

July 2021

E-ISSN - 2348-7143

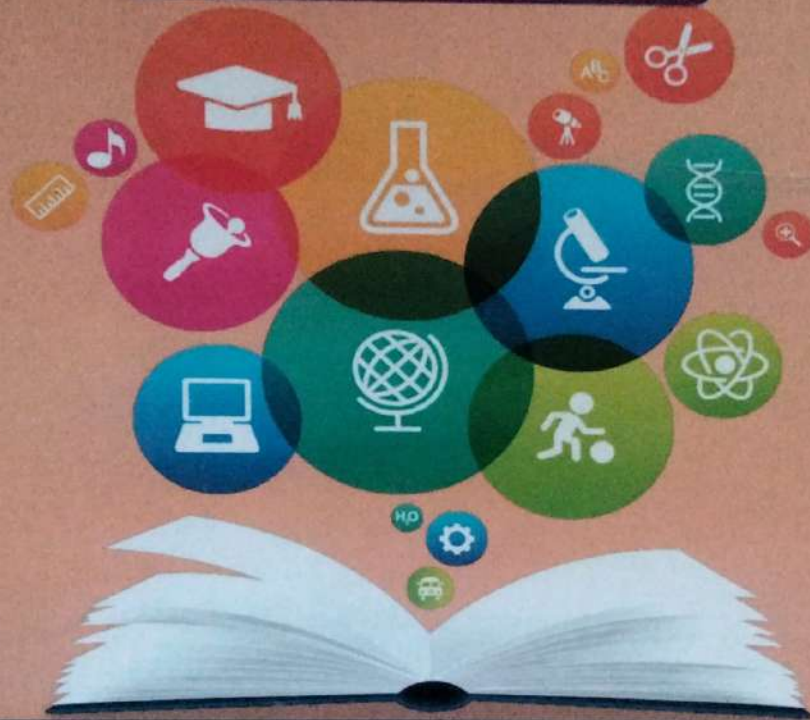
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S
RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFEREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

Special Issue 269(B)

Multidisciplinary Issue



Guest Editor -

Dr. D. L. Bharmal

Principal,

Shri Pancham Khemraj Mahavidyalaya,
Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg (M.S.) India.

Executive Editor :

Prof. S. S. Patil

Head, Dept. of Economics

Shri Pancham Khemraj Mahavidyalaya,
Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg (M.S.) India.

Co-Editors : **Prof. Smt. N. D. Dhuri, Prof. T. V. Kamble**

Chief Editor : **Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)**



For Details Visit To : www.researchjourney.net

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

I
N
T
E
R
N
A
T
I
O
N
A
L

R
E
S
E
A
R
C
H

F
E
L
L
O
W
S

A
S
S
O
C
I
A
T
I
O
N



INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
01	Women Entrepreneurship Platform: Initiative for Women	Sukriti Bagh	05
02	Contribution of Financial Inclusion Index in Economic Development : An Analysis	Dr. Kiran Kumar, Akhil Joshi	10
03	Financial Literacy 'An accelerator for Women-led Businesses' : A Literature Review	Reeta Kumari	15
04	A Study of Differences in Spiritual Well-Being among Students of Professional and Traditional Courses	Dr. Nivrutti Mangore, Rajendra Shintre	19
05	Agricultural Marketing in India: challenges and suggestions in India	Dr.Sangappa Mamanshetty	24
06	Development induced Displacement : Issues and Challenges	Dr. Prakash Rathod	31
07	Students Perception on Google Classroom as An Online Learning Delivery During COVID-19 Pandemic	Dr. G. S. Subashini	38
08	Karnataka Under Tipu Sultan (1782-1799)	Dr. Arati Nadgouda	43
09	N-LIST Becoming Most Prominent and Popular Consortia for College Faculties in Covid -19 Pandemic Situation	Dr. Shivaji Kamble	47
10	An Investigation into the Information Seeking Behaviour of Animal Husbandry Professionals in Central India	Dr. Subhash Dhote	52
11	The Impact of COVID-19 on Practical Training by ICSI in Mumbai Region	Dr. Sussmita Daxini, CS Swapnil Shenvi	58
12	A Study of Relationship between Attitude, Enrolment and Academic Achievement of Primary and Secondary School Children of North Karnataka in Relation To Akshara Dasoha Programme	Anita Sajjan, Dr.U.K.Kulkarni	62
13	Comparative Study of Revision in NAAC Manual	Dr. Nutan Madiwal, Mrs. Sarika Jaytakar,	69
14	Impact of Climate Change on Biodiversity with reference to some Marine and Polar habitats	Kranti Ukey	76
15	Current Scenerio of Retail Industry in India : Its Opportunities and Challenges	Dr. Pankaj Kumar Sharma	80
16	Use of Cloud Computing by Librarians for Easy Workflow of Library During Pandemic	Mangesh Bhitre	85
17	A Study on the Impact of Social Media Influencers on Apparel Buying Behaviour of College Students in Mumbai Post Covid-19	Ritika Hemdev, Dr. V.S. Kannan	92
18	Concourse Agency and Topical Development	Dr. Manisha Wanjari	99
19	Application of ICT Uses and E-Resources in Academic Libraries	Prof. Sarika Rengunthwar	108
20	Information Needs of The Undergraduate Students of S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati : A Study	Dr. T. Ramalakshmi	113
21	E-Commerce in Agriculture Development: Advantages & Challenges	Prof. Santosh Mengal	131
22	Comparative Study of Petrology & Petrochemistry of Deccan Trap Lava Flows in Ahmadnagar District	P. U. Terker	135
23	Covid-19 Impact on Social Institutions	Dr. Shivanand Hiremath	143
24	Action-Oriented Leadership in Bhagvad Gita and Gandhiji A Comparison of Peace Studies	Ramani Swarna	147



