

# Development Induced Displacement: Impact on Women of Odisha

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**Abstract-** The model of development underwent a metamorphosis and became a techno-managerial model with exclusive emphasis on growth. The concerns of justice have almost come to be abandoned with the inauguration of the new economic reform in the name of structural adjustments. 'Industrial revolution caused innumerable dramatic changes in the whole range of social arrangements from the nature of the State to the processes and purpose of the governance. It was in the wake of these changes that the state acquired relative autonomy involving totally new forms of legitimization' [Amaratya Sen, 1999; 44]. The shift in the role of the State from an interventionist to that of a regulatory mechanism or even when act as a profitable institution calls for deeper attention. Is evil outweighed by the larger 'good' arising from development projects? Why displacement? For whom? Who decides the public purpose, the propriety of displacement? Whether the evaluation of resources of the affected people, which includes their social, cultural and other aspects of life, could re-compensate them adequately? Since displacement is a traumatic experience for every one undergoing it, how does it affect women differently? What are the social constraints that prohibit women from taking appropriate advantage of any development projects? What are the root causes of these constraints? These are some of the vital questions to be answered in this research project and the status of women is also closely linked to this general debate, as all these aspects have radically altered the discourse regarding displacement and resettlement into an issue of development.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Development-induced displacement in the country has brought severe economic, social and environmental problems to the displaced and the magnitude of this displacement and severity of the problem is very high on women due to incorporation of industrial projects in Odisha. Today the project affected people are no longer in a mood to suffer displacement along with its concomitant attributes like occupational degeneration, social disorientation, pauperization, loss of dignity and often getting cheated of the compensation amount, which serve to make the experience a trauma.

There is growing realization that development can no longer be understood in terms of statistical indices, political symbols or economic parameters. It is observed that, there is discrepancy at the level of infrastructural facilities promised and provided. Land provided to the displaced is unprocessed and unproductive, giving a low yield which hampers their economy. The provisions for compensation to the individual families and scattered homestead land divide joint families to nucleus families. The outstees are aggrieved over less land valuation and delayed payment of compensation. The displaced families are treated with disdain. Division in the host population hampers village solidarity. Harmonious community life is disturbed. Bureaucratic hurdles, legal complications, lack of political will, lack of rational criteria for payment of

compensation, misutilization of compensation money have alienated the outstees from the main stream. Resettlement and allotment of land has been done by reclamation of forests and this has deluded the environment and has aggravated the post-displacement miseries of the outstees. There is loss of tribal art and culture. There is disappearance of ethno-legal and ethno-political system, abandonment of shrines, community resources and cultural properties of communities. The human aspect of the problem is often missed by the administrators or planners.

In Odisha, it is difficult to get accurate data regarding displacement caused due to the construction of industries and correspondence development. During the time gap, lots of families are either split into many nucleus families or in the process of extinct. It is an area which is relatively unexplored. Most of the studies treated displaced people as homogeneous group and thus ignored the cultural variability amongst them. Studies on displacement never focused on gender inequality, rather all are gender biased.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To bring a holistic approach towards development at the larger canvas, not confined to only multifaceted and multidimensional predicaments of development.

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2. This work attempts to examine the entire gamut of issues covering socio-economic, psychological and environmental problems of women at large.

3. The mankind, unable to withstand the onslaught of the fast-paced, factory-loving industrial civilization which moves against the ethos of “sustainable development”. This project tries to find out whether the paradigm shift has actually exposed the inability of the established notions of development and to answer the larger economic, social, political and ethical questions. The research paper does not confine and nor is limited to the raging impact of an awful industrial projects which have the multifaceted and multidimensional predicaments of development. The paper also briefly discuss, at the larger canvas, the processes of industrial development in Odisha.

4. To study the changing attitudes, behavior, character and other aspects keeping in view with the developments and industrialization.

5. To review the existing Acts and laws towards displacement, land acquisitions and industries.

6. To examines why the RR policy ( Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy) ideals could never be implemented in letter and spirit.

7. To suggest remedial measures for improving the status of women, strengthening legal system, eliminating discrimination and creating an environment through positive economic & social policies for the development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.

**Hypothesis :**

1. Men and women are influenced by the pseudo form of displacement.
2. Miseries prevail more in the life pattern, social life of women due to defective procedure in assessment of compensation
3. Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies affect economic and social conditions of the outstees, particularly women as a result the whole family moves to below poverty line after displacement.
4. Industrial displacement is a necessary evil.
5. A synthesized growth of socio-economic system is the call of the day to mitigate miseries of women of Odisha

**III. SPECIALITY OF THE STUDY**

The present research project provides an intensive, detailed and micro-cosmic study on the policies,

programmes and problems of the already displaced in 17 industries, each having estimated cost of more than Rupees 100 crores and installed capacity of minimum one million tones per annum in five districts. These five districts represent five sectors ( North, South, West, East and Central ) of Odisha and thus analysis throws light of the status of women after displacement in the whole state of Odisha .It highlights demographic, social, economic problems as well as the displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement pattern.

