

Development Induced Displacement and Rehabilitation: The Study of Navi Mumbai International Airport Project, India

Rahul Rajak¹ and Dr. Archana K. Roy²

1. M.Phil, Student, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)

Mumbai, India. Email.ID: rajrahul0906@gmail.com

2. Associate Professor, Department of Migration & Urban Studies,

International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). Mumbai, India.

Email.ID: royarchana@iips.net

Abstract:

Development and displacement are interlinked with each other. According to Sharma, (2003) in last few years' scenarios in Mumbai has drastically changed, in the late 1960s City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra, India (CIDCO) Plans affected more than 90 villages during the setting up of the Navi Mumbai Township. Around 3500 families will have to be displaced due to the Navi Mumbai Airport Project (NMIA) project. Firstly, this paper examines the socioeconomic condition of affected villagers; secondly rehabilitation package offered, the process followed for resettlement and the impact that shift on the livelihood of the affected peoples. Study mainly depends upon primary data collection, adopting rural appraisal based methods. The study finds that, those people in services (Formal/ Informal) see this displacement as an opportunity for the economic growth. But the farming and fishing community expend their pain and grief of loss of land, ancestral occupation and property.

Keywords: Compensation, Displacement, Land acquisition, Project Affected Person (PAPs), Rehabilitation.

Background

Development and displacement are interlinked with each other in the sense development sometimes leads to displacement of people. Like in certain cases, development project results in the forced displacement of the people in turn violating human right and adversely impacting society. According to Australian government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, (2014) Development, induced displacement can be defined as forcing communities and individual out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purpose of economic development. Displacement not only means that people are physically displaced; another aspect is that more clandestine that is land acquired from the various development projects. After displacement which types of problem of people are faced, after rehabilitation, we cannot say instantly, but villagers are worried about their future, livelihood, culture, economic changes, etc. For example in village land is commercial resources, its rotate the productive system of the villagers, Occupied the land the main effect in people in livelihood, economy and commercial activity. Land is not only to use as resources and generate income; villagers are emotionally and psychologically attached to their parenthood land. Similarly, the project shows the 'Employment Boom' for the affected villagers, but the severely drops towards the end of the project.

Displacement not only means that people are physically displaced; another aspect is that more clandestine land is acquired from the various development programs. In India, there is rising number of protests against land acquisition such as Tata Nano car in Singhur, in which 997 acres land of agricultural land of agricultural land was acquired. (LARRDIS, 2013).

Navi Mumbai International Airport Project and Displacement

In last few years scenario in Mumbai has drastically changed, in the late 1960s City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) Plans affected more than 90 villages during the setting up of the Navi Mumbai Township. (Sharma, 2003). One of such project is Navi Mumbai International Airport, due to which 3500 tribal families are in the process of displacement. The Navi Mumbai international airport (NMIA) project is going to affect number of households, minor business activities and structures located in the vicinity of Airport area and the same are required to be relocated. A preliminary estimate indicates that approximately 3500 families will have to be resettled due to the NMIA project. The geographical centre of Navi Mumbai having Airport Reference Point (ARP)'s longitude 73°.04'.18" and latitude 18°.59'.33" The total area earmarked for airport development is 1775 Ha.

Villages that have to be rehabilitated due to the Airport Project as follows:

Sr. No	Name of the village	Name of the Padas/ Subvillage Name
1	Targhar	Targhar, Komberbjue
2	Ulwe	Ulew, Ganeshpuri
3	Owale	Waghiwaliwada, Upper owale
4	Pargoan	Kolhi
5	Kopar	Kopar
6	Vadghar	Chinchpada
7	Waghiwali	Waghiwali

Literature Review

According to Robinston and Metropolitana (2000) Resettlement program hightendent the impoverishment risk of Resettleres. The key economics risk to affected people are from the loss of livelihood and income source such as arable land, common property resources such as forest, grazing lands and surface water, fisheries etc. The Project Affected People (PAPs) are pushed into an open market situation as individuals competing for their survival in a hostile new environment. A majority of them proves to be losers in this new race of development. Another issue highlighted is land acquisition among different economic background people, according to R.N. Sharma (2003) development project acquired maximum land and their requirement for being very minimum. Spacious project townships are building while the original landowners struggle for a piece of land. ‘Land for Land’ remains more rhetoric than a reality.

The UN Refugee Agency Releases annual Statistics showing that more than 51 million People were forcibly displaced at the end of 2013 the largest number since the end of World War II. Half of the world's refugees in 2013 were children. (Global Trends 2013: UNCHR Releases Annual Refugee Statistics). In India so many issues of displacement, conflict based displacement, conservation based displacement, development based displacement, around 600000 people are internally displaced due to conflicts in Jammu and Kashmir, Gujrat, and in the North-East. (Global IDP Project 2005). Development displacement population is the single largest category among all internally populations (IDPs) According to (Mahendra P Lama 2000) there is huge variation in estimates of the number of IDPs in India. The latest world refugee survey puts the total number of IDPs in India as 507,000 the Indian Social Institute in Delhi and the global IDP project place it at 21.3 million. In this 21.3 million

developments induced IDPs include those displaced by dams (16.4 million), mines (2.55), industrial development (1.25 million) and wildlife sanctuaries and national parks (0.6 million).

