



The Land Question at the Margin: Dispossession, 'Industrial Rush' and Proletarianization of Peasants

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Abstract

Land dispossession under the neoliberal capitalist development has become a focal point of debate across the Indian states in recent years, particularly in Odisha. Based on primary data collected through a household-survey conducted among the ESSAR Steel Plant and IFFCO project-affected households in Bhutamundai— a revenue village near Paradeep Port— in 2015, this paper illuminates the maneuver of the expropriation of land by the state and the contestation of peasants with the government. It also attempts to examine the impact of acquisition on the existing livelihood structure of the dispossessed and their social attributes keeping the Marxian 'primitive accumulation' in focus. The study, however, shows that acquisition of agricultural land has substantially reduced the access to cultivable land of the dispossessed farming households. The already 'taken off' projects happen to be less labour absorptive. While the majority that lost their land partially continue the same economic activity (cultivation) on their downsized existing landholdings in the post-acquisition stage, the completely lost households witness a dramatic change in the livelihood structure in the post-acquisition stage. The structural transformation in the erstwhile livelihood activities has come forth with three key characteristics. First, in absence of land, a majority have established their footholds in non-farm livelihood activities that included carpentry, masonry, rickshaw and trolley puller, taxi driving, security guard and petty businesses etc. Second, a bulk of them has become proletariats who work as construction labourers, casual workers and wage earners; and third, a section happens to be unemployed. Despite having kept a sizeable proportion the windfall cash compensation in bank and post office, the income inequality has surprisingly been higher among the lower quintile of the dispossessed households. This could be attributed to their vulnerable under and unemployment situations under the shock and stress caused by such acquisition.

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Introduction

"Land is limited. Land is precious. Land holds a special value to farmers and their families. It's not an impersonal, dematerialised share certificate that you buy and sell with every swing of the Sensex"

G. K. Gandhi, Former Governor, West Bengal (2008).

A fact that has become a cliché in the context of neoliberal capitalist development is that the present form of land-based development largely driven by the private capital under the state force is against the welfare and benefit of the farming communities. The issues of [under]compensation and loss of livelihood of farmers caused by the acquisition of agricultural land for urbanisation, industrialisation, infrastructure development and setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have raised a key debate in the academia and public forum in the recent years. Studies across the world, especially in the

Global South, reflect the fact that land acquisition for development projects results in deprivation of property rights, marginalization (Amirthalingam and Lakshman, 2009; Cernea, 1997, 1999, 2000; Fernandes, 1998, 2005; Ge, 2012; Tang et al, 2012; Hui and Bao, 2013) and social exclusion of the dispossessed people (De Wet, 2001; Council for Social Development, 2008; Mahapatra, 1999; Sharma, 2010; World Bank, 2004).

In the last few decades, particularly after the economic reforms in 1991, vast tracts of agricultural land have been acquired by the various state governments including the incumbent Biju Janata Dal (BJD) Government of Odisha in the name of development under the disguise of larger public interests. The latest data compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, show that the country has registered a decline of 4.06 lac hectares of cultivable land due to various development activities over a short span of only



four years between 2007-08 and 2010-11 (Mohan, 2013). While the development projects are claimed to be destined to the wellbeing of the dispossessed, the benefits are actually enjoyed by the capitalists. Agricultural land holds a special value to the farmers and generates employment for their family members. Also, it renders income from the crops in the form of a rent and profit and provides a sense of security and social esteem to them (Sau, 2008). However, acquisition of these limited resources has become an engine of oppression (Venkatesan, 2011) and is undoubtedly metamorphosing the socioeconomic scenario of the dispossessed who established their foothold on such land to make a living. This paper examines two of such development ventures taken off on land acquired from the farmers in Kujanga Community Development (CD) Block near Paradeep Port in Odisha.

Situating the Context and Understanding the Land Grab at the Margin

A few decades that followed independence, the federal government of India adopted the socialist inspired policies for its economic development (Patra, 2012). Many sectors added on state ownership and its extensive regulations virtually isolated India from rest of the world economy. Consequently, the Indian economy (Net Domestic Product) grew only at around one per cent per annum for the next three decades after independence. This could be one of the many reasons for which India remained a poor nation even after 60 years of independence. In the 1980s, India slowly started opening up. However, the major turnaround came in 1991-92 with the liberalisation and globalisation of the Indian Economy that provided leverages to private capital and invited foreign direct investment (FDI) and technologies resulting in, as claimed by the proponents of the neoliberal model, a slowly declining poverty.

