DEVELOPMENT, ECOLOGICAL CHANGES AND INVOLUNTARY DISPLACEMENT: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PROJECTS.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION:

A. HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>M/F</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Training/ Skill</th>
<th>Income/ month</th>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Role in panchayat/ office if held</th>
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</table>

B. FAMILY COMPOSITION BEFORE DISPLACEMENT:

C. FAMILY COMPOSITION AFTER DISPLACEMENT:

2. ASSETS:

A. Before Displacement: Chair/Almirah/Cot/Iron Cot/Palang/Fan/cooler/T.V./Radio/ Bicycle/Motorcycle/Bullock Cart/Telephone.

B. After Displacement: Chair/Almirah/Cot/Iron Cot/Palang/Fan/cooler/T.V./Radio/ Bicycle/Motorcycle/Bullock Cart/Telephone.

3. HOUSING:

(i) House:- Jhopri/Kacha/Pacca/Semi Pacca.

(ii) Number of Rooms:- Kitchen/Dining Hall/Toilet/Bathroom/garage/Dalan/ Bathan.
(iii) Financed Provided by:- NTPC/Indira Awas Yojna/self/other.

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

4. FAMILY

(i) Who got the benefit of displacement in the family? Father/mother/Brother/uncle/son/any
other……

(ii) Did the person who got the benefit, stays with the family and shared the benefit with others?
yes/no/specify……

(iii) Family dispute has increased after displacement? Yes/no/can’t say.

5. CHANGE IN ACCESS TO COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCREASED</th>
<th>DECREASED</th>
<th>CAN’T SAY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Panchayat Bhavan</td>
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<td>b) Cremation ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) Ponds/Wells/Hand pumps</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6. SYSTEM OF CONSUMPTION

(i) Source of entertainment in family – Radio/TV/Cinema Hall/Theatre/Mela/Family/Any others ……..

(ii) Do you use these consumer items- cold drink/Potato wafers/sunglass/jeans/washing machine/credit card.

7. LOCAL LABOUR MARKET

(i) Where do you go to earn your livelihood? – own agricultural land/other’s land/contract labour/ outside village/NTPC/Any others……

(ii) Do you get adequate remuneration for the work done in the labour market? Yes/No/Specify……

8. RITUALS

(i) How strongly do you feel that family rituals like birth, death, marriage, upanayana etc. play a
positive role in your life? Very strongly/strongly/somewhat/less strongly/least strong.

(ii) How strongly do you feel that calendric rituals with crop and personal rituals with summer,
winter, rain etc play positive role in your life? very strongly/strongly/somewhat/less strongly/least strong.

(iii) Any change in religious rituals like Janamashtmi, Durga Puja, upanayana, marriage etc. after
inception of the project? Yes/No/specify……

9. DRESSING PATTERN

(i) What is the impact of project construction on cultural and dressing pattern? Improved/deteriorated/Remains same/specify……

10. GENERATION GAP

(i) Do you agree with the views and the life style of your parents and elders? Yes/No/Specify …
11. RELIGIOUS AND COMMUNAL HARMONY
(i) Do you participate in the religious ceremonies of other religions? Yes/No.

3 EXISTENTIAL CONDITION

12. HOMELESSNESS AND PLACELESSNESS:
(i) Where do you stay after displacement? Own house/NTPC RC/Village/Town/Any others....
(ii) Are you victim of multiple displacements? Yes/No.
(iii) What do the women of your household do after the household activities? Grazing land/cow dung thatch/ cattle caring/Nothing/Any other...

13. LANDLESSNESS
(i) Land property
   (a) Before displacement...
   (b) After displacement...
(ii) Own land dynastically/ Self acquired/ Govt./NTPC/other
(iii) Land acquired by NTPC?... Yes/No/Specify...

14. MONTHLY EXPENDITURE
(i) Food item... (ii) Education...
(iii) Clothes... (iv) Recreation...
(v) Travelling... (vi) Social & Religious ceremonies...
(vii) Purchase of Assets... (viii) Debt Payment...
(ix) Liquor, Tobacco, smoking & Battle... (x) House Repairing...