Michael M. Cornea (2000) defines risk, safeguard, and reconstruction of displaced people, and explain redressing the inequities caused by displacement and enabling affected people to share in the benefits of growth is not just possible but imperative, on both economic and moral grounds. There are several assessments on development induced displacement; however, Kabra (2009) explains pre and post livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes such as income, poverty, food security, and health. Development induced displacement is not only negative impact on livelihood some cases have successful resettlement according to Jayasawal (2013) “The success of any developmental program cannot be judged in merely their effect of income and employment opportunities but more specifically on welfare of displaced people through their participation in decision making process of development project and proper resettlement.

Displacement and Rehabilitation (D&R) evaluation and critique

The displacement and Rehabilitation (D&R) suffer from various obstacles caused by man-made factors and some natural entities. The current scenario of displacement has led to never ending problem of inequitable resettlement of Project Affected People either in terms of dam construction, extraction of natural resources, establishment of some economic enterprises or infrastructure development. Resettlement of people is a big challenge for last few years, because of lack of proper land and resources people are facing different types of problems, for this problem Antione Lasgorceix .et al (2009) said that the quality of relocation is widely varying with a majority being forced, or induced and a very large number being non-transparent, conflittual, mismanaged and non- participatory. In a few cases the governances and the outcome of the relocation process were reportedly good. According to Ashish Kothari (2003) transparency and every family have equal participation of in the relocation process is much needed. A full discussion should be facilitated or encouraged in the gram Sabha or the village assembly along with the creation and involvement of village committees. If the concerned families choose the relocation scenario, officers should show to the village committee a range of potential new sites for resettlement.

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and Displacement

SEZ is an engine for economic growth that is supported by quality of infrastructure, SEZ literal mean is an area that has been specified as an enclave that is duty free and is treated as a foreign territory for various purposes such as a tariff, trade, operations, and duties (Aggarwal,

2007). The Maharashtra Special Economic Zone is the most strategically placed SEZ in the country. In India more than 500 economic zones are already permitted these economic zones are enclaves, closed enclaves, huge enclaves. Due to build of SEZ in many regions in India millions and millions of Indian people are being displaced from their homes, natural habitats, from their lands, from their living places and livelihoods. One of the recent examples of SEZ in Mumbai is that the Ulwe node of Navi Mumbai SEZ covering an area of about 80 hectares is located near Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. The Ulwe (Airport) node of Navi Mumbai SEZ would cover approximately 500 hectares and is located equidistant from the Dronagiri and the Kalambol node of Navi Mumbai SEZ. (Special Economic Zones: Displacement of millions of people in India, 2010).

Rational of the study

Development brings about structural change in the society. Though it is essential for socio-economic progress of the society, but it also causes pain to the people who are forced to displace from their motherland. Most of the people who are displaced due to development are poor and tribes. It is widely evident that displacement occurs at large scale due to developmental projects in India. In addition, studies suggest how displacement forces people to live in those disadvantaged places where most of the civic amenities are not available. Therefore, the issue of development induced displacement needs to be understood from different perspectives at different dimensions in India particularly when SEZs are coming. With this backdrop, this study is an effort to study the various issues of development and displacement studying villagers who are likely to be displaced due to upcoming Navi Mumbai Airport Project.

Research Question

1. Who are being affected by the project? Where will they be rehabilitated?
2. How has CIDCO facilitated the process of resettlement and rehabilitation at R&R site?
3. What compensation they will receive from the government? What is their level of satisfaction regarding compensation they will be receiving?

Objectives

1. To study the socio-economic profile of villages and villagers likely to be affected by the Airport Project;
2. To study the issues of compensation and people's level of satisfaction.

Data Source

This is an exploratory nature of study which attempts to understand the phenomenon of development induced displacement, and people's adjustment and acceptability to it. It

basically focuses on the socioeconomic condition of the people to be displaced, and their perceptions regarding compensation and problems and future prospect. Therefore the study mainly depends upon primary data collected through qualitative methods adopting participant rural appraisal (PRA) based methods. However, Secondary Data has been taken from city and industrial development corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO), and 'Gram Sarpanch Office' of affected villages to study the profile of villages, compensation and rehabilitation plans.

Methodology

The study is based on Descriptive design; it is basically observational and correlation study. It basically focuses on the socioeconomic condition of the people to be displaced, and their perceptions regarding compensation and problems and future prospect. To fulfillment of my objectives I used cross tabulation, analysis the secondary data, and used in-depth interview. Semi-structured interview schedules and qualitative techniques have been used to collect the information from the respondents.