The socioeconomic progress of India in the post-independence period has not at all been uniform across the regions/states. Some states have experienced a substantial economic development compared to others. Interestingly, the states that have encouraged industrialization, infrastructure development and the enhancement of the quality of human resources along with agriculture performed better than the remaining states that were predominantly agriculture based. Odisha has always been considered one of the most socially and economically backward states in the country due to frequent onslaught of natural calamities like flood, cyclones etc., unequal distribution of agricultural landholdings and the unskilled labours. The poverty in Odisha is even more than some of the African Countries, *such as Malawi* (Patra, 2012). The population of Odisha is largely dependent on agriculture and poor. Despite having a long coastline and rich mineral resources endowment, until the beginning of 2000s, Odisha had barely been taken into consideration for setting up large manufacturing enterprises by the giant industrialists and infrastructure developers. This was due to insufficiency in formulation of enthralling industrial policies. However, the precept of the neoliberal economic policy adopted by the Government of India at the centre started reflecting in Odisha's development paradigm since the beginning of current century

when the BJD Government brought about the Industrial Policy Resolution of 2001 for bringing in a large-scale domestic and foreign capital through industrialisation and infrastructure development by facilitating lower cost of incorporation, easy credit and tax benefits etc to the large private capital giants. Shockingly, most of these capitalist establishments have come up on acquired agricultural or forest land, on which a large rural masses was dependent for livelihoods.

Land acquisition is not a recent phenomenon in Odisha. In the pre-economic reform stage, between 1960 and 1990, the state government mostly acquired land on a large scale for the construction of major dams, such as Hirakud, Kolab, Balimela, Rengali, Indrawati etc. under the purview of public purposes laid down in the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894. However, there has been a substantial change in this pattern in post-economic reform stage, particularly in the 2000s and thereafter. In the neoliberal regime, especially after the enactment of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act of 2005, the role of state has undergone a substantial change and begun to acquire vast tracts of agricultural and forest land for industrialisation, urbanisation and infrastructure development in different parts of the state (e.g. Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Angul, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Gopalpur, Kalanganagar etc) under the aegis of the same 'public purpose clause' for private capital-led development ventures (steel, sponge iron and power plant projects).

In most of the cases until now, acquisition of land has been accomplished without the consent of a large volume of stakeholders of such land, as it has been noticed in our undertaken field area (Bhutamundai Village in Kujanga Block) where the incumbent BJD Government had acquired about 2000 acres of land in the second half of the 2000s, mostly fertile agricultural land for setting up two large industries, namely Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and ESSAR Steel Plant. The protagonists of the ruling party in the state postulate that the present government is engaged in eradicating backwardness tag of Odisha by bringing large scale domestic and foreign direct investment which would provide new openings and increase the net state domestic product. The land grab on a large-scale across the state for private capital has not only led the project affected people to rage against the government and land acquiring bodies for not to be parted with their lands and livelihoods but also ignited them to get into clashes with authorities on several occasions.

Conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land through acquisition has developed a process of social and economic transformation leading to changes in economic activities, housing structures and utilization of durable luxury goods. Both the development ventures have been, as we mostly see in other cases across the country, more of capital intensive, less of labour absorptive. Consequently, a significant proportion of farmers have established their footholds in menial works such as casual workers and wage labourers. The loss of land has not only made them marginalized but also forced them to lose their social dignity, resulting in a feeling of selflessness.



Objectives of Study

With the aforesaid background, this paper has sought to examine these issues in the context of IFFCO and ESSAR Steel Plant-affected households keeping the concept of Marxian 'primitive accumulation' in focus. The analytical discourse of the paper proceeds further keeping the following research questions in view:

- (1) How far do the land-based private capital-led development ventures that dispossessed the peasants from their means of subsistence (land) provide alternative livelihoods?
- (2) Are they capable of establishing a foothold for a decent livelihood activity outside the farm economy?
- (3) To what extent do the existing socioeconomic attributes get affected by such a land loss for development projects?

Data, Sampling and Methodology

The data for this study had been obtained through the structured questionnaire based household survey carried out in 2015 and from a few secondary sources. Given the underlying socioeconomic consequences briefed above, the ESSAR and IFFCO project-affected people were purposively chosen for drawing samples; and an acquisition torn revenue village Bhutamundai was chosen for conducting the household survey. With the help of the concerned *Sarpanch*, local NGO workers and a group of dispossessed farmers, a census/list of total dispossessed households in the village was prepared. The listing was ended with a number of 243 dispossessed households, of which 80 households (about one-third) were randomly¹ drawn for the survey. The secondary data had been collected from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha, Bhutamundai Panchayat Office and Primary Census Abstract of 2001 and 2011.