15. LOAN
(i) Loan taken- None/From Bank/Mahajan/Land Lord/ Relatives/NTPC/ any others... Amount...
(ii) Main purpose of Loan – Marriage/ House Construction/Illness/Ritual/ Education/ Dispute settlement/ Debt Payment/Business/Others...

4 SPECIFIC PROBLEMS ARISING OUT OF DISPLACEMENT

16. MARGINALISATION (Loss of Economic Power)
(i) Income Per Month
   a) Before Displacement...
   b) After displacement...
(ii) The condition of your present house is better than the previous one? Yes/No/Specify...
(iii) Livestock
       Before displacement       After displacement
       a) Buffaloes
       b) Oxen
       c) Cows
       d) Goats
       e) Pigs
       f) Others
17. **PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA**

(i) What was your feeling, when you get to know for the first time about the Land acquisition? Scared/nervous/happy/neutral...

(ii) Do you still feel attached to your old house and land? Yes/No/specify...

(iii) Do you feel that you may face the wrath of gods and goddesses because of your leaving the old habitat and not worshipping of old deities? Yes/No/Specify...

18. **DISPLACEMENT CAUSED SOCIAL STRESS AND INSECURITY.**

(i) Do you feel secure in the absence of friendly neighborhood and other relatives at a new relocation site? Yes/No/Specify...

(ii) Who came up for your help at the time of crisis and problems at new relocation site? Neighbor/Friends/Relatives/NTPC/NGOs/None/Any others...

19. **EFFECTS ON INFANTS, CHILDREN AND ELDERLY WOMEN**

(i) What is the impact of displacement on infants and children? Specify...

(ii) Problems faced by elderly men and women to new relocation site?

20. **POLICY ADOPTED BY GOVT. AND NTPC**

(i) Are you aware of any written policy by the govt. on R&R? Yes/No.

(ii) Do you feel that you are mistreated by govt. and project authorities in the absence of written policy on R&R? Yes/No/Specify...

(iii) What is your opinion about NTPC R&R policy? Satisfactory/Co-operative/Helpful/Hostile/Destructive/Neutral/Any other...

(iv) If NTPC comes again and asks for remaining part of your house/Agricultural Land? Welcome/Don’t give/Throw them out/Any other...

21. **POLICY ADOPTED BY NGOS AND LOCAL BODIES**

(i) Assistance provided by NGOs and local bodies at the time of relocation-Medical/transportation/Training/Job-counselling/Housing/Educational/Awareness towards govt. jobs/any others...

(ii) Co-operation of NGOs and local bodies in your relocation is very satisfactory/Satisfactory/somewhat satisfactory/not satisfactory/Don’t know

22. **ROLE OF WORLD BANK**

(i) In your opinion, the role of World Bank by funding the project, brought about-Problems/distraction/unemployment/employment/Development/No Change/any other...

(ii) What is your expectation from World Bank to improve the situation of land oustees?...
DEVELOPMENT, ECOLOGICAL CHANGES AND INVOLUNTARY DISPLACEMENT: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PROJECTS.

FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

1. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of Student</th>
<th>No. of Teacher</th>
<th>Building Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Primary School</td>
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<td>(b) Jr. High School</td>
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<td>(c) High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Inter College</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) Degree College</td>
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<tr>
<td>(f) Technical Insts. (specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(g) Adult Education centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>(h) Library</td>
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2. HEALTH FACILITIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Building facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Health Sub-centre</td>
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<td>(b) Primary Health centre/Dispensary</td>
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<td>(c) Homeo/Ayurvedic/ Unani Dispensary</td>
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<td>(d) Maternity center</td>
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<td>(e) Pvt. Medical Practitioners</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) Allopathic</td>
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<td>(ii) Homeopathic</td>
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<tr>
<td>(f) Veterinary Centre/ Dispensary</td>
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<tr>
<td>(g) Chemical/Drug store</td>
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</table>

- Doctors sits on regular basis............
- Kind of fees paid? Whether it's subsidised?........
- Is there any free medical treatment?............
- Expectation from NTPC hospitals?.............