**Research Design :**

The present study involves methods of anthropological and sociological repertory. As regards the material the information will be collected from secondary sources like project reports, departmental publications, official records and research studies. This project believes in collecting, classifying and analyzing data which is collected according to age, gender, family, and community factors and from primary sources, through extensive field survey by using field survey and through observation, interview, schedules and photography etc.

In case of industries where displacement has started, the situation before and after is studied mainly in respect of demography, displacement, extent of land taken away including house sites, productive land, plantation, crops, common property, resources and forest/ government land. Types of assets, amount of compensation paid, and manner of utilization of compensation, economic activities, family income and expenditure are taken into consideration in collection and analysis of data. Social and cultural changes and corresponding problems of the oustees is studied . Since the environment impact has been a major effect of the industrial project , it is included in the study in order to make it a holistic one.

**Sample Design And Sample Size**

The questionnaire was administered to a diverse group of **4000** respondents consisting of **3940** women, out of which, only two women are working in Government sector, one in Corporation and five in Private industries. While the average income of 3928 women is up to rupees one thousand, only twelve women are earning more than rupees one thousand up to rupees ten thousand . **Choice of frame is 16 industries in 5 districts**, where **59,676** people are displaced out of which **33,128** are women out of which only 132 women live in above poverty line. Hence, these people have characteristic properties with limited variations. Additional **60 women** are also considered as respondents to take a holistic view of the analysis and to come to a logical conclusion.

**Stratification and Universe**

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Keeping these facts in view, each industry is considered as stratum. All these industries are mineral based, not included in SEZ, having capital investment of more than Rs.100 crore & installed capacity of minimum 1 million tons per annum, installed in hilly & forest areas of different parts of Odisha, where tribal people are inhabited. All industries induced displacement. The displaced women are divided into homogeneous groups [strata] on the basis of displacement caused by each industry [stratum]. Members within any stratum are homogeneous with regard to the characteristics under investigation are ensured. Each stratum is so framed that it consists of uniform & homogeneous tribes of a particular area. Samples are drawn from each stratum to get as much information as possible of the whole universe by examining only a part of it and in such a way that each element of population has some non-zero probability of getting included in the sample.

The unit in terms of which the investigator measures the variables or qualitative attributes selected for enumeration, analysis & interpretation is household. Instead of every unit of universe, a part of universe is studied. Stratified random sampling method with restricted, proportional & probability perception is used for collection of data by means of personal interview, through scheduled questionnaires [both specific & open]. Care is taken to make the process simple, logically arranged, free from bias & bears originality.

#### **IV. METHODOLOGY**

Considering the size and character of universe, nature of study, nature of respondents, precision desired, samples are drawn. The desirability of choosing the samples beliefs the laws of statistical regularity, laws of inertia of large number & decided on the basis of degree of accuracy, efficiency, representativeness & times and resources required for carrying out for complete enumeration. The larger the size of the sample, more accurate the results are likely to be. As the universe is large in number, the optimum size of the **sample is nearly 12% of the total women displaced.** These samples are drawn from each stratum in proportion to the number/ percentage of women displaced from each individual stratum. So in order to obtain maximum efficiency in stratification, greater representation to a stratum with a larger displacement & smaller representation to a smaller number of displacements is assigned.

**Stratified random sampling method is used** in specific areas with a well defined questionnaires and samples for this project. The field observation, interview method is applied as a participant and non-participant observer to

conceptualize the life of pattern of women. The comparative and statistical is applied to sixteen industries in five districts to derive conclusion. Techniques like ratio, proportion, correlation, regression and t-test is used widely for collection, systematic analysis of data and empirical study of the project. Finally the method of **GIS and remote sensing** is used to assess the environment and ecological impact of the area affected.

#### **Scope of Study:**

The trade-off theory regarding the people's lives and the so-called benefits which is instrumental in unleashing the flood gates of large-scale displacement, needs to be rejected off hand. Except in very genuine cases, in no other cases should the local inhabitants be allowed to be displaced. At the same time, the people's organization will examine on the basis of justice, equality, sustainability and other factors, the transformation and utilization of resources and its form. Thus the struggle regarding the displacement and resettlement are directly linked with the development policy and the projects. The oustees and their organizations asserted their rights to question the project as a whole, examining all its aspects. Contrary to the expectation of the power holders that the oustees should only be concerned about their individual gains, the new movements emphasized the right of the oustees to question the project itself which would be making them destitute. More importantly, the demand to take the consent of the prospective oustees before a project is conceptualized and formulated is also being asserted. All these aspects have radically altered the discourse regarding displacement and resettlement into an issue of development and displacement and if need be, of ideal resettlement.

