



Displacement a Problem Behind India's Rapid Development: - Reference to Bihar

By

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Abstract:-The industrialization, urbanization, transport, and communication process in the name of development in the last several decades has given rise to displacement. It has often been observed that social, cultural, and economic consequences are involved in displacement. Development has become an inevitable necessity, or it can be social that it has been made. After the separation of Jharkhand from Bihar state, Bihar has been displacing its children with water, forest, and land to meet the development needs of the modern society stricken with mud, sand, and flood water to give to the country. The scheduled castes of this state have to pay in the process of losing their rich social and cultural heritage. In the present research paper, an attempt has been made to explain the sociological and cultural challenges faced by the scheduled caste population of Bihar due to the difficulties of displacement under the guise of India's rapid development.

Keywords:-Displacement, Scheduled caste, Socio-cultural influence.

Introduction:- On August 15, 1947, India became free from the slavery of the British, and the reins of the country came into the hands of the people here. The way the British exploited and looted India, the result of which today the government could not become a developing even after almost 07(seven) decades of independence. Although many countries have been free from the clutches of the British and have succeeded in establishing their identity as developed nations today, India is set away from it. After independence, India's big problem was how to make the country's all-round development. On the one hand, the country faced problems like poverty, hunger, famine, various types of natural outbreaks, disease, social, economic, educational, cultural, religious, etc. The same government was elected by the country's people, as a result of which today, the country is seen moving on the path of development. There are many such plans for the development of any country, with the help of which a government can move forward, for this industrialization, urbanization, education, health, communication traffic, etc. should be given detailed attention; In this sequence, automation has been established and is being done in the areas of the country; along with this urbanization, education, health, communication, and traffic has started developing. In the course of development, the government is set in other areas. For this, it is also facing some problems; displacement is seen as a severe challenge to India, which is a problem in development.

As far the question of displacement is concerned, "Removing a person from his place of residence without his will and taking him somewhere else is called displacement."



Independent India, the problem of displacement of farmers, forest dwellers (Scheduled tribes), Scheduled caste, low-income families due to dam projects, national highways, railway lines, mining business, special economic zones, real estate, industrialization, sanctuaries, and other reason today is at the center of the discussion. In the context of displacement, **Tilakamanjhi** expressed his anguish in exile in Bhagalpur (Bihar) in 1784, saying:- "Our people have been living here since the beginning of creation; we have never been the master of the earth. Earth is our mother. We are her children. We are the trustees (caretakers) of this land. We must see that the land continues to nurture a future generation we have not even imagined. It is our heritage. Then you, "the British people," are an alien race, declare yourself the lord and master of the forests that sustain and give us life? How can you prevent us from entering our only home? Let us die before obeying this rule. Will give."

In this way, it can be said that due to displacement, people are forced to migrate from their traditional land and environment and migrate elsewhere in search of livelihood because the only basis of their livelihood ends. About 60 million people were displaced between 1947 and 2004, of which 40 percent were tribals, and 20 percent were Scheduled caste. Less than 18 percent of these displaced people were resettled. Displacement turned millions of independent producers into moneyless laborers. Seeing the passing of the ancestral house is like a brightening sight. The government says we are giving shelter to the displaced, but how does it know what about the trees and plants it has brought up like a son? What would happen in the morning and evening due to the noise of birds? Will he be able to meet at the place of rehabilitation, can feeling be weighed on any money scale?

In the name of development, wide roads, rail traffic, industrial plants, mining business, special economic zone, etc., along with many anomalies in taking fertile land from the farmers, as well as a quick decision to increase the height of the dams, also surprises. Many villages and towns are cursed to suffer the pain of exile. Thousands of people barely build their homes, school, hospitals, fertile land, religious and cultural place, schools, panchayat buildings, community buildings, animals (cattle), and their safe place, homeless. They are ably made according to time; everything gets sacrificed in a short time by the decision taken by ambitious incentive people. What can be a more enormous tragedy than migration after independence, migration of people who were developed in the name of development, migration due to fear of terrorism, migration in search of livelihood, and migration due to mutual efficiency or instinct succumbing to markets?