3. MARKETING FACILITIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Daily market</td>
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<td>(b) Weekly market</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Whole Sale market</td>
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<td>(d) Grain Mandi &amp; Marketing co-operative society</td>
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</table>
4. Banking Facilities

Particulars  
(a) Land Development Bank  
(b) Commercial Bank  
(c) Gramin Bank  
(d) Money Lenders

5. Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities:

Particulars  
(a) Public Hand Pumps  
(b) Public wells  
(c) Tanks/Ponds  
(d) Tube-wells  
(e) Public Toilet  
(f) Other (Specify)

6. Electricity Facilities:

☐ Is electricity available in the village? yes/No.  
☐ If yes:

Particulars  
(a) Domestic Light & Fan  
(b) Street Lighting  
(c) Irrigation purposes  
☐ Approximately how many hours a day electricity comes to the village?...........

7. Communication Facilities:

Particulars  
(a) Post office  
(b) Telegraph office  
(c) Public call office

8. Irrigation:  

(a) Land Irrigation by canals.........  
(b) Land Irrigation by tube-wells.....

(b) Land irrigation by Ponds/tanks......

9. Particulars of Industries:

☐ Does the village have any industry? .......................yes/no.
1. KINSHIP SYSTEM:
   (a) Co-operation between family members........
   (b) Meeting and greeting at time of crisis and festivals........
   (c) Values like respecting elders/staying together/meeting on festive occasions.
2. CASTE SYSTEM:
   (a) Dominant Caste....
   (B) Change in caste Relation...
3. COMMUNITY SYSTEM:
   (a) Panchyat
   (b) Use of common well/pond
   (c) Grazing Land
4. RITUALS (CEREMONIES):
   (a) Birth/Death
   (b) Marriage/Upanayan
5. CULTURAL IDENTITY:
   (a) Temple/Religion
   (b) Cultural importance & Symbols
   (c) Caste ethics
   (d) Acting together
16. **FAMILY STRUCTURE:**
(a) Use of Liquor
(b) Quarrel
(c) Breakdown in family

17. **FAIRS AND FESTIVALS:**
(a) Baazar & Haat
(b) Mela
(c) Janamasthmi/Holi/Diwali

18. **CULTURAL SPACE:**
(a) Panchayat/Assembly/community programme
(b) Playing/Mela

19. **COMMUNAL RIOTS:**
(a) Between whom

20. **RELATION WITH NGO'S/LOCAL BODIES:**

21. **RELATION WITH NTFC:**

22. **CHANGE IN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP & ROLE:**

23. **ECOLOGY:**
(a) Dependence on forest products
(b) Different place/people/climate
(c) Common property like well/ponds/grazing land
(d) Cremation Ground

24. **ROLE OF REHABILITATION EXECUTING AGENCIES:**

25. **TOTAL NO. OF PEOPLE AFFECTED/LAND ACQUIRED:**

26. **REHABILITATION PACKAGE:**
(a) Information about entitlement
(b) Actual delivery of package
(c) Facilities provided by NTPC.

27. **CHANGE IN INTERCASTE INTERACTION:**
(a) Marriage
(b) Commensality/Common living

28. **HOST COMMUNITY REACTION:** Good/Bad/Indifferent

29. **WAGE:** Awareness

30. Awareness towards schemes like Jawhar Rojgar Yojna/ Indira Awas Yojna/ TRYSEM etc.

31. **SCHOLARSHIP/STIPEND:**
RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY OF NTPC

Production of power requires setting up of massive plants, which necessitate involuntary displacement of the local population. Each 2000 MW power plant requires about 45,000 acres of land and as a consequence the relocation causes profound economic and cultural dismantling of the social fabric of local communities. The core area where the project gets incepted, is the root to change. The cost of development is largely borne by few affected people for the larger benefit of the mankind and the nation. NTPC recognizes this suffering and sacrifice of the inhabitants and making efforts to ensure PAPs should improve or at least regain their previous standard of life. R&R policy of NTPC can broadly be divided into four parts.

