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“Displacement As The Dominant Factor Behind Youth Unrest In Tribal Areas”

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ABSTRACT:

In many developing nations, the idea of development serves as a major turning point. The process is such that the ostensible target group or beneficiary suffers as a result of advancement and development. However, development brings a change in lifestyle, land, water, modification in transport communication, etc. No doubt, India is marching on the path of development. It has taken new development projects to walk with developed countries. After independence, new railway lines, industry and dams have been constructed to compete with a global market. But maximum development projects have been constructed in tribal dominant areas. As a result of this, the innocent, helpless tribal are displaced in the name of development. It is already shown that the tribal have faced a disproportionate share of displacement. It is found that the tribal youths are the most vulnerable group who have been facing different problems like unemployment, lawlessness, homeless and poverty in the name of development. Due to their incapacity to speak up against the government and multinational corporations, the tribal people have been estranged from their ancestral homeland. The effects of development, industrialization, and civilization are most detrimental to youth.

This paper has focused on the major problems faced by the tribal people due to displacement in the name of development. The objectives of the study are to bring to limelight the lifestyle, changing pattern of livelihood, and also different internal as well as external problems faced by tribal youngsters of our society due to displacement.

Keyword: Progress, development, Displacement, Rehabilitation, disproportionate share, vulnerable, etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Because it continues in such a way that the so-called "Target Group" or recipient becomes the victim of progress and development, development has turned into a nightmare for many in third-world countries.

Development involves changes in land, lifestyle and water use patterns. It is referring

changes in the living style, as well as the daily income system. However, maximum developmental projects have been constructed in the tribal-dominated areas which lead displacement of people from their homeland.

Many environmentalists and social activists are concerned about development projects like dams, industries, mines, railways, and roads because they affect people's livelihoods in various ways, including some who are physically displaced from their homes, some who lose their property, and some who lose other things. They are known as project-affected individuals (PAP). Most projects only include those who lose their land when calculating the DPS / PAP. The village community is rare among those who retain their community property resources (CPRs) or other sources of income, such as service providers. Tribal people's main source of income (CPRs).

Types of displacement:

There are mainly two types of displacement.

1. Displacement caused by cyclones, earthquakes, floods, and other natural calamities.
2. Displacement caused by construction projects such as dams, mines, thermal power plants, industries, trains, highways, ports, and others.

The former of these is not under human control, whereas the latter is completely a product of human activity, and this type of relocation is pre-planned or coerced. In both instances, the victims are the less fortunate and less capable members of society who lack the financial security or academic success necessary to relocate to safer locations. However, internal displacement has led to a significant concentration of wealth in a small number of hands in Odisha today.

Subalterns are ejected at various stages of growth. The wealthy get further wealthier and the poor become even poorer as a result of the power up's exploring and dehumanizing strategies.

Youth is a towering pillar of the country. They are treated as the rising sun in the green valley of the socio-economic development of the country. If they are energetic and enthusiastic, then the total development of the country will be fruitful easily. Because they are capable of thinking about their future as well as the future of the country.

The expression of society's young people's general discontent is known as youth unrest. It shows up when young people believe that the social standards that are already in place are working.

The objectives of the study:

The sole objectives of the study such as-

1. To know the socio-economic status of tribal youths.
2. To analyze the factors those are responsible for youth unrest.
3. To find out the reasons for which tribal youths have lost their faith in police administration.
4. To discuss the present scheme of govt. For rehabilitation and upliftment of the displaced

people.

5. To find out a new method to make tribal youths a great weapon of the socio-economic development of the country.

Development and Displacement in Odisha:

One of the least developed states in the nation is Odisha. It has immense reserves of wealth, including significant mineral deposits and other resources, which have gone mostly unused or underdeveloped. The state is moving on with new and significant development projects today, including the multipurpose river valley projects, the Hirakud Dam, the Rengali Dam, the Indranati, and the Subarnarekha. Large industrial development like Rourkela Steel Plant, Nalco, Hal And The Like, apart from that different private projects are under process or undersigned by the state Govt.

The sole object of these people is to start new industrial giants, Tata, Jindal, Birla, Posco and others. On one hand, it gives new dreams of development but on the other hand, it creates a painful issue which is the displacement of weaker sections particularly tribal peoples. However, this problem is not only land, shade as well as the hope of the tribal but their bread and butter also. It brings tribal youth unrest.

Problems of tribal youth:

The youngster of tribal areas is suffering from various problems such as:

Poverty, unemployment, indebtedness, lack of basic amenities, lack of drinking water, lack of communication. Prostitution, Health problems, displacement, rehabilitation, gender issues and lack of education.

It is found that the displacement has caused a heavy blow on the path of youth development which also paves the way for youth unrest in the tribal areas. Such as...

1. Tribal youths are not getting better jobs in different development projects because of a lack of technical skills.
2. They are facing the problem of modern means of communication.
3. They are remaining unemployed because neither they have land by which they will earn their livelihood nor the technical skill to get better jobs.
4. The tribal youngster is suffering from the acute property.
5. They are deprived of basic amenities.
6. Lack of formal education, it is found that maximum tribal students are deprived of formal education and most of them are dropouts.
7. Youth of tribal areas have strong faith in their traditional socio-cultural system. Hence, they have a little bit of interest in modernity.
8. They are suffering from a suitable marketing system to sell their products. But the real broker is getting thrice profit out of these products.

9. They don't have direct contact with Govt.
10. They are facing the problem of the bonded labourer, Human trafficking, women trafficking, etc.