The sample dispossessed households have been grouped into four categories of agrarian status (Large, medium, small and marginal households) considering the mean (average) size of operational landholding at the pre-acquisition stage among them. They have also been divided into four income groups (high, medium, low and very low) on the basis of the quartile values (Q_1 , Q_2 and Q_3) of income (Rs.) distribution and the level of inequality among them has been assessed with the help of Coefficient of Variation (CV). The methods for determining income groups/classes are as follows:

Income Groups	Class Boundary
High	above Q_3 Value
Medium	Q_2 to Q_3 Value
Low	Q_1 to Q_2 Value
Very Low	below Q_1 Value

The two most important indicators by which the economic status of a family or society is measured are (i) per capita income and (ii) per capita consumption expenditure at household level. Since getting actual data on total income or per capita income generated by a farming household in any rural area in India is very difficult and is also prone to be

underreported, the second indicator (per capita consumption expenditure of some selected food items, education, transportation and other necessary stuffs² for last thirty days from the day of survey in a particular sample household) had been chosen for the present study to analyze the economic status of the dispossessed households. The quantity of each and every food and other item consumed by a household for the above mentioned period was multiplied by the per unit local market price prevailing at the time of survey (rupees per kg or rupees per piece). Thus, the total monthly consumption expenditure (in rupees) per sample household as well as monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) at a sample household had been estimated. On the basis of estimated monthly per capita consumption expenditure, all the sample households have been grouped into three categories of economic status (low, medium, high) with the methods as follows:

Economic Status	Class Boundary
High	above $(M + MD)$ Value
Medium	$(M - 0.5MD)$ to $(M + 0.5MD)$ Value
Low	below $(M - 0.5MD)$ Value

Note: M = Mean, MD = Mean Deviation

The graphical and mathematical assessment of the degree of inequality among the sample households in post-acquisition stage have been done with the help of Lorenz Curve and Coefficient of Variation respectively.

Study Area: a Contextual Glimpse

Kujang block/tehsil is located successively 43 km and 83 km away from district head quarters Jagatsinghpur and the state capital Bhubneswar towards the east. It is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the East, Ersama block in the south and Raghunathpur and Tirtol block in the west. It has been bounded by the Mahanadi River in the north. Paradeep port is situated in the eastern part of Kujanga block. Since the liberalisation in India in 1991-92, Kujanga as a geographical space has gained a great importance from the industrialists for its adjacent location to the Paradeep port. During the time between 2006 and 2011, the Government of Odisha had acquired 1966.67 acres of land in Kujanga, mostly agricultural land, from a large number of farmers of eight revenue villages for setting up two giant industries: the ESSAR Steel Plant and the IFFCO Private Ltd by dispossessing them from their land (Table-1).

Bhutamundai is a Village Panchayat and a revenue village. According to the *Primary Census Abstract 2011*, 850 households with a population size of 3,933 persons inhabit in Bhutamundai village. It is located only 6 km away from the Tehsil towards the east along the Cuttack-Paradeep Highway. Despite having witnessed a rapid structural change in the economic activities, agriculture is still considered the mainstay among the rural households. In 2006-07, the government of Odisha through Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited acquired 209.23 acres of fertile agricultural land from the farmers of this village for industrialisation, and a large proportion of which



was, as claimed by the Sarpanch and dispossessed households, a fertile multi-cropped land.

Sectoral Land Utilisation: a Changing Scenario

Change in land use has been a phenomenon ever since the beginning of human civilization. However, this phenomenon has attained a momentum in last two decades, especially in those states which have followed an escalating path of land-based capitalist development. Consequently, cultivable land is incessantly going out of agriculture for non-agricultural purposes, mainly industrialisation, infrastructure development and creation of housing complexes. This phenomenon has been soaring in many coastal blocks in the state, such as Kujanga, Ersama etc, altering the traditional and normal distribution of land put under different uses.