1. The Beginning

   NTPC is providing limited facilities for displaced people since inception and framed guideline in 1980. These include:
   - Payment of compensation for the assets acquired. In addition to that 30% solatium.
   - House plot for homestead oustees in the developed resettlement colonies.
   - Community facilities such as drinking water, dispensary, school, roads, drains, street lighting etc.
   - Employment with the organization or associated agencies
   - Petty contracts, Shops, Vendor licensees etc.

2. A Formal Policy

   As NTPC started executing more and more projects, the need was felt to streamline the R&R activities and consequently in the year 1991 formulated a formal policy on rehabilitation and resettlement. It was revised in 1993. Some of its main features were:
   - ReAP (Remedial Action Plan) for the projects. This encapsulated concrete written guideline for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the land oustees.
• PAPs instead of PAFs. Earlier family was considered as a unit for rehabilitation activities. But now, each and every adult person was considered as project affected and benefit went to him or her separately.

• Even the landless and other affected persons were included in NTPC packages who were deriving a livelihood from the land acquired, direct or indirect.

• Land for Land option on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.

• Assistance for self-employment schemes such as loan, venture capital, vocational training etc.

• Provision for seed money of Rupees 15,000 for starting new business.

The main changes in the policy from 1991 to 1993 are as follows

• The earlier policy emphasized on the rehabilitation of one family member of the land oustees kindred. However, in the new policy all the project affected person including the majors are to be rehabilitated.

• Earlier policy stated that the displaced person should regain if not improve their previous standard of life. The emphasis on the revised policy is that the displaced person should improve or at least regain their previous standard of life.

• In the new policy the following category of persons were covered:
  a. Persons deriving directly or indirectly and having client relationship with the displaced community.
  b. Permanent resident of the area which is acquired.
  c. In a joint family or joint holding a major who has a share in homestead.

Rehabilitation Benefits

Under the previous policy Land for Land option was given only to oustees. Jobs, training, shops and self-employment were available to both oustees and evictees. In the new policy, land oustees and tenant tiller both are entitled for land for land option, if no claim received from landlord. Other category of people, having client relationship with permanent residents is also entitled to rehabilitation benefits after actual assessment to loss.
In the new policy, if Government land is not available, then NTPC will acquire land through Land Purchase Committee on willing buyer, willing seller basis.

Community Facilities

NTPC will provide primary schools, dispensary, drinking water, panchayat bhawan etc. NTPC will pursue with the state and local government for the execution of the facilities.

Organization

Great emphasis is now laid on organization for continuos evaluation and monitoring of rehabilitation action plan.

Formulation of Rehabilitation Action Plan

Socio-economic survey will be carried out for new as well as old projects instead of only new projects. All rehabilitation measures to be decided by, in consultation with PAPs.

For Earlier NTPC Projects

As envisaged in the old policy, the new policy also specifies that community facilities like primary school, dispensary, water, road and lightening etc to be provided.

- Special Socio-Economic Survey to be undertaken for the old projects of NTPC.
- Remedial Action Plan in consultation with PAPs and State Authorities.
- Focus on community facilities
- Training and other facilities to improve the earning capacity of PAPs.
- To assist PAPs to avail Government assistance programs.

3. Development in 1994-95:

These two years have observed a new era in rehabilitation and resettlement activities where the orientation has taken a shift from welfare to necessity. Earlier R&R activities were considered as welfare and charitable, but now it has become a nodal activity, which is essential and must. Now, R&R activities changed its shape from monologue to dialogue. The land oustees were given equal rights in the development activities. They were consulted, prior to the formulation of plans. Main activities, which cropped in this era, are as follows:
• Establishment of Village Development advisory Committee (VDAC) and Public Information Center (PIC)
• Formulation of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the old projects
• Recruitment of Sociologist for better co-ordination between PAPs and NTPC. Induction of Adviser at Corporate center from Social Science background to advise NTPC
• Appointment of Consultants for various Income Generating Schemes (IGSs) and Involvement of NGOs