Effects of youth unrest:

The youth unrest in tribal areas has tremendous effects on society.

1. The tribal youth are frustrated and stands against Govt.
2. Many semi-educated and dropout youths are lured with money to serve the criminal master and exploit their community.
3. Ultra-left-wing radicals popularly known as Naxalite Odisha are taking advantage of frustrated tribal youths.
4. The broker sold the hopelessness, joblessness, and homelessness of tribal youths in the name of better job facilities and exploited them mentally as well as physically.
5. They don't have trust in the police administration and Govt.
6. The youth become drunkards, and psycho-patient due to poverty and unemployment.

Constitutional provisions for tribal welfare work:

Several attempts have been taken by the constitution, govt. and non-Govt. Organization for the upliftment of the tribal people. The constitution of India contains the following:

1. All Indian citizens, including indigenous people, are given equal rights and opportunities without any kind of discrimination under Article 15 of the Constitution.
2. Article 16 (4), 320(4) and 335, there is provision for the reservation of seats for tribal for Govt. and public services.
3. According to article 330,332,334 provides for reservation of seats for tribal in the Lok Sabha of India are also reserved for S.T. Similarly in the state assemblies of India, 315 seats.
4. The tribal people have the right to create property anywhere in the nation under Article 19(5).
5. The president of India has the authority to appoint a commissioner to oversee the tribal assistance programme under Article 338.
6. Article 275 makes provision for giving grant-in-aid by the centre to the states for an approved scheme of tribal welfare.
7. Article 224(2) makes provision for the establishment of district and regional councils for tribes of Assam.
8. Part 4 Article 47 of the constitution of India makes it mandatory for states to pay special attention to the securing of economic interest and education of tribal people.
9. Article 164 of part 6 of the constitution of India provides for the establishment of separate ministers of tribal welfare in Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

Facilities through the five-year plan:

Apart from the different constitutional provisions. The Govt. of India has taken certain initiatives to enhance the economic status of tribal people in different five-year plans.

1. The first five-year plan:

The government has also taken some remedial measures and welfare schemes under the first five-year plan. The main targets of the development of transport communication, education, cultural, economic, health, housing and water supply, etc.

2. The second five-year plan:

It plans for 25000 people and 600 hospitals and mobile medical centers were also opened during that plan period.

3. The third five-year plan:

Over Rs. 60 billion was provided for tribal welfare during the Third Five-year plan Rs. 15.5 billion Rs 48 billion and 9.4 billion were spent on education economic development and other programmes respectively.

4. The Fourth Five-Year Plan:

During the 4th and 5th Five-Year Plans, there are several programmes for tribal welfare were taken. In general, there are centrally supported programmes, blocks for tribal development, cooperative projects to build girls' hostels, post-matriculating scholarships, etc.

5. The Fifth Five-Year Plan:

During 5th five-year plan, the concept of a tribal sub-plan (TSP) was implemented.

6. Sixth Five-Year Plan:

A modified area development approach (MADA) was developed for the 10,000-person pocket of tribal concentration in the sixth five-year plan. They located these 245 MADA pockets. ITDPs now number 181, up from the previous 174.

7. 7th five-year plan:

The TSP strategy was continued during the 7th five-year plan.

8. 8th and 9th Five-Year Plan:

The 7th Five-Year Plan's tribal sub-plan strategy was permitted to continue in the 8th Five-Year Plan, and attempts were taken to make it more goal-oriented.

9. The 10th and 12th Five-Year Plan:

Alienation of tribal people from their land ascended in serious proportion over the years. Redrafting the law has only one goal: to stop the transfer of tribal land to non-tribal's and the return of the previously transferred territory to the tribes.

Suggestions:**Expectation from Govt.**

The following measures are suggested by the Govt. to develop the socio-economic condition of tribal youth who have been affected by the displacement.

- I. The government should provide basic amenities to the tribal's.
- II. Formal education and vocational training should be provided to the youngster of the tribal by which they will be self-reliant.
- III. The government should provide proper communication to the tribal areas.
- IV. The government should lunch educational awareness programme for the youth to aware them of the importance of education in the present scenario, basically the parents of dropout students.
- V. The government should lunch a tribal development programme that should conform to the tribal culture and psychology or else the proposed scheme would remain only far-fetched.
- VI. The government should lunch skilled development training programmes to develop the inner potential among the tribal youths.
- VII. The government should arrange community development programmes that have been implemented from time to time.
- VIII. New job facilities should be provided to the young star of the tribal areas.
- IX. The government needs to act right away to assist the displaced tribal members with rehabilitation and resettlement.
- X. The government should lunch workshops and different seminars to aware of their rights and responsibilities.
- XI. The Govt. should evaluate whether the tribal development programme is properly implemented.

Expectations from Police Department:

It is found that there is a cold war regularly in the tribal areas.

- I. Police should develop public support and rapport with the tribal youngsters to become trustworthy.
- II. Police should lunch socio-economic and legal awareness for the tribal youths about their rights and responsibility.
- III. The government should evaluate whether the tribal development programme is properly implemented.
- IV. The police department should arrange different awareness programme to aware the tribal of the anti-social activities of the Naxalism and Maoist by whom they have been mentally and physically tortured from time immemorial.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, development is the need of the hour basically for a state like Odisha. It should be March on the path of development side by side with the resettlement and affected by that project. Hence, it should not be criticized that those projects are not only anti-project, anti-development but also anti-national.

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