Do the questions arise while displacing why the alternative of earning their livelihood is not sought? What is the flow in the so-called development model being done in the name of an egalitarian society where the displaced people are forced to live worse? There is no competition to loot natural resources today; displacement is happening from such states (Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, etc.) Where natural resources are in abundance. Orissa, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand have 70 percent of the country's cold reserves. Eighty percent of the country's iron, or 60 percent of oxide and almost 100 percent of chromite, are in these states.



Under the devious policy of the colonial powers, in the name of development in the country, people are being deprived of their livelihood, these are being marginalized, and their distribution is increasing. This issue has emerged at the national level due to the people movement in Singur in West Bengal, Niyamgiri and Kashipur in Orissa, people actions against highways in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, the campaign against SEZ (Special Economic Zone) in Mangalore and Navi Mumbai and other similar people's struggles. Such movements have raised questions about the low decision-making process and other wrong processes.

Today in the development model, economic development is more important than human development. The study shows that displacement and eviction from livelihood and the current thinking of development result from the power becoming increasingly influential. This is why development paradigms take center stage in the study of displacement. The process of alienation of people started in the colonial period itself, and is became even grander in planned development after 1947 AD. Moreover, the nature of this displacement and the deprivation has also changed, from earlier being merely process-based intervention to direct loss of land and their livelihood. Generally, its intensity increased by their remaining weakness in both awareness and rehabilitation. The main reason for this is that the development paradigms were taken from the colonial countries and implemented as it was by the decision-makers of independent India. The planners took all the critical decisions based on the principle of nation-building. It recognized that some people would have to pay the cost of development, but it would also be beneficial because the benefits of growth would reach all. When the benefits of development fields go the majority, the approach changes to "national development."

Visionaries like **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**, the first prime minister, and **P. C. Mahalanobis**, considered the central brain behind the country's mixed economy, look to technology as the leading solution to solve India's problems. Nehru stressed the need for the development of industrialization to be done only under a domestic framework. There should be no place for communism, dictatorship, and capitalist exploitation. To do this, India has to come out of its superstitions and Orthodoxy, change tradition, and modernize itself. This ideology inspired him to declare big dams and industries as pilgrimages of modern India. Capitalists invested in modernization and tried to emphasize natural resources here.

Few people like **Mahatma Gandhi** (1948) realized that colonial countries were getting rich by exploiting their colonies. For this reason, Mahatma Gandhi warned independent India from the building following the Western path. He opposed not only industrialization but industrialism. He opposed such development, which followed the path of technology and use, which was far away from the reach of the majority. A small country like England kept helping the nations of the world deprived just because their citizens could live like a reach.

Having looked at the above considerations, to reach this conclusion, we must understand the displacement process in India in its historical context. The present paper focuses on the displacement situation before independence and the deprivation of people of their peculiarity in the context of national development after independence. It has also been discussed in the



present paper how many types and extent of land use have been done and how much it has affected the displacement and project affected people.

Objectives of the study:- The present research paper, displacement under the guise of India's rapid development, is a problem with the following objectives:-

1. To study the socio-economic and educational status of scheduled castes living in the displaced area.
2. To study the socio-economic and cultural problems of scheduled castes due to displacement.
3. To discover the lifestyle, social and economic status of scheduled castes due to displacement.
4. To obtain information regarding the policies of the government related to displacement, especially the policies made by the forest department.
5. To study the status of the effects of various natural pollution on the scheduled castes due to displacement.

The study's hypothesis:- A suggested answer to any research problem whose logical validity is tested. The following is the hypothesis of the present research topic:-

1. The socio-economic and educational status of the scheduled castes living in the displacement area will be weak.
2. The scheduled castes face social-economic and cultural problems due to displacement.
3. Various types of natural pollution affect the health of scheduled castes due to displacement.

