

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

Q7(b)

Discuss the problems involved in rehabilitation and resettlement of tribals displaced due to development projects in India

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2021 · Anthropology GS 2 · 15 marks · Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of...

6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanisation and industrialisation on tribal populations.

Core demand of the question

- Examine rehabilitation and resettlement of tribals displaced by development projects
- Keep the answer to a 15-mark length of about 200 words

Revision summary

Development displacement breaks tribal land, kin, and commons together.

Sardar Sarovar on the Narmada is the teaching case.

LARR 2013 lists land, house, and jobs; older 1894 awards were mostly cash.

Colonies rarely restore nistar, council, or grove.

Consent under PESA and FRA is the missing procedural core.

Introduction

Rehabilitation and resettlement are the state's promise that people moved for dams, mines, and industry will live again as a society. For tribals, the record is that cash and a plot rarely rebuild the grove.

Body

The typical break

- **Sardar Sarovar** on the **Narmada** became the national classroom: submergence of Adivasi hamlets, incomplete relocation, and a long legal-political fight.
- Displacement scatters kin across colonies. Hunt, fish, and shifting plots cannot move with a concrete house.

What R&R offers

- **LARR 2013** lists housing, **land-for-land** where possible, jobs, and amenities. Forest rights under **FRA** should be settled before diversion.
- **In practice, many older projects used 1894 awards:** money without a viable farm, and **common property** left uncounted.

Social outcome

- Resettlement colonies mix tribes and castes. Councils weaken. Women's work and girls' safety often worsen.

- A job for one adult does not replace nistar for the household. Culture becomes a weekend return to a drowned shrine.

Standard of judgement

- Successful R&R would restore livelihood, community, and consent. Most tribal cases meet compensation, not restoration.
- **PESA** gram sabha consent is the procedural test that many files still fail.

Flow diagram

Dam mine town -> Displacement
Displacement -> R and R colony cash and R and R colony cash colony cash
R and R colony cash -> Gap grove kin livelihood
Narmada Sardar Sarovar -> Displacement

Conclusion

Tribal R&R is judged by whether a people still have land, council, and forest use. Colonies and cheques have usually delivered survival, not a rebuilt society. Narmada remains the warning case.

Facts & figures

Sardar Sarovar

Narmada dam whose submergence and incomplete R&R defined the national displacement debate.

LARR 2013

Statute that ties acquisition to rehabilitation duties.

Land-for-land

Preferred tribal R&R principle that cash awards often skipped.

Common property

Grazing and forest that compensation lists historically under-counted.

WRAP Exams · Write. Read. Analyse. Practice. · <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/anthropology-gs-2/2021/discuss-the-problems-involved-in-rehabilitation-and-resettlement-of-tribals-displaced-due-to-development-projects-in-india/> · ask@wrapexams.com · wrapexams.com