Development Induced Displacement : Issues and Challenges

Dr. Prakash Rathod

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
G. P. Porwal Arts, Commerce and V. V. Salimath Science College, Sindagi
dr.prakashrl@gmail.com, Mobil: 9964007173

Abstract:

The developed countries started moving very fast, the acceptance of Liberalisation, Globalisation and Privatisation led to the free movement of goods and services and technology throughout the world has facilitated the development process. The need for basic infrastructure led to acquisition of the public and private lands for mega projects in a rapid pace. This has led to far-reaching consequences with negative side effects on the displaced people. It causes a spiral of impoverishments, social disruption, emotional trauma and uncertain future of the displaced people. Karwar district was chosen in Karnataka as the location for this seabird project. The base is under the jurisdiction of the Western Naval Command. These studies proved that Karwar and Ankola taluka of Karwar (UK) were ideal sites for locating the new naval base and stretches itself along the coastline of the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats divide the district into 2 parts and five of its taluks are in the costal region. The cost of the project estimated at Rs 350 crores (Rs 3.5 billion) in 1985. The INS Kadamba was commissioned on May 31, 2005. As of then, Project Seabird was being executed on 4480 hectares (11200 acres) of land, which was a mix of forest, revenue and private land. More than 4000 families living in 13 villages have been relocated to seven Rehabilitation Centres. Some sources have estimated the total project cost at US\$800 million.

Key word: Seabird project, displacement, socio-economic condition

Introduction:

During the 21st century many changes Occurred world wide. The developed countries started moving very fast, it necessitated both the developing and under developed countries to set higher growth rate in all walks of life. The acceptance of Liberalisation, Globalisation and Privatisation led to the free movement of goods and services and technology throughout the world has facilitated the development process. The modern welfare states have initiated the process of development in an unprecedented rate. The need for basic infrastructure led to acquisition of the public and private lands for mega projects in a rapid pace. This has led to far-reaching consequences with negative side effects on the displaced people. It causes a spiral of impoverishments, social disruption, emotional trauma and uncertain future of the displaced people.

Back ground of Seabird Project:

Project Seabird was a program to establish a new Naval Base, the INS Kadamba. This base would be India's first base exclusively for naval ships and the largest. A new Naval Base on the western coast was sanctioned in 1985 primarily on strategic consideration for completion by 1995 to provide additional infrastructure for the growing Naval Fleet. Karwar in Karnataka was chosen as the location for this base. The base is under the jurisdiction of the Western Naval Command. The cost of the project estimated at Rs 350 crores (Rs 3.5 billion) in 1985. The INS Kadamba was commissioned on May 31, 2005. As of then, Project Seabird was being executed

on 4480 hectares (11200 acres) of land, which was a mix of forest, revenue and private land. More than 4000 families living in 13 villages have been relocated to seven Rehabilitation Centres. Some sources have estimated the total project cost at US\$800 million.

