



## **Agricultural Land Acquisition and its impact on livelihood of farmers in Kurukshetra**

**Sujata Rani**

Research scholar Department of Economics Kalinga University Raipur

**Dr Ravindera Pandey**

Professor, Department of Economics Kalinga University Raipur

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### **CHAPTER- 1 INTRODUCTION**

Land acquisition means acquiring of land for some public motive via authorities enterprise as authorized by way of the law from the individual landowner after paying a few repayment in lieu losses occurred to land owner due to surrendering of his land to the involved authorities agency subsequent amendment allowed to authorities to accumulate land for organizations providing to make use of the land in the direction of the land in the direction of a public reason. There were various adjustments have taken in places all through previous few years. The primary government became pressured to reexamine the existing land acquisition framework as laid down by way of the land acquisition Act 1894. The land acquisition act 1984 is a law in India that allows the government to acquired private land in our country. Presently the land Acquisition process is carried out under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 which came into force w.e.f. 2 February, 1899. This Act has amended from time to time (In Pre- Independence and Post-Independence). So far the Act has been Amended 17 times. Since 1960's large scale acquisition is also being done for companies and private sector various sections of the Act have by the state government to meet their specific requirements. The land acquisition Act of 1894 was created with the expressed purpose of facilitating the government's acquisition of privately held land for public purposes. The word —Government refers to the central government if the purpose for acquisition is for the union and for all other purpose it refers the state government. It is not necessary that all the acquisition has to be initiated by the government alone. Local authorities, societies registered under the society's registration act 1860 and co-operative societies establish under the co-operative societies act can also acquire the land for development activities through the government.

In the year 1824, British government, first time enacted regulation I of 1824 (for land acquisition). Its application turned into throughout the Bengal province right away challenge to presidency of castle William. The guidelines empowered by way of the government to gather immovable assets at a honest and reasonable charge for creation of roads canal different public reason. In the 12 months 1850 there have been some of provisions of law of I of 1824, which turned into prolonged to Calcutta via act I to 1850, so one can confirm the name of lands in Calcutta taken for public motive at that time railways had been being evolved and it turned into felt that rules become needed for acquiring land for them additionally. Building act xxvii of 1839 and act XX of 1852 have been introduced to obviate the difficulties to specific towns of Bombay and Madras. Act VI of 1857 become the first full enactment, which completed in during British



India. It repealed all preceding enactment relating to acquisition and its object. Subsequently act x to 1870 got here in to effect which was similarly changed by means of land acquisition act 1894a absolutely self contained, so one can be using; the Land Acquisition (Amendments) Acts, 1919; the Land Acquisition (Amendments) Acts, 1921; the Land Acquisition (Amendments) Acts, 1923 and the Land Acquisition (Amendments) Acts, 1933.—Land Acquisition Act 1894 is Nicely described self contained green act for facilitating land acquisition system after independence in 1947 Indian government followed —Land Acquisition Act 1894 as a tool for land acquisition. Land Acquisition Act 1894 is important act which will be base of the approaching acts in order that we now about the principle characteristics of this act is:

### **The Land Acquisition Act, 1894**

An Act to amend the regulation for the acquisition of land wished for public purposes and for corporations. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the acquisition of land wished for public purposes and for determining the amount of such acquisition. It is hereby enacted as follows:-

#### **1. Short title, extent and commencement. —**

- (1) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except [the State of Jammu and Kashmir].
- (3) It shall come into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1894.

#### **2. Repeal and saving. —** [Repealed partly by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914 (10 of 1914), section 3 and Schedule II and partly by the Repealing Act, 1938 (1 of 1938), Section 2 and Schedule.]