Area of the study:- The size of the survey in Bihar. Bihar is a famous historical state located in the Northeastern part of India, and its capital is 'Patna.' It is the third largest state of India in terms of population. In comparison, it is 12th in terms of area. On 15 November 2000, a new state, Jharkhand, was created by separating the southern part of Bihar. The state extends from 24°20'10" - 27°31'15" North Latitude and 83°19'40" - 88° 17'40" East longitude. The state's total area is 94,163 square kilometers, i.e., 36,357 square miles extending, of which 92,257.51 square kilometers are rural. There are a total of 38 districts in the form of Bihar. It is bounded by Nepal in the North, West Bengal in the East, Jharkhand in the South, and Uttar Pradesh in the West. After Jharkhand's separation, Bihar's land is mainly river plains and arable plains. Situated in the eastern plateau of the Ganges, This has an average elevation of 173 feet. Geographically, Bihar is divided into 03 (three) natural parts-the mountainous and lowland parts of the north, the vast plain of the middle, and the mountainous edge of the South. The southern region of undivided Bihar, the Jharkhand state, has been full of natural resources. This state has the highest mineral wealth in the whole of India. According to the 2011 census, the state's total population is in:-10, 40,99,452, in which the total population of Scheduled castes is:-1,30,48,608.

Study methods:- The present research study is based on qualitative and quantitative study methods. Mainly through data obtained from secondary sources and through observation methods, an attempt has been made to understand the standard of living and living conditions of the displaced victims directly and to understand the present state of the displaced victims and their problems. Through group discussion, Information has been collected regarding



programs, schemes, and their quality related to rehabilitation, etc., being run by the government and other institutions. When facts related to displacement have been obtained from many government institutions through rights to Information.

Theoretical orientation:-As far as theoretical side of the displacement process is concerned, two (02) schools of thought are clearly visible. One ideology belongs to the functionalists and the other side of influence by the Marxist approach, but between these two very theoretical sides there is a third side of ideology which talks about internal development. The followers of theory of functionalism believe that development is an inevitable need of the society can progress further with out development. The exploitation and utilisation of minerals resources becomes essential for development and meeting modern industrial needs. This approach emphasizes the idea of people from that place and rehabilitating them else where for the mining of minerals and transportation accessibility. On the other hand, the Marxist approach to displacement sees it as a process of exploitation. This approach believes that why the scheduledcastes or indigenious people had to pay the price for the development of the people by being displaced from their water, forest and land? This approach assumes that most of the displacement is the result of the blatant plunder and endless greed of capital, whose price the scheduled castes society is paying by being displaced from the land of their forefathers. This process of displacement completely uprooted the fabric of the entire social and cultural life of the schedule castes society.

The third aspect in this regards is that of sustainable development or sustainable development approach. This approach recognizes the reason why development is so essential to any society and we are not achieving it at the cost of enormous damage to our environment. Even if the exploitation of natural resources is mandatory, then every possible effort should be made to minimize the damage caused by it. Therefore people whofollow the side of this principle believe that by adopting the idea of sustainable development, we cannot only reduce the displacement, but we can adopt the idea of sustainable development without interfering in the social and cultural identity of the society affected by it.

Analysis of subject matter:- Most of the states of India are full of mineral wealth, coal to meet the need of India's energy resources, from iron, Bauxite, Mica, etc., for factories to Uranium for nuclear energy; many Indian states are producing along with it also includes the production of petroleum products. To meet the needs of tomorrow's factories, the British first started extracting minerals on a large scale from places full of mineral wealth, i.e., food grains. Even after independence, the entire state full of mineral wealth has been fulfilling India's minerals needs on a large scale. But today, many projects are a specialty in Bihar for energy requirements to take finished goods to the market, such as Gaya (Dobhi)-Patna four-lane road, Aamas-DarbhangaJayanagar six-lane road, coming from U.P-Ghazipur. Be it the extension of the Purvanchal expressway up to Bhagalpur, about 400 kilometers of Gorakhpur-Siliguri expressway in Bihar, etc. Under rail project, Gaya's Bandhua-Paimar railway bypass line (phase-all) project, Patna's Neura-Daniawan-BiharSharif- Barbigha-Sheikhpura rail project, etc. Real estate business in the name of Bihar's development, development of SEZ(Special Economic Zone, etc. In the name of this, the local scheduled