The proposed site for the establishment of a naval base at Karwar was selected after careful and prolonged examination of many other places on the west coast of India over a period of more than 5 years. Karwar appeared to be a good choice. Because of tactical reasons, availability of deep waters near the shores and, sufficient hinterland parallel to the coast land. The central water and power research station, Pune was engaged to carry out oceanographic and hydraulic studies. These studies proved that Karwar and Ankola of Uttara Kannada were ideal sites for locating the new naval base. Uttara Kannada district is one of the 30 districts in Karnataka. It is one of the 3 coastal districts of the state and stretches itself along the coastline of the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats divide the district into 2 parts and five of its taluks are in the coastal region.

Objectives:

1. To analysis the background of the project
2. To study the socio-economic condition of displaced family
3. To examine the impact of project on displaced family

Methodology:

The following methodology are used for the study purpose

The present study makes use of both primary and secondary sources. The various dimensions of Seabird Project are examined by collecting secondary sources. The primary data, primary data collected through well structure questioner for 611 respondents are drawn across the different categories of people residing in 13 villages of Karwar and Ankola taluka. A Multistage Stratified Sampling technique is adopted for the selection of the respondents.

The study is based on the limited field areas date and is subject to limitations imposed by sampling as well as non sampling types. Further due to lesser awareness on the part of the respondents the suitable responses might not have been acquired.

Area under acquisition:

Under the Seabird project, 10338.127acres, in 13 villages of Karwar and Ankola taluks of the Uttar Kannada district have been acquired. This has led to displacement around 32645 people. The category wise details of this land are as under in Table no.01.

Table No. 1

Area under acquisition for the seabird project

S No	Category of the land	Area acquired in acres	Percentage
1	Forest land	7771.989	75.17
2	Government land	89.138	0.86
3	Private land	2477.000	23.97
Total		10338.127	100

Source: Land acquisition and rehabilitation project report, October 2000.

The table no. 01 explains that the area acquired for sea bird project from the forest department, government and private. Forest department contributed 75.17 percent of land, government contributed only 0.86 percent of the land and 23.97 percent of the land is contributed by the private people to the project.



Background of the displaced people:

The majority 65 percent of the displaced people belong to fishermen community and 35 percent of the people belong to agriculture community. The educational background of both the communities is very low i.e., 28 percent of the people are illiterates, 44 percent of the people are having primary education, and 21 percent having secondary education, only 3 percent having pre university education, 1.6 percent having diploma education and 2.4 percent are graduates. The younger generation have gained the knowledge of agriculture and fishing by observation and participation. They are not trained in any training institution. Farmers are not land lords they are marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. They are subsistence farmers and their subsidiary occupation was animal husbandry with this they used to meet their day to day expenditure. Majority of the fishermen are traditional fishermen they used to fishing with their traditional boats. Due to their poverty, agriculture and fisher women used to support their family by animal husbandry and fish selling.

Socio-economic condition of displacement:

During the time of survey for sea bird project displaced people, it was found out that the rates of compensation paid for the land, house and trees are low that they do not permit a family to reconstruct their life styles. Displacement takes many DP/PAPs, especially the most of them among powerless, beyond impoverishment or deterioration of their economic status, to marginalisation, that is deterioration of their social, cultural, psychological status. Their economy, culture, and identity are linked to the land, forests, and other resources that the sea bird project alienates from them. Through this action the project dispossesses the powerless of their cultural heritage, spiritual beliefs, history, legends, and myths; disrupts and dislocates their traditional life style, social networks and social practices. Besides most of them had till then lived in a semi monetized informal society. They are at once pushed in to powerful formal economy with no preparation.

The seabird project displacement is a deeply traumatic experience with multiple dimensions affecting the life of displaced people, Production, life, social network, trade and market connections, and cultural bonding. Due to loss of cultural identity displaced people suffered from stress and mental disorders. Displacement leads to profound economic and cultural disruption of the affected individuals as well as the social fabric of social communities Cernea (1998). World Bank (1990) says that the development projects that displace people generally give rise to severe social, economic and environmental problems; production systems are dismantled; productive assets and income sources are lost; people are relocated to environment where their productive skills may be less applicable; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, conditional authority and the potential for mutual help are diminished. Every part of this social structure is torn apart by displacement:

Sea bird project causes a 'spiral of impoverishments'. The dimensions of impoverishment have been succinctly identified in terms of landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, morbidity, social disarticulation, loss of access to common property, Diet and nutritional impacts and effects on psychological health etc.