The data on land put under different uses over a period of sixteen years from 1995-96 to 2011-12 in Kujanga block obtained from the Land Use Hand Book of Jagatsingpur district shows that the agricultural land has shrunk noticeably while the area under non-agricultural uses has expanded steadily and phenomenally (Fig.1). The increase in share of land under non-agricultural uses has, however, been faster in the second half of the last decade (Table -2). The area under non-agricultural uses has increased at the rate of 3.23% per annum. The reverse scenario has been noticed in case of forest, cultivable land, barren and uncultivable waste land and land under miscellaneous tree crops. The share of cultivable land has declined by ten per cent in last sixteen years. Acquisition of agricultural land for private capital is playing a substantial role to it and promoting urbanisation and real estate boom. We will focus on this issue in the latter part of the paper.

Land Acquisition and Change in Agrarian Status of Dispossessed Households

Agricultural land is a 'preeminent' resource to farming households. It generates employment for the family members, provides a sense of security in hard time and brings social esteem. It is the symbol of a status in an agrarian society. Hence, the size of landholdings had been considered as an important indicator to measure agrarian status of the dispossessed households at Bhutamundai. The study shows that the IFFCO and ESSAR project-affected farming households have witnessed a dramatic alteration in their agrarian status. In pre-acquisition stage, more than one-fifth of total sample households belonged to the status of large and medium farming households. However, in the post-acquisition stage, none of them has reported as a large or a medium farming household (Table - 3). There has been a sharp decline in the average size of landholdings from 3.40 acres in the pre-acquisition stage to only 0.65 acres in the post-acquisition stage. No sample household was cultivable landless before acquisition, whereas a considerable proportion (17.50%) of sample households have been agricultural landless.

Patterns of Livelihood before and after Dispossession

The most sensitive issue that the contemporary development policy of India is facing today is the alienation of farmers from

their land and traditional livelihood through expropriation of land for capital. Destruction of livelihood by taking away farmers' land in various guises in the name of public interests is showing everyday how development ventures initiated by the private capital giants under the aegis of the state power can alter the socioeconomic structure of the dispossessed farming communities. The culpability of this act has been evidenced in several places across the country, as in Nandigram in West Bengal and more recently in the POSCO project site at Jagatsinghpur district in Odisha.

Acquisition of agricultural land and its conversion into non-agricultural land in Bhutamundai has not only trimmed down the agrarian status of the dispossessed households in the post-acquisition stage but also brought about a striking change in the livelihood structure of the existing workforce of the land loser households. This structural change has mostly happened towards non-farm casual activities that include non-farm workers, waged construction labourers, tailors, tutors and petty businessmen. A majority (71.21%) of the workforce of dispossessed households were cultivators before acquisition (Table -4). Acquisition of their agricultural land has, however, brought down this share to only 31.82% in the post-acquisition stage. On the contrary, there has been a substantial increase of labourers— agricultural labourers, and construction and waged labourers— in the post-acquisition stage, reflecting a downward social and economic mobility. In other words, a large section has become proletariats who have nothing but to sell their labour force. Despite having taken off both the industries on the land forcefully expropriated from the peasants, they failed to absorb the dispossessed workforce, set even a small section (6.06 p%) unemployed. The erstwhile non-capitalistic means of subsistence and production (land) has turned into a capitalistic one under the state patronage. This phenomenon corroborates the second transformation of Marx's two-fold elements of 'primitive accumulation': 'proletarianization'³.

Inter sectoral change in occupational structure appears to be a resonating phenomenon. Although a majority of the workforce in Bhutamundai still consider cultivation their main economic activity, a substantial change in occupational structure has been observed in the last census decade between 2001 and 2011. The share of cultivators to total workers has declined significantly from 59.01% to 48.86% (Fig. 2). On the contrary, share of non-agricultural workers has increased substantially over the same time from 38.55% to 45.35%. This changing pattern in economic activities from cultivation to non-firm activities signifies a transitional stage of socioeconomic transformation.

Income of the Dispossessed Households and Its Distribution

Estimation of actual income generated by a rural farming household is very difficult and is prone to be underreported. However, given the underlying purpose of this study, monthly income at the dispossessed household has been taken into consideration to analyze the pattern of income distribution and level of inequality among the different income groups (high, medium, low and very low) in the post-acquisition stage.



The Lorenz curve (Fig.3) shows a clear deviation of the monthly income curve from the egalitarian line (or line of equal distribution), which, in turn, signifies the inequality in terms of monthly household income.