Sampling

Primary data was collected through quota sampling. Considering the time and resource constrains, 100 people were interviewed covering socio-economic and demographic diversities from 6 out of 10 affected villages. The semi structured schedule was into divided into six section 1 elicited the general information of the village and demographic data of respondents, while section 2 perception of respondent regarding the project, section 3 talking about compensation structure and satisfaction level of peoples section 4 sought topical knowledge (open-ended question) of the socio economic condition of the respondents on the village, and section 5 and 6 trying to analysis psychological condition of the people those are affected Navi Mumbai airport project. The objective of these interviews was to collect quantitative and qualitative data about the livelihood outcomes and perception about resettlement and rehabilitation.

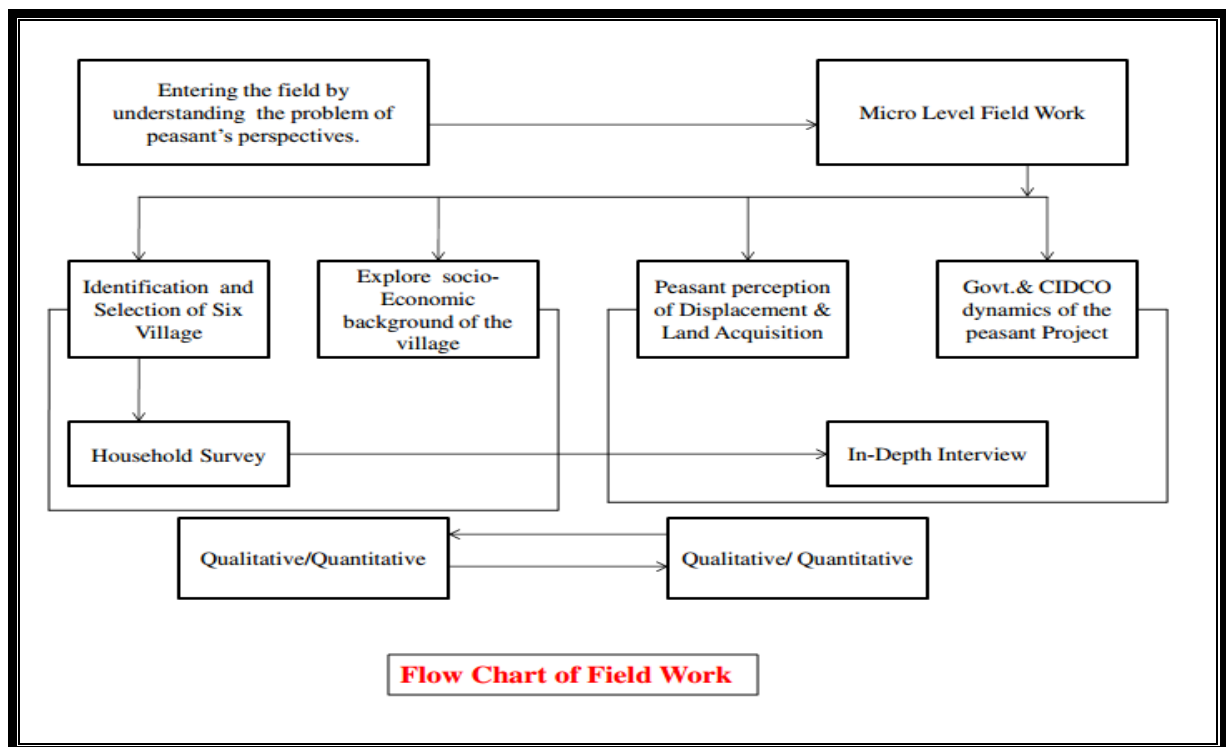
Ethical Issue

This study will preserve the ethical integrity. The ethical clearance will be obtained from the Students Research Ethics Committee (IIPS-SREC) of the institute before undertaking the study. Apart from this, prior consent will be obtained from affected villagers before collecting information from them. The prior consent will be acquired after presenting the utility of the present study. Anonymity of participant's identity will be maintained in the study.

Data collection and Analysis

Study Area

Due to Navi Mumbai Airport ten villages have to displace. Out of ten villages this study based on only six villages these are Ulwe, Ganeshpuri, Targhar Komberbuje, Chinchpada and Kopar. All six villages situated in state of Maharashtra, Raigarh district under the Taluka Panvel. The situation of the village is likely to linear pattern along the Panvel Highway. The total area covered by the village is approximately 2072 ha (CIDCO Report). Total number of household in six village is around 3318 and their population is 7389 (Gram Sarpanch Office). According to CIDCO Approximately 3500 families have to displace due to Navi Mumbai International Project. All villages have mainly same problem, but to explore diversity of problem in village I randomly selected the six villages.