Landlessness:

Owing to overwhelming dependence of the Seabird project displaced people on land, displacement caused impoverishment among the small and marginal farmers, landless labourers



and artisans is more severe. The loss of land emerges as the most pronounced cause of it. Displacement removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods are constructed. This is the principal form of de-capitalization' and pauperization of sea bird project displaced people, through loss of both physical and man-made capital. The economic system, along with the whole tradition of cultivation is completely destroyed with people's removal from their land, and termination of their existence as farmers. This happened in the rehabilitation centres especially in agricultural families in Seabird project. Peasantry in Karwar and Ankola is in turmoil. The loss of land portends total uncertainty and a bleak future. Project authorities fail to allot cultivable land to the farmers. The religious system is undermined by removal of sacred village sites. Even their gods are destroyed. So the whole system of values attached to their customary way people have supported themselves is undermined.

Employment status:

The following table no. 02 reflects that impact of displacement and resettlement on occupational structure of the respondents.

Table No. 2

Impact of displacement on occupation of respondents

Occupation	Before displacement and resettlement		After displacement and resettlement	
	No. of respondents	Percentage	No. of respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	111	18.16	0.00	0.00
Agriculture labour	15	2.45	86	14.0
Fishing	171	27.98	41	6.71
Fish selling	132	21.60	101	16.5
Fishing and Selling	28	4.58	7	1.14
Fishing labour	52	8.51	109	17.83
Casual labour	10	1.63	82	13.42
Self employment	4	0.65	9	1.47
Regular salaried	12	1.96	45	7.36
Animal Husbandry	66	10.80	1	0.16
Unemployed	10	1.63	130	21.27
Total	611	100.00	611	100.00

Source: Survey data

The table no. 02 explains that only 1.63 percent of the respondents were unemployed but their percentage increased to 21.27 percent after displacement. The number of agricultural and fishing labourers percentage increase to a greater extent. It concluded from above table that the impact of seabird project on displaced family were affected more among agricultural farmers lost their land and fishermen are not allowed for fishing.

Homelessness:

Loss of housing and shelter is temporary for most displaced, but for some it remains in chronic condition. In a broader cultural sense, homelessness is also placelessness, loss of a



group's cultural space and identity, or cultural impoverishment, as argued by Downing (1994, 1995). The compensation paid by the project authorities for their house was not enough even to construct one single room. They are compelled to spend the entire compensation for the construction of kuchha or semi pucca house which was badly required. Those who fail to get plots in the rehabilitation centres became homeless. The landless, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and the artisans failed to construct even the kuchha houses due to money problem. Many have disposed off their sites to meet the day to day expenditure. The material culture, through which people make most of what they need, is destroyed as soon as the houses of people built from local earth and wood are knocked down.

Migration of the displaced family:

Displaced people due to non availability of cultivable land and the productive assets became unemployed. The knowledge they gained by generations failed to get job in the rehabilitated area. So they moved to other places in search of jobs.

Table No. 3

Migration pattern in displaced family

S No	Migration (place of work)	Before displacement and resettlement		After displacement and resettle	
		Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Same village	368	60.22	150	29.88
2	Near by village	167	27.33	125	24.90
3	Near by town	68	11.12	182	36.25
4	Different district	5	0.81	25	4.98
5	Different state	3	0.49	20	3.98
Total		611	100	502	100

Note: children and unemployed are excluded. Source: Survey data

The above table no. 03 explains that the respondents working in the same village declined from 60.22 percent to 29.88 percent and people working in the near by town increased from 11.12 percent to 36.25 percent. The people working in other district and state increased after displacement.

Loss of Access to common property:

Loss of common property rights due to Seabird project displacement deprives the entire family a major source of sustenance. But as is generally accepted and also recorded, the impacts on women are much more severe.

For the poor people loss of access to common property assets like forestland, water bodies, grazing lands etc, represents a cause of income and livelihood deterioration that is systematically overlooked and typically uncompensated by the Seabird project authorities or by the government. Whenever they are sick they used to get medicine by using leaves, roots and bark from the forest. They know the name of each and every tree, shrub, herb and their uses. If they are made to live in a land without forest, then all this knowledge that they have cherished for generations will be useless and slowly they will forget it. Who will compensate for all these loss? They are compelled to buy the firewood which is required for their domestic use. They are forced to leave their sub occupation such as animal husbandry and poultry in the rehabilitation centres of seabird project.

In these project rehabilitation centres women lost CPRs with respect to firewood which they used to collect it at free of cost from the nearby forest for their domestic use as well as for sale. They also used to collect green leaves to prepare natural manure for their field. They lost grazing area for their animals. So maintaining livestock became very costly for them. They are compelled to sell their animals. It is around these common property resources that women interact, exchange information, get employment, develop solidarity structures, and also gain access to resources required for own sustenance and that of their families (Menon 1995).