#### **3. Definitions--** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,-

- 1. The expression —land includes advantages to get up out of land, and things connected to the earth or completely fastened to whatever attached to the earth;**
2. The expression —local authority<sup>l</sup> includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force;]
3. The expression —individual fascinated<sup>l</sup> includes all people claiming an interest in compensation to be made because of the acquisition of land beneath this Act; and someone will be deemed to be interested by land if he is inquisitive about an easement affecting the land;
4. The expression —Collector<sup>l</sup> approach the Collector of a district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specifically appointed by using the three [appropriate Government] to perform the capabilities of a Collector underneath this Act;
5. **T**he expression —corporation owned or controlled by the State means anybody corporate established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act, and includes a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State, being a society established or administered by Government and a co-operative society within the meaning of any law relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force in any State, being a co-operative society in which not less than fifty-one per centum of the paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments;]
6. The expression —Court<sup>l</sup> method a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, until the [appropriate Government] has appointed (as it's miles hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer inside any exact nearby limits to perform functions of the Court under this Act;
7. The expression —Company approach- A organisation has defined in section 3 of the agencies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), aside from a Government corporation stated in clause(cc);
  - i. A society registered underneath the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21of 1860), or under any corresponding law in the meanwhile in force in a State, apart from a society referred in a clause(cc);
  - ii. A co-operative society in the that means of any law relating to co- operative societies in the intervening time in force in any State, aside from co-operative society stated in clause(cc);]



8. The expression — appropriate Government means, in relation to acquisition of land for the purpose of the union the Central Government, and, in relation to acquisition of land for any other purpose, the State Government .]
9. The expression —Public Purpose includes-
10. The provision of village- sites, or the extension, planned development or improvement of existing village- sites;
11. The provision of land for town or rural planning ;
12. The provision of land for planned development of land from public funds in pursuance of any scheme or policy of Government and subsequent disposal thereof on whole or in part by lease, assignment or outright sale with the object of securing further development as planned;
13. The provision of land for a corporation owned or controlled by the state;
14. The provision of land for residential purposes to the poor or landless or to persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities, or to persons displaced or affected by reason of the implementation of any scheme undertaken owned or controlled by the state;
15. The provision of land for carrying out any educational housing, health or slum clearance scheme sponsored by Government, or by any authority established by Government for carrying out any such scheme, or, with the prior approval of the appropriate government, by a local authority, or a society registration Act 1860 (21 of 1860), or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a state, or a co-operative society within the meaning of any law relating to the cooperative societies for the time being in force in any state;
16. The provision of land for any other scheme of development sponsored by government, by a local authority;
17. The provision of any premises or building for locating a public office, But does not include acquisition of land for companies;]

The following man or woman shall be deemed humans —entitled to act as an quantity hereinafter furnished (this is to say)-

- a. Trustees for the opposite people beneficially interested shall be deemed men and women entitled to behave with regards to any such case and that to the equal extent as the men and women beneficially involved ought to have acted if unfastened from incapacity;
- b. A married girl, in case of which the English law is relevant shall be deemed the individuals so entitled to behave, and, whether of complete age or not, to the same volume as though she have been single and of complete age; and
- c. The guardians of minors and the committees or manager's lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to behave, the identical quantity as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

Provided that-

- I. No man or woman shall be deemed —entitled to act whose pastimes in issue- rely will be shown to the pride of the collector or courtroom, to be detrimental to the interest of the individual involved for whom he would in any other case be entitled to behave;
- II. In every such case the person interested can also seem by a subsequent friend, or, in default of his look with the aid of a next pal, or, in default of his look through subsequent pal, the collector or court docket, because the case may be shall rent a father or mother for the case to behave on his behalf in conduct thereof;
- III. The provision of [Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the code of civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) ] shall, mutatis appearing earlier than a collector or court docket by a next pal, or with the aid of a mother or father for the case, in proceedings below this Act; and No man or woman —entitled to act shall be ready to get hold of the compensation cash payable to the man or woman for whom he is entitled to behave, until they could were competent to alienate the land and obtain and give a good discharge for the purchase money on a voluntary sale.

The list of Main Amendments in LAA, 1894:

Act I of 1894 has subsequently been amended by the following Acts:-

- The Decentralization Act, 1914.
- The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.
- The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1919.
- The Devolution Act, 1920.
- The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1921.
- The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1923.