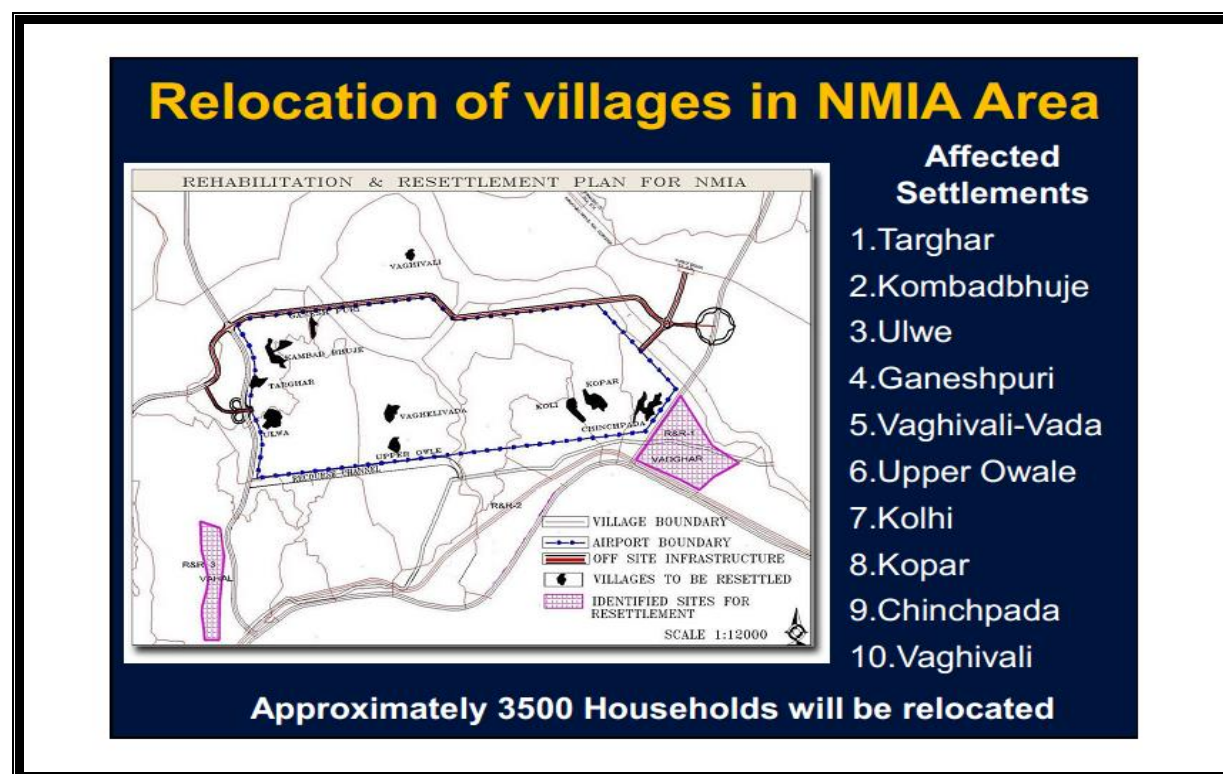
Flow chart of Primary Data collection/Field Work, 2015

Explanation:

This flow chart shows that my field work in the affected village, I start my fieldwork to understand the problem of the village than I start micro level field work, in the field work my first identify the village those are affected due to Navi Mumbai airport Mumbai airport, then I randomly select six villages. After the selection of six villages I try to explore socio-economic condition of affected villages. In the second step I start to talk with villagers about their perception of compensation and satisfaction level. After that I try to explore the role of

Government and CIDCO in this overall project. To explore the various characteristics of the village and villagers I start household survey and in-depth interview. All interviews are qualitative as well as quantitative.

Figure: 1 Rehabilitation Map of the affected village



Source: CIDCO, Maharashtra, 2015

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Percentage distribution of sample Background Characteristics of the Village

Village Name	Total Household	SC (%)	ST (%)	Other (%)	BPL (%)	APL (%)	Personal Toilet (%)	Public Toilet (%)
Ulwe	524	6.57	5.07	88.36	10.5	89.5	82.06	12.4
Ganeshpuri	510	8.03	5.4	86.57	9.41	90.59	62.75	12.35
Targhar	441	4.75	4.18	91.06	9.52	90.48	42.86	5.9
Komberbuje	837	4.6	3.7	91.69	6.69	93.31	23.42	3.94
Khalchawale	470	5.29	4.12	90.59	3.62	96.38	56.6	2.55
Varchawale	109	10.83	7.5	81.67	5.5	94.5	35.78	44.04
Vaghivali –Vada	77	15	15	70	1.3	98.7	31.17	67.53
Chinchpada	512	14.14	8.41	77.45	11.52	88.48	35.16	29.3
Kopar	494	4.81	9.61	85.58	10.12	89.88	35.22	27.94
Pargaon	235	6.96	10.5	82.53	15.32	84.68	76.6	31.49
Kolhi	198	6.73	11.11	82.15	14.14	85.86	80.81	33.84
Dungi	72	1.49		98.51	9.72	90.28	29.17	69.44
Total	4479	6.86	7.05	85.51	8.95	91.05	49.3	28.39

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 1 Show the overall socio-economic characteristics of the entire affected Village. The number of total household in village is 4479. Among all the population of scheduled caste very low, Chinchpada village having highest proportion of SC population percentage wise 14.14% and Dungi have 1.49% respectively. Similarly the proportion of scheduled tribe highest in Kolhi 11.11% and Pargaon 10.5% respectively. According to panchayat data Dungi village have no population of Schedule Tribe. All the village have more than 70% people are either Other Backward Caste or General Category. The proportion of Below Poverty line in the entire village is less than 15%, Pargaon having highest proportion of BPL card hold percentage wise 14.14% and Khalchawale 3.62% respectively. The proportion of toilet facility is dissimilarity among the entire village. In Ulwe village more than 80 percent household have personal toilet and 12.4% household used public toilet, for there opposite Komberbuje village.