Table No. 4

The impact of displacement and resettlement on other occupation

S No	Total annual income(in Rs)	Before displacement and resettlement		After displacement and resettle	
		Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	No income	40	16	153	61.20
2	Less than 5000	37	14.80	47	18.80
3	5001 to 10000	43	17.20	38	15.20
4	10001 to 15000	48	19.20	10	4
5	15000 to 20000	69	27.60	2	0.8
6	Above 20001	13	5.20	00	00
Total		250	100	250	100

Source: Survey data

The table no.4 exhibits only 16 percent of the displaced were not getting income from sub occupation before the displacement but that percentage has been increased to 61.20 percent after displacement followed by 14.80 percentage were used to get less than 5000 after displacement 18.80 percentage increased and lowest 5.20 percent of respondents were getting above 20,000 after displacement the percentage is 00. It can be seen from above table that after displacement of income of family have been decreased.

Conclusion:

The displacement and resettlement has brought a drastic change in the socio- economic and political conditions of the displaced people. Evidence from the study confirms that resettlement has not worked well. The majority of resettlers end up with no land or less land than before, less job opportunities, loss of income, less access to common property resources and less satisfactory living conditions overall. Even the modest resettlement policy goal that there is no slippage in income levels as a consequence of development activities has often remained elusive.

In the economic front displacement and resettlement has created an economic depression in the rehabilitation centres. Since no efforts are made to strengthen village and cottage industries, most of the displaced people have become unemployed. The displaced are migrating in search of work. This has brought a drastic change in social set up. The main adverse social effect is majority of the joint families have become nuclear families. They are becoming more individualistic and are least bothered about their own family members and the neighbours. In the rehabilitation centres the socio- religious functions are losing their significance because of poverty, unemployment, migration and landlessness etc. The traditional social security system thus has broken down increasing the vulnerability of the displaced people. In this new wave of displacement, the people displaced face a worse poverty than anything they knew before. Even



more painful than this poverty is the erosion of their cultural identity, values and traditions. Due to Seabird project some of the displaced might have been benefited with respect to permanent job in the naval base or temporary contract in the project. There is some improvement in the housing conditions of the displaced. But in general the Seabird project fails to bring improvement in the standard of living of the displaced people. Project is responsible for their dispossession and consequent destruction of their traditional culture and lowering of their standard of living.

References:

- 1) Cernea, Michael M. 1999 "The Need for Economic Analysis of Resettlement: A Sociologist's View" In Michael M. Cernea (ed.) *The Economics of involuntary Resettlement: Questions and challenges*, Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- 2) Cernea, Michael M. (ed.) 1999. *The Economics of Involuntary Resettlement: Questions and Challenges*, Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- 3) Cernea, Michael M. 2000. 'The Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model for Resettling Displaced Populations'. In vol. Cernea and McDowell, *Risks and Reconstruction. Experiences of Resettlers and Refugees*. Washington DC: The World Bank
- 4) Downing, Theodore E. 1996. "Mitigating Social Impoverishment when People are Involuntarily Displaced." In C. McDowell (ed.) *Understanding Impoverishment* Providence, Oxford: Berghahn Books.
- 5) Jayewardene, Ruwani. 2006. "Involuntary Resettlement: Can Disruption be turned into Development by Compensation Alone? the South Asian Experience." In M.M. Cernea and H.M. Mathur (eds.) *Reforming Resettlement: Compensation, Investments and Benefit-Sharing*. Oxford UP: Delhi.
- 6) Mahapatra, L K. 1999. "Testing the Risks and Reconstruction Model on India's Resettlement Experiences." In M. Cernea (ed.) *The Economics of Involuntary Resettlement: Questions and Challenges*, Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- 7) Mathur, Hari Mohan and Marsden, David, (eds.) 1998. *Development Projects and Impoverishment Risks*, Delhi: Oxford U.P.
- 8) Oliver-Smith, Anthony. 1996. "Fighting for a place: The policy implications of resistance to development-induced resettlement." In *Understanding impoverishment: The consequences of development-induced displacement*. C. McDowell, ed. Providence.
- 9) Perera, Jayantha. 2000. "Compensation vs. Rehabilitation in the Singrauli Resettlement Projects, India." In *The Eastern Anthropologist. Special Resettlement Issue*, vol. 53, NR12, January-June, pp. 53-72