

Tribal Displacement in the Name of Development and Rehabilitation its Implication

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Abstract : After Independence, when India started building the work of the country, it chose the way of planning, which was flagged with the launch of five years of planning. As economic development is clearly low, financial development and development, indicating new factories, dams, mega projects, mining etc. mainly focus on the planning of the GNP's development. They are "temples of Modern India" and a sign of progress and prosperity. Although these mega projects have enabled the industry to grow, irrigation for thirsty areas and more, economic prosperity has contributed to the country, however, these mega development projects have led to the displacement of thousands of people from their ancestral lands. The "temples of Modern India" have become "temples of doom" for people who have been exterminated. Such projects have changed the landscape, water and other natural resources used patterns in the past. People dependent on land, forest and other biological resources have eliminated their livelihood through land acquisition and displacement.

IndexTerms - Displacement, Development, Rehabilitation, Land.

I. INTRODUCTION

This comment describes the fact that the tribal welfare laws such as PESA 1996, Forest Rights Act 2006 or Fifth Schedule of the Constitution have been totally unsuccessful in providing protection to indigenous tribal communities in India. Shortly after the Bhatta-Parsaul incident in May 2012, a few days before the UP Assembly polls, the poor and indigenous peoples of the community were alienated. Farmers protested for compensation for their road project. The Greater Noida clashes with the police and is a cruel fact. Officials and governments also indicate widespread fact that there are no clear mechanisms to safeguard the interests of those who are separated from their lands - they are generally seen as a guide to the richer class.

In recent years, large-scale industrialization, privatization and globalization for "development" emerged as a major threat to tribal existence - narrow, old-age, environmentally friendly, harmonious and harmonious lifestyle known as "modern civilization society". Tribals, their lands and other resources are now being robbed of the market forces, mostly state and multi-national Companies (MNCs) have encouraged development projects to exploit minerals and other natural resources. Tribal land alienation has become a common phenomenon by powerful organizations. The "freedom of living in their own traditional ways" guaranteed by the Constitution revolves around the constitution by well-understood.

The state ownership of tribal community land and general property resources (CPR) provides managers with plans called land (no compensation when the government is acquired and not acquired). In order to reduce the cost of the project, they are deliberately choosing neglected backward areas with a high CPR component, and legal compensation for private land ownership. Officials are always ready to serve the authorities and the rich. The so-called "development" activities that do not have any direct benefit to the tribes are left without landlessness and survival. Monetary benefits are not really calculated when generational lifestyle irreparably changes. Displacement from their traditional habitat leaves them with serious injury and uncertainty - the company has an interest in reducing the indescribable human suffering of the surviving tribals to survive for survival.

II. TRIBAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE NAME OF DEVELOPMENT

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stated in the report submitted to the Lok Sabha on 23 October 2008 that, "Despite the law and regulations for the control of tribal land, the tribal people migrated to other places in search of livelihood because of their adequate amount of money for their land development and their land". Tributes should not be named in the development of development" and that "the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should immediately act on Su-Moto action when it comes to announcing their concerns about displacement and danger." These facts clearly show that tribal welfare laws such as PESA 1996, Forest Rights Act 2006 or Fifth Schedule of the Constitution have failed to provide protection to indigenous tribes in India.

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The state ownership of tribal community land and general property resources (CPR) provides managers with plans called land (no compensation when the government is acquired and not acquired). In order to reduce the cost of the project, they are deliberately choosing neglected backward areas with a high CPR component, and legal compensation for private land ownership. Officials are always ready to serve the authorities and the rich. The "development" activities, which do not have any direct benefit to the tribals, are simply forbidding the landlord and not for survival. Monetary benefits are not really calculated when generational lifestyle irreparably changes. Displacement from their traditional habitat leaves them with serious injury and uncertainty - the company has an interest in reducing the indescribable human suffering of the surviving tribals to survive for survival.

III. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT LEVEL

The tribal population of India is lagging behind various social parameters, including child mortality, infant mortality and the number of anemic women, according to the latest annual report of the Tribal Affairs Ministry. Compared to other social groups, tribal population engaged in agricultural workers is more likely to have anemia in women. Compared to other social groups, the community has recorded the highest child mortality rates and infant mortality rates, indicating data. Though overall education tools have improved, the number of tribal students at primary school level has decreased from 113.2 in 2013-14 to 109.4 in 2015-16, according to statistics from the rest of the report. In addition, the slow rate among tribal students is at staggering levels.

Though the total poverty in the tribal population has fallen by the previous year, they are poor as the weight against other social groups has risen. There is also a health infrastructure in tribal areas. At all-India level, 6,796 sub-centers, 1267 primary health centers and 309 community health centers in tribal areas were shortened by March 31, 2015.

IV. TRIBES: THE BIGGEST VICTIMS OF "DEVELOPMENT"

The tribes paid the highest price for national development, as their areas were high in resources: 90 percent of coal and 50 remaining minerals remaining in the rest. Forest, water and other resources are also in their habitats. According to the 1991 Census, 8% of the Indian population is home to the Swadeshi / Tribal population as of 1990, with 55% of total resettlement development programs. According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, about 85 lakh tribals have been displaced for decades, due to mega development projects such as mining, industries and forest conservation. From the 1990s, locals (known as the Center's economic liberalization policies from Western creditors to the pressure) are without proper rehabilitation. However, proper study has not been conducted on the displacement and rehabilitation of tribals - Who cares for the poor tribals who do not have to wait for the corporate sponsors happy?

Article 46 of the Constitution is responsible for promoting the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The violation of the fifth schedule of the constitution is to displace tribals from their lands, which must be defined as the control of natural resources and the land needed for ownership and their livelihood.

V. REHABILITATION

It also exposes the rehabilitation of tribal community members removed from various development projects. With the development projects and natural disasters, 85 million people have been eliminated and only 21 lakh people have been rehabilitated. In reply to this number, Sudhir Pattanik, Odisha-based social activist and editor of the event with The Hindu, in this report 21 lakhs rehabilitation figure is also not questionable, there is no way to confirm this data. He has seen the displacement of tribal land acquisition tribal development in the mining plants and states in the cities of Angul, Koraput, Raigarh and Kalahandi in the past few years.

"Rehabilitation takes place only on paper, and any damages to locals Adivasi people should leave others in their name," he said. In 2014, the Central Government launched the Van Bandha Kalyana Yojana for the overall development and welfare of the tribal population on a pilot basis. Nonetheless, the annual report states that Tokyo budget allocation under the scheme is Rs.100 crores for 2014-15 and 2015-16 and Rs.200 crores. Scheme for covering 27 states across the country.

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