Table: 2 Socio- Economic Background of affected village

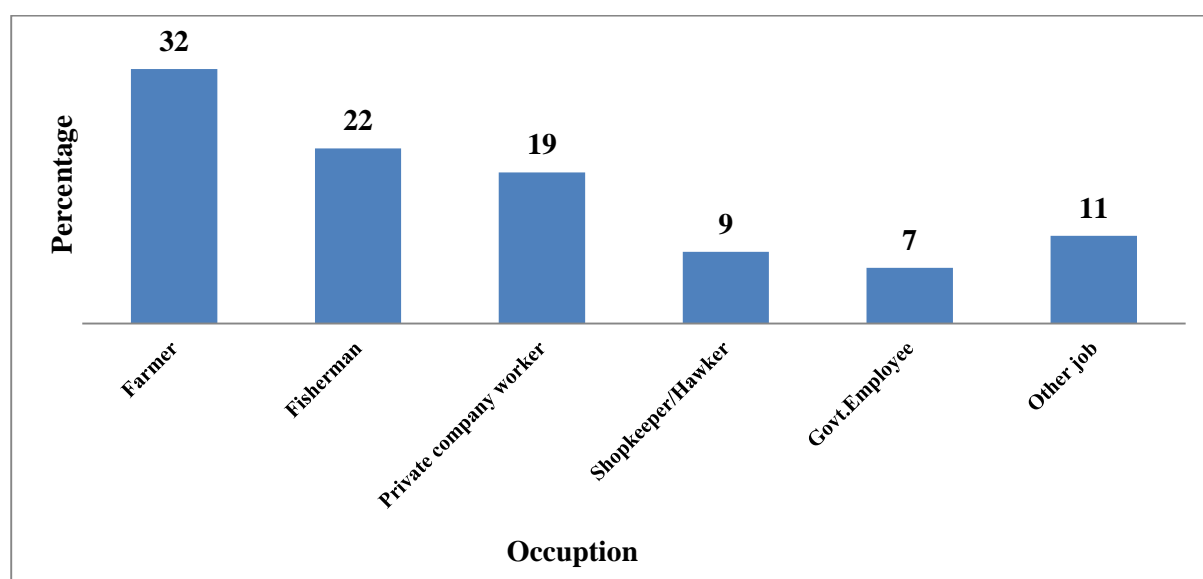
Village	Sex Ratio (Per Thousand)	Literacy (%)	Main Worker (%)	Marginal Worker (%)
Varchawale	1034	70.21	81.23	18.77
Kopar	978	66.2	84.55	15.41
Kolhi	967	63.31	61.57	38.42
Pargaon	960	71.49	83.85	16.14
Ulwe	959	71.65	71.63	28.36
Dungi	948	83.28	94.16	5.84
Ganeshpuri	941	66.8	74.22	25.78
Chinchpada	933	64.12	69.12	30.88
Komberbuje	917	66.43	73.12	26.88
Targhar	865	68.1	86.21	13.42
VaghivaliVada	802	75.54	89.13	10.86
Khalchawale	789	67.21	80.12	19.88
Total	924	69.53	79.08	20.89

Source: Field Work, 2015

Table 2: The above table shows that sex ratio of the entire village is not equal, in Varchawale has a high sex ratio having 1034 and Khalchawale having low 789 sex ratio. The huge variation of the sex ratio there may be one of the reasons is that the entire village is heterogeneous group every village have own characteristics and maximum village have male dominant society, for that reason sex ratio are fluctuate in village to village. In literacy rate is also is fluctuate according to village profile. The average literacy rate of the village is 69.53%. They're also seen variation in main worker and marginal worker data. Dungi have

high proportion of main worker 94.16% and Ulwe have the lowest proportion of main workers is 71.63%.

Figure: 2 Percentage distribution of occupation in the village



Sources: Field work, 2015

Figure2: In the village maximum people are belong to agriculture society. 32% people are associated with agriculture sector, and 22% people are belonging to fisheries. More than 50% people are associated with agriculture and fisheries activity. The proportion of private company worker and shopkeeper is 19% and 9% respectively. Very few people are associated with Government sector job, only 7% people are belonging to government service. In agriculture society they farming only rice and seasonal vegetables, lack of irrigation facility they are fully depend on monsoon. Some people are involve with self employee like tailor, washer man, carpenter, Auto-Driver etc. the proportion of self employee is 11% they are consider in other job in this study. For this study it analyzed that the number of female employee is very low, however female are contribute her help of agriculture and fishing activity In the village there is no any high opportunity to get job in various sectors. People are associated with their traditional occupation like agriculture, fishing, and shopkeeping.etc. The perception of people regarding compensation and future prospect are change according to their occupation.

