comparative inter-state, cross cultural studies on the efficacy of large dams. Does the nature of governance lead to different outcomes in terms of benefit sharing and adjustment cost of the oustees? These are some questions that need to be questioned.

Although the literature review explained about the nature and extents of displacement, it has not mentioned about the rehabilitation policies of both the dams.

Patil R.B. Agriculture is one of the primary activities of human being. The agricultural practices controlled by physical and technological state of a region. The construction of dam is responsible for the displacement of natives and rehabilitated in new environment. Therefore, change in agriculture practice is common thing among rehabilitated families. The socio-economic development of farmers depends upon agricultural practice and development. The Kolhapur is one of the socio – economically developed districts of rehabilitated people affected by Dudhaganga Dam in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra.

The agriculture is primary occupation of rehabilitated people at the both places. It was providing, almost the need of food grains before displacement. But the share of cash crops has been increased enormously after rehabilitation. Before displacement as far as man-land is concerned, the average land holding size was 1.81 hectors per family and 0.31 hectors per capita. More than 27.01 percent families possess land with ‘above 2 hectors’ per family followed by, 22.08 percent families
with ‘below 0.5 hectors’ of land. There was significant share (16.63%) of landless families. In the period of after rehabilitation, the average land holding size is 0.78 hector per family and 0.14 hector per of land holding. The dominant share of families (73.54%) is possessing land size ‘below 1 hectors’.

It is observed that the land holding size per family has been greatly decreased in the period of rehabilitation due to the separation of family. Irrigation status shows greater improvement in the period of rehabilitation from 9.93 percent to 88.66 percent. There was dominancy of lift irrigation (77.17%) before displacement because of the small size land was irrigated by oil engine. But rehabilitation time open well and tube well occupy significant share (37.66) amount all sources. Before displacement self and common type of irrigation ownership was dominant (84.25%) but after rehabilitation private type of irrigation ownership occupies major share (70.93%) as river water is abundantly available. it is found that the enormous change has been occurred in the crop land-use during the rehabilitation. The land of submerged villages was characterized by sloppy, poor quality laterite soils and heavy rainfall leading to the cultivation of rice and nachani constituting substantial share (63.29%) to the total net sown area. There was hardly scope for other crops. But after rehabilitation the crop land-use changed. The sugarcane crop occupies 68.34 percent area as major cash crop. The crops like vegetable, flowers, bananas have also been cultivated. It points out that after rehabilitation people have turned towards cash crops from food grains. It is found that due to the low land holding the families in the rehabilitation have been cultivating the land of host families on leased-in basis and thus contributing to their family income. The nature and use of machines and tools in agriculture has been changed. But such machines and tools are in the hand of few rehabilitation people. In the use of fertilizers is concerned, per hectar use of manure has been declined from 12000kg to 7000 kg and chemical fertilizers increased from 125 kg to 450 kg during rehabilitation. The decrease in the livestock strength is responsible for the less supply of manure whereas sugarcane cultivation is responsible for the increased use of chemical fertilizers.

*Chittam R.S.* Displacement of people due to construction of dam is world phenomenon. The displacement of people the problem of rehabilitation. The process of rehabilitation of people is placed as a result of the construction of dams and other development activity is quite different from the process arising from political and
natural calamities. The problem of political and nature a calamity is solved mostly by under taking hurried temporary relief work before the steps for permanent rehabilitation are taken. But the rehabilitation arising from the erective of dams entails a calculated well through preplaced programme.

The construction of number of multipurpose dams of small, medium and big size has been constructed in India to provided irrigation and generates hydroelectricity.

It so happens that in ordered to be able to irrigate vast agricultural areas, large tracts of land commanding advantage position have to be used for the reservoir of water and as these tracts encompass among the inhabited villages. The development projects offer many benefits to the society in visible form. Many facilities provided by the government in the rehabilitated settlements. These facilities are scanty before the sacrifice of people. It is clearly concluded from the above study that the facilities given by the government are very scanty. These facilities are already available in the villages before rehabilitation. Government does not offer facilities. Burial land is not available in all villages. The quality of construction is very poor. People say we face various problems in day today life. They are not happy with Government facilities. They are still waiting for the more facilities. At time of personal interviews they says before you lot off comes and share with us but no can given us satisfactorily neither Government nor NGO.

Chittam R.S., Patil B.S.(2005) The development project offer many benefits to the society in visible form on one hand but create number of problem regarding displaced people on the other hand. While construction of large or medium or medium dams most of the beneficial impacts are recognized but many adverse impact remain unacknowledged. It has been observed that these impacts are neither assessed before the implementation of project nor looked after, the completion of project.