Now it would be a meaningful attempt to identify the level of inequality among different income groups, and furthermore, which income group(s) is (are) relatively playing greater role in creating overall inequality. The estimation of coefficient of variation (CV) for above mentioned four income groups (Table - 5) reflects that the very low income groups has the highest CV value (36.02%) meaning thereby highest inequality followed by high income group (25.01%). The average monthly income among the households of high income group has substantially been higher than the rest, particularly very low income group. This variation in income distribution between the two extreme groups would further increase the value of CV for the entire range of income distribution.

Lifestyle and the Use of Luxury Goods

'Lifestyle' can simply be defined as the way of living of individuals, families or/and societies, which they manifest in coping with their physical, psychological, social and economic environment on day-to-day basis. With the dramatic alteration in the occupational or livelihood structure of the working populations of dispossessed households, acquisition of agricultural land in Bhutamundai has subsequently developed a process of social transformation leading to substantial change in housing structure, utilization of durable luxury goods like motor bikes, cars, washing machines etc, which they have mostly purchased with the compensation money received for their acquired land. Motorbike, television and refrigerator have been considered as the most prioritized luxury goods (Fig.4).

The share of dispossessed households using television and motorbike has gone up rapidly in the post-acquisition stage. In pre-acquisition stage, only 13.75% of sample households had motorcycles, which went up to 31.25%. Similar trend has been found in case of television. However, the highest absolute change in percentage share of households using a single luxury item between the pre and post acquisition stage (till the day of household survey) has been both motorbike and television (17.50%) followed by refrigerator (Table- 6).

Development project always brings forth some conspicuous positive changes in the concerned society or locality. So has been the case with Bhutamundai wherefrom a tract of 209.23 acres of fertile cultivable land was acquired for IFFCO. Shortly after the completion of acquisition, IFFCO adopted the two project affected revenue villages (Bhutamundai and Pipal) of Bhutamundai Panchayat as model villages for five years following their proposed 'Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Project Affected Area Development Plan'. As a model village, the villagers of Bhutamundai experienced several community development plans like electrification, street light, metal road construction, providing drinking water for the villagers, school renovation and infrastructure development etc.

Consumption, Expenditure and Determination of Economic Status

Considering the underlying limitation associated with the estimation of monthly household income in rural areas (as discussed earlier in the methodology section), monthly per capita consumption expenditure has been taken on for determining the economic status of the dispossessed households at Bhutamundai. Despite several development measures adopted by the IFFCO Private Ltd for the community development at Bhutamundai, our estimation shows that almost half (47.50%) of the dispossessed households belong to the category of low economic status (Table-7), which is certainly an outcome of the proletarianization of labour in the post-acquisition stage. Only a little more than one-fifth of the sample households have come under high economic status.

Conclusion

The government of India has always attempted to uphold a commitment to the higher industrial growth and accelerated infrastructure development after the end of colonial rule. This commitment has even become stronger in recent years with the liberalisation and globalisation of the Indian economy which has given birth to emerging growth opportunities to private investors, especially large capital giants. The neoliberal economy of India has led its many constituent states to compete with each other for pulling in industries and infrastructure developers by providing lucrative incentives. Consequently, the demand of land for non-agricultural sector (industrial and service sector) has increased phenomenally and the incidence of government-driven land acquisition has become far more numerous than ever before. These phenomena have brought tremendous social and economic impact on the dispossessed farming community and compelled them to sacrifice their mainstream sources of livelihoods for the sake of so called public interests.

The study, however, broadly uncovers that the area under non-agricultural uses is incrementing rapidly at the cost of cultivable and forest land. The acquisition of agricultural land has trimmed down the average landholding size of the dispossessed households from 3.40 acres in the pre-acquisition stage to only 0.65 acres in the post-acquisition stage. Acquisition of land for capital has not only reduced the landholding size at a greater extent but also developed a process of social and economic transformation leading to a dramatic change in occupational structure of the working population of dispossessed households. Given the conditions, this transformation has been associated with two characteristic: first, the major shift in livelihood from cultivation has happened towards non-farm activities that includes casual workers, waged labourers, businessmen, tailors and so on; and second, a small share of workers has become jobless. The transformation of social means of subsistence and production (land) into capital for the ESSAR Steel Plant and IFFCO, and setting a large section of dispossessed farmers unemployed or waged labourers corroborate the Marxian 'primitive accumulation' and proletarianization. The income inequality happens to be



higher among the bottom and upper quartiles of the dispossessed households.

Note:

¹The sample households were randomly drawn because every dispossessed farmer was not ready to provide required information. Many dispossessed farmers were even suspicious about the political affiliation and association of strangers with the government.