Table: 3 People's perception on type of Compensation they would you like to get

Occupation	Land for Land (%)	Cash For Land (%)	Land as well as Cash (%)	Total (No.)
Farmer	12.5	-	87.5	32
Fisherman	31.8	4.5	63.6	22
Hawker/Shopkeeper/Electrician	33.0	-	66.7	9
Private Company Worker	26.3	5.3	68.4	19
Government Employee	42.9	-	57.1	7
Others	36.4	-	63.6	11
Total (No.)	26	2	72	100

Source: Field Work, 2015

Table:3 Farmers bond with their land, their main source of income is their agricultural land, after the occupied the land for the development project farmer are very troubling because lack of land they are not only loss their livelihood but one big problem are arise, that is economic pressure of their family. Due to the loss of land and livelihood, from the aforesaid table it is noticed that 12.5% farmer expects land for land, 87.5% farmer expect land as well cash for land. Cash for land compensation is not a justified for their livelihood, this is a short time relief because lacks of land they are feeling like joblessness, for this big reason the maximum number of farmers is not allowed for compensation like cash for land. 31.8% of the fisherman are expecting to land for land compensation only 4.5% fisherman is things that cash for land compensation is justified.

Table: 4 People's perception terms of cash compensation for the lose

Occupation	Exact Market Price (%)	Double (%)	Low rate (%)	Total (In No.)
Farmer	18.75	3.13	78.13	32
Fisherman	18.18	-	81.82	22
Hawker/Shopkeeper/Electrician	22.22	-	77.78	9
Private company Worker	10.53	-	89.47	19
Government Employee	28.57	-	71.43	7
Others	36.36	-	63.64	11
Total	20	1	79	100

Source: Field Work, 2015

Table: 4 Land is only the assets of the displaced villagers and loss of land means loss of economic security. According to the villagers Compensation amount is decided two years before (In 2013) and the value of compensation amount in the present (In 2015) is low,

CIDCO give compensation amount in two years before market price, in present the compensation amount is not justified for villagers., Savings is also another attraction for utilizing the compensation amount, but very few have contemplated to repay the existing loans out of the compensation package. 78.13% farmer is expected that cash compensation is not justified for their family; only 18.75% farmers are told that cash compensation is given in market price. At the time data of collection only 5 % villagers said that cash compensation is market price.

Compensation Structure

1. Project Affected Families will be resettled to a new location of their choice. The resettlement plot shall be selected in consultation with the District / State Administration.

2. Homestead land: Each fully affected family will be provided three double homestead lands in resettlement site.

3. Cash Compensation: Each fully affected family will be provided 1000 Sq/ft cash compensation.

4. House shifting grant: In addition an amount of Rs. 50,000 per affected families will be given to each fully affected family as house shifting grant (transportation grant).

5. Agriculture Wage: Livelihood grant of 720 days minimum agricultural wages (MAW) @ Rs. 70/day (tentative) to affected families rendered landless after land acquisition.

6. Infrastructure facilities:

- Piped water supply
- Community toilets
- Sewage treatment facilities & sewerage system
- Electrification
- Primary Health Centre (PHC) / Hospital
- English Medium School. e.t.c.

“Bombay was developing & we didn’t want to come in between. With the assurance that we’ll get the house, we left the place”

Mina Kumari (Name Changed)
Age-46, village- Komberbuje

“There is no any English medium school in my village, CIDCO will make school, now our children will go to school nearby, this is very good for the child's future.”

Manju (Name Changed)
Age: 44, Village- Targhar.

“We are all farmers. Our income depends on farming. Our land has been taken by CIDCO and they should provide us land for agriculture else we will become unemployed.”

Rakesh Koli (Name changed)
Age: 44, Village: Targhar

Rehabilitation Sites

Implementation of large infrastructure project involves changes to the existing demographics of the project areas and the proposed Airport Project is no exception. Farmers whose land has been acquired for international Navi Mumbai airport project will be provided 22.5 percent of developed plot in Pushpak Nagar. The affected family is relocated in three different rehabilitation sites, these are - **Pushpak Nagar, Vadghar, and Wahalgaon.**

Division of Plot

The category of plot denotes that equal proportion of land holder are settled with same place, for example those villagers who have 100 to 150 Sq. M Plot are settled in same area and those who have 200 to 400 Sq. M Plot that person settled in same plot.

Hospital Facility

In the Rehabilitation Sites CIDCO will provide hospital facility, in the village there is no any hospital facility peoples are dependent in either Aganwadi Facility or they visit urban areas for access basic requirement. In the all six village no local hospital, the minimum distance a person must travel to receive proper health care is 10 –12 kilometers from the town of Panvel or Belapur For this reason CIDCO are planned to provide Hospital in Rehabilitation sites.

School Facility

In all villages, there is only a primary school in the school study in Marathi Languages; Students must go to a nearby village to study middle and secondary school. Children need to travel a distance of about 3 – 4 kilometers to get to school in the neighboring village. The nearest colleges are located in the towns of Panvel and Belapur CBD. For this main problem CIDCO are promised to villagers to construct a school.