- The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1933.
- The Govt. of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.
- The Repealing Act, 1938.
- The Indian Independence Order, 1948.
- The Adaption of Laws Order, 1950.
- The Adaption of Laws Order, 1956.
- The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1962.

The Land Acquisition (Amendment & Valuation) Act, 1967.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the present study an attempt has been made to examine the impact of land acquisition and compensation on the standard of living and occupations of farmers belonging to before and after land acquisition, impact of land acquisition on socio- economic condition of farmers belonging to different categories farmers, problem faced by the farmers due to land acquisition and attitude regarding compensation for acquisition of land. To meet the above mentioned objective we have used primary as well as secondary data.

### SAMPLE SELECTION:

The present study was conducted in three districts of Haryana i.e. Kurukshetra, These districts were selected on the basis of land acquisition for Trans Haryana Expressway. The sample size of the study is 600 farmers from districts. From these 600 farmers the sample has been divided on the basis of land holding in hectares..

### DATA SOURCE PRIMARY DATA:

In order to collect the primary data, a questionnaire (annexure-1) was made for study. The questionnaire contained the information on occupation, education level age, and caste marital status, type of family, standard of living and social-economic conditions of farmers. It is also included questions related to cash compensation given by the government and problem face by the farmer like; low compensation, lack of information, uniform compensation and loss of livelihood. Interview schedule had both open and closed ended questions.

### LIMITATION:

1. In primary data collection, terrain, poor education, remoteness of the selected villages and suspicious attitude of the respondents also added to the problems.
2. To show the socio- economic conditions of farmers whose land had been acquired is not sufficient because land acquisition also put an impact on those families and other communities whose land had not been acquired.

### KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT:

Kurukshetra has been described in the first verse of [Shrimadbhagvadgita](#), in the form of Dharmakshetra Kurukshetra. Kurukshetra is a place of great historical and religious significance which is seen with reverence in all the countries due to its association with [Vedas](#) and [Vedic](#) culture. This is the land on which the battle of Mahabharata was fought and Lord Krishna gave Arjuna a fair knowledge of the philosophy of karma in the Jyotisar. According to the Hindu mythology, Kurukshetra is a vast area spread over 48 kos, which includes many pilgrimage places, temples and sacred ponds, with which many events/rituals associated with the Pandavas and the Kauravas and Mahabharata war have been related. Kurukshetra is closely related to its development with the rise of Aryan civilization and the sacred Saraswati. This is the



land where Manusmriti was written by Rishi Manu and the compilation of [Rigveda](#), Samaveda by the wise Rishis. The name of Kurukshetra was named after King [Kuru](#). By which great sacrifices were made for the prosperity of this land and its people.

Kurukshetra is as old as the history of India. The history of the area in which Kurukshetra district lies can be traced back, howsoever dimly at times to the ancient Aryan Past. According to [Dr. R.C. Majumdar](#), “it was a religioncultural centre even before the immigration of the Aryans into India”.