²The foods, other consumable items, education and transport expenses which have been selected for the estimation of consumption expenditure at household level are: (i) cereals- rice, wheat, suji/sewai, bread, muri, and other rice product; (ii) pulses- arhar, moong, masur, soyabean and besan; (iii) milk and milk products- milk, milk powder, curd and butter; (iv) egg, fish and meat; (v) vegetables- potato, onion, carrot, pumpkin, papaya, cauliflower, cabbage, leafy vegetables, tomato, capsicum, lemon, garlic and ginger; (vi) fruits- banana, coconut, guava, orange fruits, litchi, apple, grapes & other citrus; (vii) education- books, Journals, newspaper, stationery, tuition and institution fees; (viii) telephone/mobile, transport and domestic servants (ix) others- sugar, salt, chillies, tea and coffee, cold beverages, smoking, kerosene and dung cake, LPG and coal, cloths and footwear.

³Marx's primitive accumulation antedates the enactment of the 'Enclosure Acts' in England that led to a mechanism for realizing the ex novo separation between peasantry and the means of production and set 'free' masses of peasants as proletarians (Stromberg 1995; De Angelis 2001, 7-9; D'Costa and Chakraborty 2017, 16). It refers to the historical process of creating two transformations, whereby the social means of subsistence and production are turned into capital, and the immediate producers are turned into free wage-labourers (Marx 1976, 874) who have nothing but to sell their 'labour-power', creating a new organization of classes with capitalist class relations (Walker 2006, 6).

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Table - 1: Revenue Village wise Scenario of Acquired Land in Kujanga Block

Phase	Industrial Project	Sl. No.	Type Acquired Land	Panchayat(s)	Revenue Village(s) wherefrom land has been Acquired	Area Acquired (Acre)	Dwelling Revenue Villages of Dispossessed Households
Phase-I (2006-07)	ESSAR	1	Agricultural Land	Nuagarh	Nuagarh and Udaychandrapur	335.76	Nuagarh and Udaychandrapur
		2	Agricultural Land	Paradeepgarh	Udaybata and Bijaychandrapur	932.34	Paradeepgarh, Udaybata and Bijaychandrapur
	IFFCO	1	Agricultural Land	Bhutamundai	Bhutamundai	209.23	Bhutamundai and Biswali
		2	Paradeepgarh	Paradeepgarh	Paradeepgarh	91.79	Paradeepgarh and Balidia
Phase-II (2009-10)	ESSAR	1	Agricultural Land	Bhutamundai	Chakradharpur and Pipal	139.41	Bhutamundai, Jagati, Chakradharpur and Pipal
		2	Agricultural Land	Nuagarh	Nuagarh	121.17	Nuagarh
		3	Forest Land	Bhutamundai Panchayat and Paradeepgarh Panchayat	Chakradharpur, Udaybata, Paradeepgarh and Bijaychandrapur	136.97	CPRs- Government owned
Total Acquired Land (Agricultural +Forest) in two Phases:						1966.67 Acres	

Source: Bhutamundai Panchayat, 2015.

Table -2: Changes in Share of Different Categories of Land in Kujanga Block

Category of Land	Land (in Hectares)				Percentage to Total Land			
	1995-96	2001-02	2005-06	2011-12	1995-96	2001-02	2005-06	2011-12
1. Forest	196	183	171	59	0.87	0.81	0.76	0.26
2. Area Under Non-agricultural Uses	3978	4470	4681	6616	17.60	19.77	20.71	29.27
3. Barren and Uncultivable Land	576	539	523	397	2.55	2.38	2.31	1.76
4. Permanent Pastures and Grazing Land	27	23	23	14	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.06
5. Land under Miscellaneous Trees	186	237	211	79	0.82	1.05	0.93	0.35
6. Cultivable Land	17643	17154	16997	15441	78.05	75.88	75.19	68.30
Total Land	22606	22606	22606	22606	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Land Use Handbook of Jagatsinghpur District, 1998, 2008 and 2014.

Table -3: Change in Agrarian Status of the Dispossessed Households at Bhutamundai

Agrarian Status (Based on Size of Land Holding before Acquisition)	Before Acquisition		After Acquisition	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
Large (Above 6.00 Acres)	10	12.50	-	-
Medium (4.00 - 5.99 Acres)	8	10.00	-	-
Small (2.00 - 3.99 Acres)	42	52.50	6	7.50
Marginal (Below 2.00 Acres)	20	25.00	60	75.00
Cultivable Landless	-	-	14	17.50
Total Sample Households	80	100.00	80	100.00

Data Source: Household Survey, 2015.