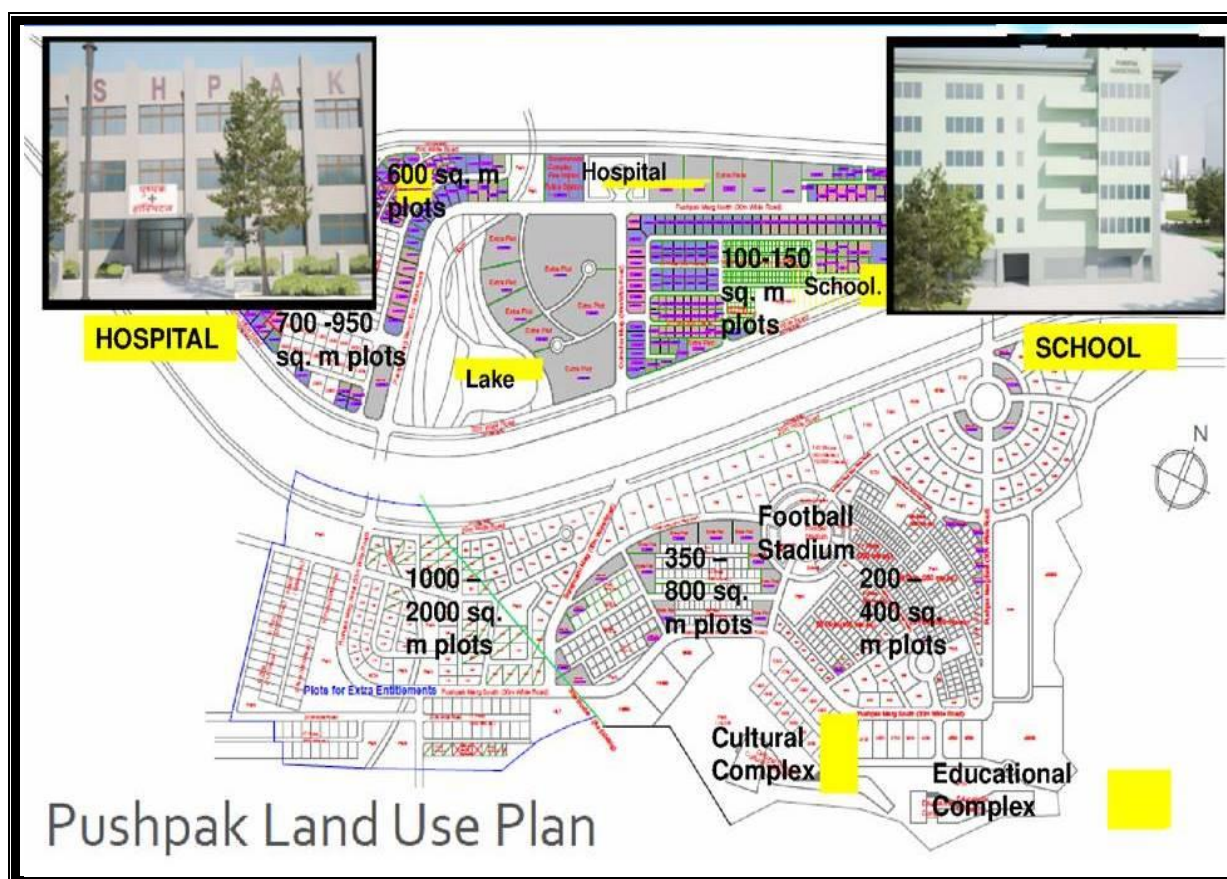
Educational and Cultural Complex

Another facility in rehabilitation sites is constructed an educational and cultural complex, CIDCO plans to educate the projected affected person and developed their skilled because CIDCO will to villagers are capable to skilled job which is provided by CIDCO and also they keep his cultural, ethics in new resettled areas. For this purpose CIDCO construct educational and cultural complex.

Plot selection procedure

CIDCO decided to provide plot by a computerized lottery system, because every peoples want to plot in behind the road, but it is not possible, So CIDCO are providing the land by lottery system because all have to equal chance for selection of plot. CIDCO also give suggestion to model of constructing the house, because villagers have no idea of how they built a new flat in the limited plot.

Figure: 3Land Use Map



Source: CIDCO, Maharashtra 2015

Table: 5 People's perception about type of economically problem they will face after the Resettlement

Caste	No Economical Problem (%)	Joblessness' (%)	Landlessness (%)	House construction problem (%)	High tax Pay (%)	High Expenditure (%)	Other Problem (%)	Total (In No.)
Agri	4.55	29.55	13.64	20.45	18.18	4.55	9.09	44
Koli	8.57	14.29	11.43	34.29	22.86	2.86	5.71	35
Kradi	-	26.32	5.26	21.05	21.05	21.05	5.26	19
Others	-	50.00	-	50.00	-	-	0.00	2
Total	5	24	11	26	20	7	7	100

Source: Field Work, 2015

Table: 5 Resettlement and compensation is not a justification of safe and secure livelihood.

