

Land acquisition and economic development in Haryana: An analysis

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Abstract

Every state has a welfare state and the government is always try to do the development of the state. The infrastructure facility is the basic key of the development and the infrastructure facility is not possible without the land. So the government acquire the land for provide infrastructure to the people. Land acquisition is the big issue at present. The farmers are not happy with the acquisition but the industrialists are very glad. The farmers and the industrialists are the backbone of the economy, so the welfare of both is compulsory. But the question arise that the land acquisition is effects positively or negatively in the development of a state. This paper is a little try to find the answer of this question.

Keywords: land acquisition, economic development, rehabilitation and resettlement

1. Introduction

Land acquisition is a process in which the union or the state government acquires the land for the purpose of industrialization, development of infrastructure facilities or the urbanization and provide the compensation to the land owners and affected people. Land acquisition in India is governed by the LARR act 2013 which came into the force from 2014. Union government of India has made the right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition. The government made many rules for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected people. The land acquisition in Jammu and Kashmir is government by the Jammu and Kashmir land acquisition act 1934.

The government of India acquires the land for many purposes. The main purposes relating to military, air force, and arms forces, for infrastructure projects, projects for the affected families, projects for housing, project for planned development, improvement of villages, residential purposes for the weaker section of the country. The government acquires the land for the private bodies also. The government acquires the land for the private companies for the public purposes.

The compensation for the land is based on the market value of the land. The compensation is determined by the authority. Judiciary awarded higher compensation then bureaucracy.

The right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement ACT 2013 defines consent clause as land can only be acquired with approval of the 70 percent of the land owners for PPP projects and 80 percent for the private entities. The LARR act 2013 says the land unutilized for 5 years should be returned to the owner. The private company also acquires the land but only for public purpose.

1.1 Land acquisition policy in Haryana

The government of Haryana gives compensation to the farmers according to the market value of the land. The government will be paid the annuity for 33 years. The amount or the annuity will be 15000 per acre per annum. The annuity of 15000 will be increased 500 rupee per acre per annum. If the land acquires for the special economic zone and for technology parks, the

resettlement and rehabilitation package will notify by the industry.

Plots under the HUDA policy would be offered if the land proposed to be acquired is under the ownership of oustees on the date of the publication under section-4 of land acquisition act and if 75 percent more of the total land owned by the owner in that urban estate is acquired. Only one time benefit of this policy will be given to the land owner whose land is acquired in pocket at different times. In case the land owner became entitled for the bigger size plot due to subsequent acquisition of the land. This offer is not to be allowed to applicant whose land has been released. The maximum size of plot to be allotted will be restricted to 350 square yards.

1.2 Objectives

1. To study about the land acquisition in Haryana to know that what the effect of land acquisition on economic development.
2. To study the positive effects of land acquired for the development projects.
3. To study about the negative effects of the land acquisition on farmers.

1.3 Explanation

The state is continuously working for the development. Many development projects are implemented in the Haryana and the progress is increasing of the state. But the land is acquired for these projects are affected negatively. Land acquisition for development purposes i.e. for making roads, constructing dams and irrigation canals establishing manufacturing industries and for development has been going on since long.

1.4 Agriculture sector in Haryana

There are two agroclimatic zones in Haryana. The northwestern part is suitable for the wheat, vegetables and temperate fruits and the southwestern part is suitable for high quality agriculture produce, exotic vegetables and medicinal plants. The cultivation area of the state is 84 percent of the geographical area of the state.

1.5 Manufacturing

Faridabad is the biggest industrial city of Haryana as well as north India. Rohtak has the largest wholesale cloth market of Asia known as Shori market as of 2012, Haryana state industrial and infrastructure development corporation has developed an industrial model township, MNCs like Maruti Suzuki, Asian paints, Suzuki Motorcycle, Nippon Carbudge, Lotte india corporation limited along with Tata tea plant, Shivam autotech limited, vita milk plant, Amul dairy, Lakshmi precision screws, Asin automotive and many more launched work on projects.

Bahadurgarh is an important developing industrial town with glass, steel, tiles manufacturing and biscuits production. Panipat has heavy industries including a refinery operated by the Indian oil corporation, a urea manufacturing plant operated by national fertilizers limited and a national thermal power corporation [power plant. It is known for its woven Modhas or round stools. Hisar is another developing city and the hometown Navin Jindal and Subhash Chandra of zee TV fame. Haryana has a total length of 23684 kilometers. There are 29 national highways and many state highways. Haryana was the first state in the country to achieve 100 percent rural electrification.

The development of the state is not possible without the industrial development. It is understood that the land is required for all these industries. Any activity is not possible without the land, the land acquisition is essential for the development activity. Haryana has an industrial powers at present and growing continuously due to the agriculture growth as well as industrial growth. The land is acquired for the industries, roads and other government's projects. These are very essential for the development. So the land acquisition is not as harmful as people tells.

1.6 Negative effects of land acquisition in Haryana

The above information describes the positive aspects of the land acquisition but the land acquisition is harmful for the farmers and land owners. Compulsory land acquisition is so harmful because it happens without the permission of the farmers. The farmers are not happy with the land acquired policy because

1. No consent of villagers or farmers for acquiring land for the purpose of industrial corridors and PPP projects.
2. Multi cropped irrigated land acquired for projects.
3. The right price of the compensation is not given to the farmers.
4. Time period to take possession of the land against which notice has been issued to a farmers and no compensation has yet been paid.
5. The problem of the rehabilitation and resettlement.

The land acquisition was done through notifications by the government agencies and compensation was paid to the owner of the land. The tenant cultivators, agricultural laborers, artisans and other sections of population did not get compensation. They did not get any attraction of government. No estimations were prepared whether the land acquired served the public purpose or the amount of land acquired was bare minimum needed for the project.

1.7 Conclusion and suggestions

The land is acquired by the government is used for the purpose of the economic development. Every decision of the

government affects the people negatively or positively. Most of the farmers are angry with the government's policy of land acquisition and with the given compensation but its reality that the acquired land is used for the productive activities in Haryana. The positive effects are greater than negative effect on the point of economic development. But the welfare of the people is the main component of the economic development and land acquisition reduced the welfare of the farmers. They lost their livelihood and cannot start new business because the compensation is not enough. The problem of the residence has seen because the people displaced from the sites of the projects. The rehabilitation and resettlement policy of the government is not so powerful that gives the residence and work immediately. So the study concludes that the development of the state is essential but it is not good that the welfare of the people reduced due to the development. If the development happened without the welfare then it is called economic growth not called the development.

The government should try to do economic development without the harmful effects on farmers. The government should improve the policy of fair compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. Economists says that sustainable development is compulsory for every state means resources are safe for the future generation but the land acquisition is not the favor of sustainable development because the cropping land is declined and less remaining for the future generation. So the government should adopt the policy of sustainable development and use the alternative of land acquisition and think about the welfare of the farmers. The land acquisition has many positive effects as well as negative effects also. The government must try to minimize the negative effects of the land acquisition to increase the welfare of the farmers because the economic development is not possible without the welfare of the farmers. The most of the population of the Haryana is belongs to the agriculture sector and farming is the livelihood of the people of Haryana, so the government should try to minimize the negative effects of land acquisition on the farmers.

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