

**“DEVELOPMENT INDUSED DISPLACEMENT- A STUDY
AMONG DISPLACED FAMILIES IN KOTTAYAM DISTRICT”**

*Minor Project submitted to the University Grants Commission,
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By

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Human, by nature is progressive and ever-since humans have witnessed the industrial revolution in the Seventeenth Century, he has never ever looked back. That is the core reason for which mankind has advanced forward on a long journey towards economic development and prosperity.

Infrastructural Development is very inevitable for the proper development of any Country. And India being a growing powerful nations has her own development needs. Development projects sometimes require the involuntary resettlement of people from areas where they live and work to other locations. Such relocation causes profound economic and cultural disruption to the individuals and also affects the social fabric of local communities. Their pain are often remained as unseen and unheard.

Development-induced displacement is problematic at best, even when a state has the best interests of the entire population at heart, keeping the slogan of utilitarianism, ‘the greatest happiness of the greatest number’. The authorities often close an eye over the displaced population as they are often people in poverty; ethnic, racial, religious or political minorities; indigenous peoples; or other vulnerable groups—to bear a disproportional share of the costs of development and, either through neglect, malfeasance, or outright malice, denies them a proper share of the benefits.

Adequate policy and purposive implementation actions are necessary to minimize or reverse the negative effects of compulsory relocation on individuals.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE: To find out the problems of families displaced due to railway displacement in Kottayam District.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the socio-economic background of the respondents.
- To analyze the extent of loss incurred.
- To analyze the constraints faced by the respondents both in the personal and social life of respondents.
- To analyzed the approach of the authorities in acquisition and rehabilitation of the respondents.

The following **hypothesis** were formulated and tested.

1. Male respondents experience more social tension due to developmental displacement.
2. Identity crises due to development induced displacement is higher among SC/ST's.

The study was conducted among the development induced displaced families in Kottayam district. Interview schedule was the tool of data collection and study was based on quantitative research and research design used was descriptive research design.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Though development is a very good aspect of modern society, the flip side of development is often faced by the fringe section of the society. Their pain are often remained as unseen and unheard. The study revealed majority of the respondents were not so educated and were mostly engaged in menial jobs, and belonged to lower category of the society hence they were easily evicted with the use of power. Many of the respondents lost fertile agricultural land, and many had to seek new areas for relocation as their homes were divided when the doubling came. Many had also health ailments, they also lost trees, and drinking water facility was also lost. as a result of displacement they also faced trauma not only in family matters but also faced issues with social integration. The authorities had a passive response to the plight of the people who were displaced. They did not even bother to pay them a visit. They people were really upset about the all governmental procedures.