The impact of displacement and subsequent resettlement on their livelihood and also effect on the economy, from this table more than 95% respondent has some kind of problem, when they will be shift in new rehabilitation sites. 29.55% Agri caste are suffering of joblessness after the resettlement; only 4.55% of Agri tribal's have no any economic problem regarding the resettlement. Landlessness is also a big problem after the resettlement because peoples are forced to leave their homeland and agricultural land. All three castes are feeling landlessness, according to table 29.55% In the village the main occupation is agriculture after the

resettlement peoples are not loss only their assets in the form of land they are also loss their income generate the source. In the rehabilitation sites peoples are peoples are worried about the high tax payers in urban areas, because before the displacement they are considered in under the gram Sarpanch and the village, they don't pay a heavy tax amount, but now they are under the Municipal Corporation they will be paying high tax in like Water bill, compare to the village high electricity bill, House tax etc. More than 22% Koli is worried about high tax pay. In the village peoples have low income and low expenditure, but the rehabilitation sites have been just opposite, Pushpak Nagar, Vadghar and Wahalgaon all three Rehabilitation sites are under the urban area and people's perception in rehabilitation sites have high expenditure compare to the village.

Table: 6 People's perception about type of benefit they will get after displacement

Caste	No benefit (%)	School Facility (%)	Urban Life Style (%)	Job Opportunity (%)	Three Double Land (%)	Market & Resources (%)	Other benefit (%)	Total (In No.)
Agri	15.9	22.7	9.1	6.8	34.1	11.4	-	44
Koli	2.9	17.1	8.6	-	51.4	17.1	2.9	35
Kradi	21.1	5.3	10.5	-	47.4	15.8	-	19
Others	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	50.0	2
Total	12	7	9	3	43	14	2	100

Source: Field Work, 2015

Table: 6 Displacement doesn't mean that affected only negative side there have some positive side which is not realized instantly. According to the table after resettlement school facility will be improved, before displacement in a village only primary school is there, students are going neighbour village or Panvel city for higher Study, but in new Rehabilitation sites CIDCO will provide English medium school. 22.7% Agri and 17.1% Koli perception about benefit that in new side their children don't suffer for schooling, and educational quality will be improved. The villagers perception that their lifestyle will be changed because they are shifting rural to urban areas, all villagers are very excited to lived in urban areas, in new rehabilitation sites may be job opportunity will be high 6.8%.

Limitation

My study is based on only six villages, the scenario of the entire ten affected village it's not explained by my research. Due to lake of proper communication of the villagers I didn't get more in-depth interview, my aim to interview of all the section of the village like old person,

younger, working age women, and household head, but due to proper communication villagers are feel shy or hesitate to give interview.

Summary and conclusion

It is revealed from the survey that there are three main castes of affected villages that are Agri, Koli, and Kradi. The village population of migrated person is very negligible. All three castes have main occupation are agricultural and fishing activities. For the Gram Sarpanch Report, it is clear that all six villages have a very high proportion of Above Poverty Line (APL) card holder, but in the basis of living condition, there they are suffering to access basic resources like safe drinking water, sanitation facility, schools, market etc. As regards the loss due to the establishment of the Airport project most of the affected families reveal that they would lose agricultural land as well as household land due to the project. The R & R benefits most of the affected families' preferred to land as well as cash for the loss of their land and properties. It is realized that CIDCO start free vocational training for the villagers to develop their skills, but very few people are interested to this vocational training. It is also realized that the all villagers are well aware about the establishment of the Airport Project. In the village pain and gain is not equitable distributed, it is based on social hierarchy, because if someone have no political power or economically stability those person are more suffer compare to another person. Compensation were just one step, it would not solve the problem of people's impoverishment and immediate marginalization. We try to think beyond the compensation for sustainable and durable happiness for the affected villagers. The basic criterion for their compensation should be the replacement of the livelihood lost, and not of just the market value of individual assets. This involves quantifying the loss suffered by the villagers. People are plan to utilize the compensation amount by daily expenses and construction a new house, maximum people are not satisfied the compensation amount and they will expend all the money in daily wages. In sum displacement of project affected people leads to their seasonal and permanent migration, occupational change, exclusion, deprivation, marginalization and impoverishment. The development induced displacement exposed them to a new reality, the reality of their legality and illegality of stay on the land which belongs to the state. In six villages more than 2000 families are displaced, 600 hectare land will be acquired, the majority are suffer to different kinds of problem, than the city will be developed, so what basis we can say that development is necessary for our future? If CIDCO provide good compensation and think better future for villagers than may be this Airport project is give some fruitful result.

Abbreviations

CIDCO – City and industrial development corporation of Maharashtra

DID - Development Induced Development

DAR – Displacement and Rehabilitation

NMIA-Navi Mumbai International Airport Project

PAH - Project Affected Households

PAP – Project Affected Person

R&R - Resettlement and Rehabilitation

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