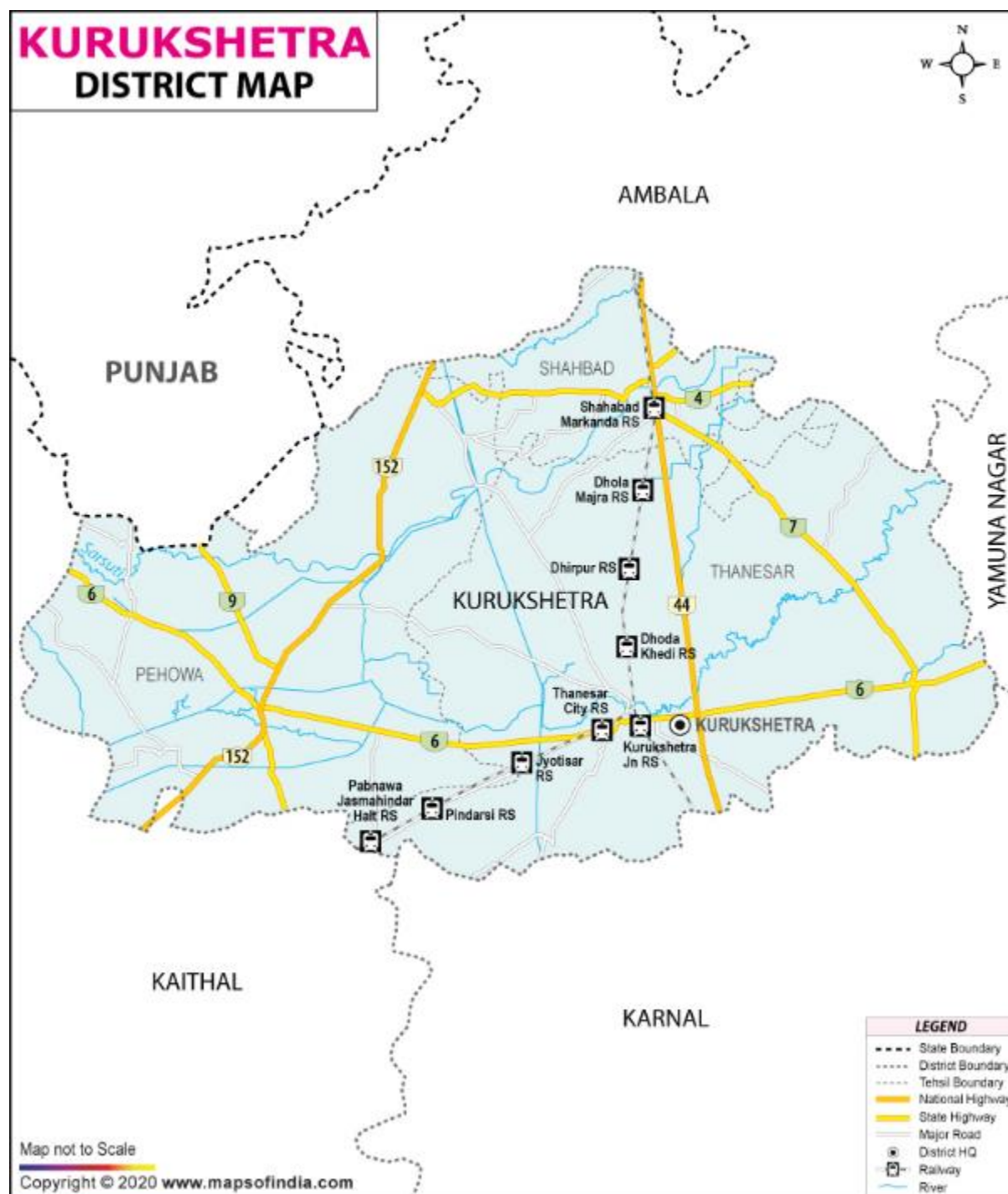
The area forming the part of Kurukshetra remained a part of Karnal District at the time of formation of Haryana State. Up to 1947, 5 districts viz. [Hissar](#), [Rohtak](#), [Karnal](#), Ambala and Gurgaon existed in Haryana were the part of Punjab. In 1948 with the creation of PEPSU Mahendragarh district became one of the 19 districts of the then Punjab, and the 6th district in the Haryana Territory. With the creation of Haryana State, Jind district comes into existence on 1st Nov. 1966. Thereafter Bhiwani and Sonipat districts were created on Dec 22, 1972. Karnal District was bifurcated on January 23, 1973, and another district Kurukshetra was carved out.

Kurukshetra lies on the main Delhi Ambala Railway line about 160 kilometres North of Delhi, 34 km North of Karnal and 40 km South of Ambala. Kurukshetra is a place known all over India for its great cultural heritage. Markanda and Saraswati are the important rivers of the district. According to Manu, the tract between the old sacred rivers [Saraswati](#) and [Drishadvati](#) in Kurukshetra was known as [Brahmavarta](#). Kurukshetra along with Karnal and Kaithal districts is known as the ‘Rice Bowl of India’ and famous for Basmati Rice. The soil is generally alluvial, loam and clay do not constitute the average texture of the soil.

#### KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT INFORMATION

Area	1530sq km
Headquater	Kurukshetra
Population	964655
Decadal Growth Rate	15.7%
Sex ratio	888
Literacy Rate	80.8%
Population Density	630 Person/sq km
Soil	Yellow
Crops	Wheat, Paddy, Sugarcane, Pluses, Sunflower and Mushroom
River	Yamuna
Industries	Sugar, Paper Industry

Source: Haryana statistical Abstract



**DISTRICT KURUKSHETRA:**

**TABLE: OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE AGRICULTURE TO NON AGRICULTURE**

**FARMERS=200**

OCCUPATION	BLA	ALA	TOTAL
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<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>NON AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>

**Source: Field Survey**

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} = 66.66$$

Degree of the freedom = [r-1] [c-1] = [2-1] [2-1] = 1 V=1, the table value at 5 percent level = 3.84

Calculated value is greater than the tabulated value so the null speculation is rejected and concludes that the farmers of district Kurukshetra are modified their occupation after the land acquisition. It is proved that the occupation of the farmers has tormented by the policy of the land acquisition. Before land acquisition eighty percentage farmers have replied that they had been happy with the profession of agriculture and 20 percentage respondents have now not happy with agriculture. While after the land acquisition forty percentage are also glad with agriculture and 60 percent farmers no longer glad with agriculture. Some of the farmers purchased the land with the reimbursement quantity and started again the agriculture. Some humans have purchased land after the acquisition however some humans could not buy the land due to insufficient amount of compensation. But it is clear that the farmers have modified their profession after the land acquisition.

#### **FINDING OF THE STUDY: REGARDING OCCUPATION:**

Nature of career explained thru farming, dairy & chicken, agriculture labour, non agriculture labour, personal task, government job, self employment, skilled labour and others of them. In profession patterns have been evolved inside the observe regions; maximum of the respondents have been of the view that in long run this diversification in career sample would shift from agriculture to other segments. Land acquisition also significantly decreased farmers' incomes, despite the fact that they attempted to growth earnings from different assets. In India, non-agricultural workers had been less adversely affected than agricultural people, and the common impact on all workers turned into negligible.

Land is acquired in large scale via the authorities and personal region. Some farmer has benefited due to land acquisition however a few are not benefited. When farmers land obtained their career also trade, specially agriculture quarter affected. Structural adjustments in profession are defined thru agriculture, industry and service region.

Farmer's foremost career was agriculture before the land acquisition and has modified the career after the land acquisition. They have been shifted from agriculture to non agriculture career.

Agriculture is the primary supply of livelihood for approximately fifty eight% of India's populace. Agriculture Sector of the Indian Economy is one of the most big parts of India. Agriculture is the best approach of living for almost -thirds of the hired class in India. The Indian meals industry is poised for large



increase, growing its contribution to global food alternate each yr because of its huge potential for price addition, specifically inside the food processing industry.

The offerings quarter isn't handiest the dominant sector in India's GDP, however has additionally attracted massive foreign funding, has contributed notably to export and has supplied large-scale employment. India's offerings zone covers a extensive style of activities along with alternate, lodge and eating places, delivery, storage and verbal exchange, financing, coverage, actual property, enterprise services, community, social and private services, and services related to production.

A help device turned into had to facilitate the economic hobby. Certain sectors like transport and finance performed an crucial function in assisting industrial hobby. Service Sector's sports assist inside the development of the number one and secondary sectors. By itself, monetary activities in the tertiary region do no longer produce items however they're an useful resource or a assist for the production.

Therefore, it could be said that agricultural land acquisition has a substantial impact in rural regions. Moreover, the livelihoods of rural families were confronted with the mission of dropping arable land on a massive scale. Structural trade in career of farmers due land acquisition is discovered in sampled location. Most farmers exchange their occupation when their land has been received. They had been shifted in provider and industry sectors. The agriculture work participation decreased, so the share of dependent agriculture decline 40.Five according to cent. More farmers are protected in the industrial zone because of land acquisition. Responses were growth 14.7 consistent with cent engaged in commercial sports. Involvement in the carrier quarter also increased 25.Nine according to cent after acquisition of land.

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