Note: Mean size of landholding before and after acquisition are 3.40 Acres and 0.65 acres respectively.



Table -4: Change in Livelihood/Occupation of the Working Population of Dispossessed Households at Bhutamundai

Occupation/Livelihood of Workers of Dispossessed Households	Before Acquisition		After Acquisition	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
Cultivators	94	71.21	42	31.82
Agricultural labourers	10	7.58	14	10.61
Non-agricultural workers and waged labourers	4	3.03	37	28.03
Dairy and Fishing	-	-	2	1.52
Business	12	9.09	15	11.36
Regular salaried government/private firm employees	12	9.09	12	9.09
Others (Anganwadi workers, tailors, tutors etc.)	-	-	2	1.52
Jobless	-	-	8	6.06
Total count of workers	132	100.00	132	100.00

Data Source: Household Survey, 2015.

Note: The table has included those members/workers who were above 15 years and below 60 years at the time of acquisition and were engaged in economic activities.

Table - 5: Level of Inequality of Income among the Different Income Groups of the Dispossessed Households at Bhutamundai

Income Group	Income Class (Rs.)	Dispossessed Households	Range of Income Class (Rs.)	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation (%)
High	Above 10125	20	3000	16800.00	4203.38	25.01
Medium	7550 - 10125	20	2500	8850.00	874.64	9.88
Low	4875 - 7550	20	2400	6037.50	851.76	14.11
Very Low	Below 4875	20	14500	2950.00	1062.52	36.02

Data Source: Household Survey, 2015.

Note: Income groups have been determined on the basis of Quartiles ($Q_1 = 4875$ Rupees, $Q_2 = 7550$ Rupees and $Q_3 = 10125$ Rupees) of income of all dispossessed household.

Table - 6: Scenario of Using of Luxury Goods by the Dispossessed Households in the Post-acquisition Stage at Bhutamundai

Luxury Goods	Before Acquisition		After Acquisition		Absolute percentage change (a-b)
	Households	Per cent (a)	Households	Per cent (b)	
Car	4	5.00	7	8.75	3.75
Motorcycle	11	13.75	25	31.25	17.50
Television	16	20.00	30	37.50	17.50
Washing Machine	2	2.50	6	7.50	5.00
DVD Player	3	3.75	6	7.50	3.75
Computer	2	2.50	3	3.75	1.25
Refrigerator	11	13.75	20	25.00	11.25
Microwave	1	1.25	2	2.50	1.25

Data Source: Household Survey, 2015.

Note: Luxury goods wise sum of total sample households might not be equal to or more than the total sample size because one household might use more than one luxury good.

Table - 7: Economic Status of the Dispossessed Households at Bhutamundai

Method	Category based on Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (Rs.) at Household	Economic Status	Dispossessed Households	
			Count	Per cent
Above (M +0.5 MD)	Above 2550	High	18	22.50
(M-0.5 MD) to (M +0.5 MD)	1450 - 2550	Medium	24	30.00
Below (M - 0.5 MD)	Below 1450	Low	38	47.50
Total Sample Households			80	100.00

Data Source: Household Survey, 2014

Note: (i) Mean (M) = 2002.01 rupees which has been approximated to 2000 rupees.

(ii) Mean Deviation (MD) = 1099.87 rupees which has been approximated to 1100 rupees.