The people become landless and homeless due to the acquisition of land and house in the displacement process. They are deprived form their old sources of live hood. It becomes impossible to recognize their social network. Forced displacements have created potential risks-landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity, loss of access to common property
and social disarticulation. (Cerena, 1999). Displaced people are resettled at new places where they face number at the time of displacement. Many times they are forced to leave are not similar to their original place. The geographical, socio-economic and political environment creates many more problems in the life of rehabilitated people. The displaced person suffers on various counts especially social, economic, psychological, cultural, spiritual (Sharma, 2005) It is found that there is urgent need to understand the gravity of problems of these problem. The facilities and the benefits which have been given in the rehabilitation act declared by the government should be properly provided or executed for the affected people and resettlement. Displaced people sacrifice their total life in the making of the projects. They sacrifice it for the purpose of regional and national development. But it has been observed that the loss of displaced population and their problem have not been considered as prime important in the rehabilitation process.

Economics problem or loss of such displaced people can be measured but it is very difficult to measure social, cultural and psychological problems. Most of social impacts do not lend themselves to quantification. It is, for example, difficult to measure trauma, alienation, fear and insecurity. On this background the author is very keen to observe and study the problems started in 1989, but still today, after 10 years of gap the problems of rehabilitated people have not been solved as rehabilitation act. Such problems have intensified the social, cultural, psychological Problems of rehabilitated people. An attempt, therefore, has been made in this chapter to study the various problems of the resettlements and rehabilitated people.

Sapkale J.B. The present study is related with the existing status of rehabilitated people in satara district of Maharashtra. The socio-economic effects of Urmodi dam have been carried out by conducting field visits and questionnaire survey. In view of above, the study area for present research work has been considered the six villages i.e. kasarthal, Bangar, Pogarwadi, Ashte, Atit and Nimsol of Satara district Maharashtra. Field investigations have been done at the above sites likely to be impacted by the present study reveals the positive and negative impact of dam on displaced people in the study area.

On the basis of 60 respondents from six different rehabilitated villages, the rehabilitees were having total area of 164Acre before dam construction that has now submerged under Urmodi project, but in terms of compensation they have been
allotted near about 107 Acres of agricultural lands. Most of the agricultural land is un-irrigated land and the crop yield has decreased in these areas. Overall, on the basis of questionnaire survey, it has concluded that, most of affected populations have received unfertile land less compensation for the loss of their ancestral land and settlements. Government should fulfill their basic needs according to the Rehabilitation policies. Water from Irrigation project should be provided to the villages. As per the demands of rehabilitees, the school and educational facilities should be improved. Problems regarding agricultural lands and drinking water should be solved by the government officials, as these are the basic needs of the resettlement. Job opportunities should be provided to displaced people at some extent.

Mudekar T.B., Jadhav S.B. (2004⁴⁹)

In the present research article the study has been conducted of the people displaced due to Chandoli Sanctuary. In the year 2004 the Chandoli Sanctuary got national sanctuary status and that 33 village coming under this sanctuary have been displaced.

The social, economic and cultural set up of people has been completely scattered. Government rehabilitated these villages but rehabilitated people have not yet received the essential facilities and concessions in these villages. Now-a-days also rehabilitated people in those villages have not be included in the main flow of development.

Still the rehabilitated people are living in deep poverty. It is necessary to draw out the rehabilitated people from this situation. For that efforts should be made on the laves of Government and Society at all.

Michael J. (2010⁵⁰) The political conflicts, civilian internal wars or war among nation cause displacement of people and evenly forced people to flee their country in order to save their lives which create refugees. As well they pose vast challenges for these displaced people, who find themselves refugees and for the humanitarian and development agencies, who respond to the complex emergencies, which both generate and result from mass movement of these kinds. Agencies fist involve themselves in meeting urgent needs for food, shelter and health care, but often also need to address longer term development needs and the political complexities of rehabilitation or settlement in new countries. 10 forced displacement and refugees are
the of one or more of the following factors: dissolution of a century of colonial rule; post-independent realignment of political and economic forces; political or civilian internal conflicts; war like situations; war among nation; misguided development policies; bureaucratic ineptitude and corruption; and unfavorable climate and weather conditions. From these factors some theorists have developed different models and typologies with a view to projecting future refugee flows.

**Michael M. Cernea (2000)** In India, for instance, researchers found that the country’s development programmes have caused an aggregate displacement of more than 20 million people during roughly four decades, but only 25 per cent of these people have been rehabilitated.

**Nina M. Birkeland (2009)** Displacement remains a critical factor of vulnerability for people across the word. While the wider non-displaced population (particularly in area of displacement ) may be exposed to the same abuses and barriers, the fact of having been displaced tends to further reduce displaced persons access to physical security, the basic necessities of life and enjoyment of other rights. They are liable to have lost property, livelihoods and documentation in their flight, as well as the support of family members and community network, and have suffered severe trauma in the process.
Reference:


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42. **Pattanaik S.K., Das B., Mishra A. (Undated):** Hirakud Dam Project Expectations and Realities, in Edward Goldsmith & Nicholas Hildyard (eds.), people and Dams, Wadebridge Ecological Centre