castes residents have to bear the must bear this brunt of this. For they were living on water, forest, and land, they had to be displaced in the name of development. By the way, the area including undivided Bihar, i.e., Jharkhand, was full of mineral wealth. After state bifurcation, there is nothing is left in the name of natural resources in Bihar. The northern part of the land here (Bihar), is always cursed by floods, the decides this, the area here is never able to live up to the yield it should have, despite the plains of the Ganges being arable land.

The displacement has been completed disturbed the social and cultural life here. In the initial period, when the land was acquired in the name of land development in this area, the government used to arrange that in lieu on their land, they would be given land to live with proper compensation, and rehabilitation program, and a job would also be provided to any number of their family. The result was that the family and brotherly love of the local president disintegrated.

The most prominent feature of rural society is communalism. But due to land acquisition, they had to be displaced from their original place, and their community was destroyed. Because, after the land acquisition, it was almost impossible to get land for the whole society in one place. So people were forced to migrate to different areas along with their families. It also impacted their family structure, kinship system, marriage and other social relations, and lives. Due to migration to an unknown place, he had to sacrifice his community. If seen in this sequence, many such parts of Bihar, which are adjacent to Jharkhand's border, also affected the society of the same tribes. Very progressive system for young members of the tribal community, "**Yuvagiri**," which is known by many names in different tribe's like- **Dhumkuriya, Gitiyora, Gotul**, etc. Where tribal boys and girls learn the lessons of life coming under the supervision of an elder, even today, modern society lacks the voice of such a concept as a "Youth Home." Due to displacement, the member of the tribal community has also been deprived of their "Youth Home" system.

Compared to the material culture of rural society, their inclination towards non-material culture can be seen. Tribal societies have been worshippers of equality and nature. For this reason, the relationship of rural society between its environment and wildlife is of co-existence and not of greed. That's why agrarian society takes from nature only as much as they need.

The displacement has also affected their cultural life. Rural societies have generally been nature worshippers. But with the advent of machinery-large scale conversion took place here. Agrarian societies have been known because of their distinct socio-cultural identity. Their own specific social and cultural identity and action affection are becoming extinct. Due to displacement, the residents of the the rural areas of Bihar, especially the scheduled castes, had to sacrifice their religion, method of worship, totems, sacred, sacred trees, etc., which they have been worshiping and considering sacred for countries. In this way, the displacement has marginalized the social-cultural, religious, educational, political, and economic identity of the residents of the entire area of Bihar, especially the scheduled castes.



Conclusion and suggestion:- Based on the facts mentioned above of displacement, it can be said that today in the world, if anyone has suffered the most due to development, then the native has been there. How significant is material wealth to a section of society? But the community, which has lived in the same mineral wealth area for centuries, has to pay the price by losing its sociocultural identity. In the same way, the rural areas of Bihar also have to sacrifice their social, cultural, religious, educational, etc. Capital in the name of mineral needs and development of the country, in the name of Road projects, Rail project, Special Economic Zone Real estate etc. have to pay after losing. In the context of the suggestion, the following points can be seen:-

1. The compensation amount should be re-fixed every year.
2. The enormous flows in the displacement process were observed, and the administration understands its responsibility only by making financial compensation. Still, we have to take complete care that there is only economic relation for those with whom we are displacing and settling elsewhere. Still, that place is also related to their feelings for them, so the process of saving their culture should also go along.
3. The process of proper socialization of the displaced should be included in the displacement process.
4. Removing the displaced people from their culture and settling them in another culture of which they are unaware means leaving them in front of the capitalist society to be exploited, so it is also necessary to educate them in the condition of proper socialization.
5. Migration means resuming their life at new rates in which they have to save again all the necessary things except the house which was already given in ancestral from by their forefathers. So it should be reconsidered.

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