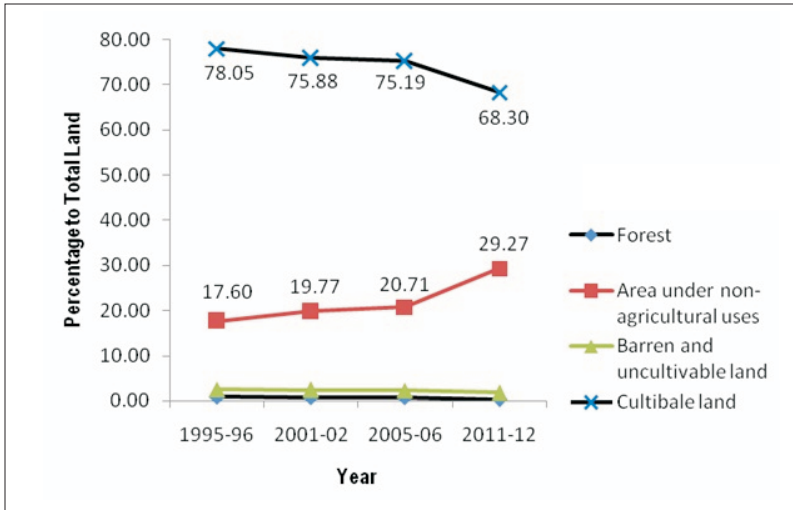


Fig. 1: Changes in Share (%) of different categories of Land in Kujanga Block
Data Source: Landuse Handbook of Jagatsinghpur District, 1998, 2008 and 2014

Fig. 2: Share (%) in different categories of Workers in Bhutamundai
Data Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2001 and 2011.

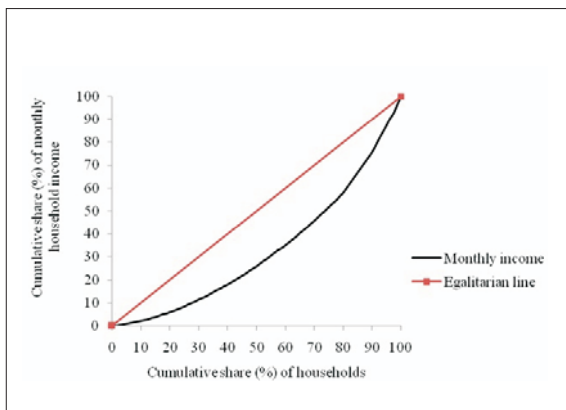
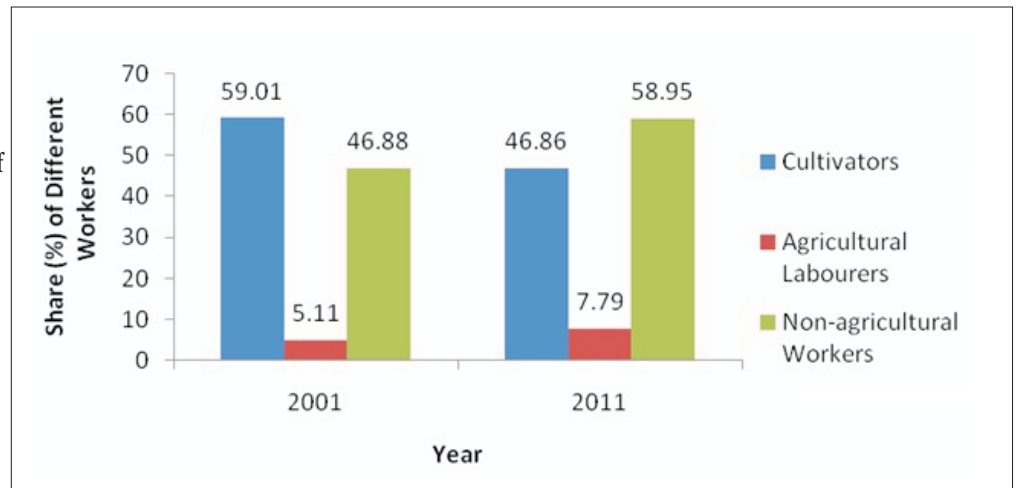


Fig. 3: Distribution of Monthly Income of Dispossessed Households at Bhutamundai
Data Source: Household Survey, 2015

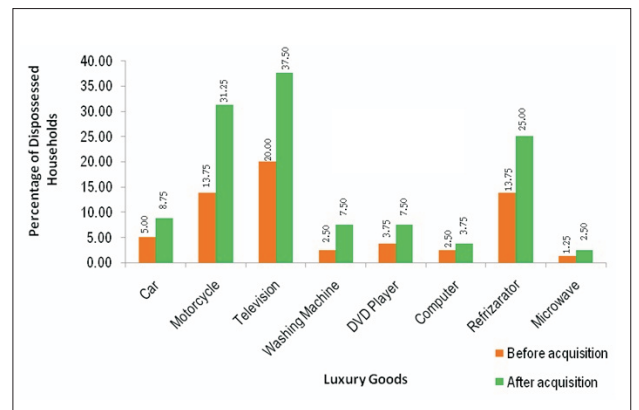


Fig. 4: Scenario of Usage of Luxury Goods by the Dispossessed Households before and after Acquisition at Bhutamundai
Data Source: Household Survey, 2015



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