4. Shift towards Independent Monitoring Panel (IMP) package

New millennium perceived a shift in NTPC policy on R&R. Due to continuous pressure from the victims of displacement, Human Right Activists as well as involvement of national and international NGOs, the year 2001 experienced the fabrication of IMP. The panel comprised of neutral and renowned personalities of their area, to expedite the matters concerning R&R and to provide solution to the ever-growing problem concerning rehabilitation package. The panel under the chairmanship of Mr. Venkat Raman, Supreme Court of India, suggested a rehabilitation package. This package was meant for the PAPs of the stage-II. Main clause of the package is as follows:

• Landless person or loss of only house - Compensation of Rs.70,000 plus Rs.20,000 as rehabilitation allowance
• Loss of less than 2 acres of land - money of 2 acres of land @ Rs.70,000 per acre plus Rs.20,000 as rehabilitation allowance. Loss of 2 acres to 5 acres of land – payment for actual loss @ Rs.70,000 per acre and Rs.20,000 as rehabilitation allowance
• Loss of 5 acres or more land – compensation for 5 acres only @ Rs.70,000 per acre and Rs.20,000 as rehabilitation allowance
• Rs.15,000 extra in the above mentioned cases, if the person is not willing to take the plot, already allotted in the resettlement colony
• If the PAP wants to buy land elsewhere with the use of compensation money, then the registration money i.e. stamp charge and maintenance of that land @ Rs.10,000 per acre will be borne by NTPC
Those who received the IMP package, had to sign an agreement written on a Performa, with the signature of a lawyer on stamp paper that they would not ask for permanent job, contract and labor intensive work from NTPC in future. Means NTPC doesn't have any liability for these oustees in future.
LAND ACQUISITION ACT OF INDIA

If we go through the history of land acquisition act in India, it dates back to 1824. The Regulation I of 1824 was the first legislation of its kind. It empowered the Government to acquire immovable property at a fair and reasonable price for construction of road, canals or other public purpose. Act VI of the 1857 was the first full enactment, which had application to the whole of British India. It repealed all previous enactment relating to acquisition and its object.

Principle of Arbitration was introduced for the first time. The Collector was empowered to fix the amount of compensation by agreement if possible. If there was no agreement the dispute had to be referred to arbitration. For the first time a detailed procedure for the acquisition of land were provided in 1870 Act. The provision of the 1870 Act didn’t satisfy the needs of the day and eventually the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was enacted.

In 1984 the Act governing Land Acquisition in India took another shift from the earlier policy and became more people’s friendly rather than Government. Prior to 1984, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was not applicable to the states of Jammu and kashmir, Rajasthan, Kerala and Nagaland, which had their own self contained Land Acquisition Act. In 1984 the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act was passed. It made the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 applicable to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir.

Object of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and its Amendment in 1984

The Act seeks to set out the circumstances and the purposes for which the Central/State Government can acquire private lands. The procedure to be followed in making an acquisition under the Act is briefly as follows:

Stage I

- Section 4(1) - Publication of a preliminary notification by the Government that land in a particular locality is needed or may be needed for a public purpose or for a company. A notification to this affect shall be published in the Official Gazette and in two daily newspapers circulating in that locality of which at least one shall be in the
The Act was drastically amended in 1984 by the Central Government. The Amendment Act of 1984 has resulted in:

- Section 6(1) - The setting down of a time limit for the completion of all formalities between the issue of the preliminary notice vide Section 4(1) and the issue of the declaration of intended acquisition vide Section 6(1).
Section 11-A – The setting down of a time limit within which the Collector must make his award.

Section 23(1-A) – Payment of 12% per annum interest for the period commencing from the date of the notice vide Section 4(1) and ending with the date of the Collector’s award.

Section 23(2) – Payment of solatium (i.e. compensation for loss suffering or injured feelings) at an increase rate of 30% of the market value of the acquired land. Prior to this amendment solatium was payable at the rate of 15% of the market value awarded.

Section 28-A – The provision of an opportunity to those dissatisfied with the Collector’s award to apply to him for a re-determination of the compensation payable to them on the basis of an order for higher compensation obtained by any one of them from the Reference Court.

These changes introduced by the Amendment Act of 1984 are beneficial for they seek to:

- Minimize the undue delays that characterize acquisition proceedings; and
- Provide for payment of compensation on a realistic scale.