#### **V. SAMPLE SPECIFICITY**

*Table-a Displacement in few industrial Projects in odisha, which is studied*

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Project	Year Of establishment	Land acquired AC	No of Villages affected	No. of Families Displaced	Total population	Total Women displaced	Total Women rehabilitated
H.A.L. Koraput	1962	9301	10	1200	6000	3539	56
NALCO, Koraput	1981	10,059	26	597	10,690	6254	132
NALCO Angul	1985	3,828	3	254	2028	987	126
R.S.P. Sundergarh	1960	19,557	20	4094	12,335	7534	610
TATAsteel Ganjam	1996	7,598	11	2,083	13,592	7143	--
F.C.P. Jajpur	1966	400	2	6	20	9	538
M/S Jindal Steel	2004	1919	4	159	415	242	13
M/S VISA steel	2004	750	4	39	193	89	18
M/S Rohit steel	2005	100	1	12	54	27	7
NINL	2004	5176	5	640	2361	1921	234
MESCO steel	2002	1172	2	152	449	139	53
M/S K.J.Ispat -	2006	100	1	8	57	23	6
M/S Dinabandhu Steel	2006	200	3	5	11	4	5
M/S Maithan steel	2006	200	2				
M/ UttamGalva Steel	2006	970	2				
M/S TATA Steel	2006	4000	13	2593	11,143	5183	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>59,676</b>	<b>33,128</b>	<b>1830</b>

The current model of development allows for very little or no participation of the affected population. The tragedy of displacement due to development projects is compounded because of the affected bear the cost but have no share in the benefits. The women of course have even lesser access. They are mere passive recipients of the fall-outs. Actually, women's underdevelopment was not due to insufficient and inadequate participation, rather it was due to their enforced but asymmetric participation whereby they bore the cost but were excluded from the benefits. Since even under normal circumstances society has yet to treat women equally, the displaced women will need some extra attention to cope with the changed circumstances till such time that they can begin as equals. It has to be recognized that the displaced woman needs special attention and that her rights and civil liberties will have to be protected.

**Table-b: Samples drawn from various Industries**

Project	Women displaced	No of Samples taken
H.A.L. Koraput	3539	462
NALCO Koraput	6254	676
NALCO Angul	987	296
R.S.P. Sundergarh	7534	766
TATASteel, Ganjam	7143	647
F.C.P. Jajpur	9	3
M/S/JSL -do-	242	73
M/SVISA steel -do-	89	27
M/S Rohit -do-	27	9
NINL -do-	1921	276
MESCOsteel -do-	139	42
M/SK.J.Ispat -do-	23	7
M/S Dinabandhu -do-	4	1
M/S/Maithan -do-	No displacement	
M/S/UttamGalva -do-	No displacement	
M/S/TATASteel -do-	5183	655
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,128</b>	<b>3940</b>

Taking into consideration of the demographic profile of Odisha, these 5 districts; Koraput, Sundergarah, Ganjam, Anugul & Jajpur are true representatives of 30 districts of Odisha. These districts represent different regions. Koraput & Sundergarah are situated in western part of Odisha, Ganjam – southern part, Anugul – north-eastern part, Jajpur- eastern & coastal district of Odisha. Care is taken to maintain regional balances throughout the State.

## VI. SAMPLE SURVEY

The response of the women regarding favour of industrialization, it is revealed that 89.28 percent are not in favour of industrialization and 86.04 percent strongly disagree that displacement is necessary for industrialization. About 3.24 percent are in opinion that only in accessible area and government land may be allowed for industrialization. These facts are supported by those people who are already rehabilitated but not satisfied with the rehabilitation and resettlement policy of the Government. Around 118 women are ignorant to know the bane and benefit of displacement.

### *Relevance of the Study*

The five decades of development experience in India has thrown up several challenges to the development debate itself. Development initially aimed at rapid growth, with a dose of distributive justice. The classes were expecting greater share in the wealth generated from rapid growth and the masses were hoping for a better life through distributive justice. This provided the context and also the support base for the governance in the first two decades of independence. That accounts for political stability and considerable legitimacy that the system initially enjoyed. It was from the late sixties that the signals of restlessness started appearing, rendering governance difficult. The state, in the process of reacting to these signals, responded both through responsive, as well as repressive forms. Responsive measures included Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy and of land reforms. The repressive steps included arbitrary laws, restrictions and regulations, more powers to the police and paramilitary forces.

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