

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES AND DILEMMAS OF MINING INDUCED DISPLACEMENT : A CASE OF COAL MINING INDUSTRY

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Displacement or up-root of settled people is common as well as hanging problem in any coal mining area and obviously treated as an age old problem of coal mining area worldwide. Gaining access to a resource requires displacing local populations. Displacement can result in the loss of physical and non-physical assets for local populations, including homes, productive land, access to traditional lands, resources, cultural sites, social structures, and income-earning assets. There is a risk that local populations may find themselves jobless, homeless, marginalized, and without access to traditional food sources while having lost social cohesiveness and having to deal with the disruption of educational and cultural activities(nrcan.gc.ca). Mining-induced displacement and resettlement are some of the demographic, socioeconomic and cultural problems including the changes in population dynamics, health impacts, addictions, economic disparity and frustration. All these are affecting not only economic, but social, moral and cultural degradation, which are reframing the existing life-style in holistic manner.

Keywords: Displacement, Development induced displacement, livelihood assets

INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand for Coal requires an expansion and speeding up of coal exploration, production and processing across the globe. A great ongoing 'social-Economic challenge' form the coal industry is the problem of Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement .The coal mining operations adversely affect the people and society in the resource rich regions globally. Mining-induced displacement has brought severe social and economic problems to the displaced people and the magnitude of this displacement and severity for the problems is too high due to coal mining projects as compared to any other development projects. With the emerging pace of Liberalization, privatization and globalisation, mining has become an important source of investment and profit for the private as well as government sector. Mining-induced displacement (MID) that was already a matter of concern globally has thus become a major risk from the point of view of social sustainability. An effort will, therefore, be made in this paper, on the basis of secondary data to understand the contextual Emerging Socio-Economic Issues and Dilemmas of Mining Induced Displaced People.

Extraction of coal and transportation today presents an increasing social and economic problem, leading to the violation of human rights and loss of livelihood assets necessary for sustainable human development. These livelihood assets include:

- I. Human capital: People who are mentally and physically healthy, as well as educated and capable of taking advantage of opportunities;
- II. Economic/financial capital: The financial resources to support a sustainable livelihood, which can be attained through employment, social grants and credit loans;
- III. Physical/Infrastructural capital: Access to basic infrastructure including water and electricity, transport, housing, education and health facilities and other amenities;

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- IV. Natural capital: Access to arable land and other environmental resources that are not contaminated; and
- V. Social/political capital: Support networks and memberships (including cultural belonging), and relationships that foster trust and reciprocity (Petersen, 2010).

Other than economic and social issues environmental and political problems (such as corruption amongst state and local authorities) development project including coal mining caused population displacement on a large scale. Millions of people worldwide are displaced every year due to mining projects. The results have often being very negative for most of the people who have been forced to move as well as for those living in the area. The social and cultural life of these people have been disrupted and they have also become economically worse-off with the environment destruction as a result of the introduction of infrastructure and increased crowding in the areas to which people had to move. M.M.Cernea (2006) has noted that risks to environment and risks to investors are paid attention but social risks often are ignored.

Objectives of the study

To explore the various Socio-Economic Issues and Dilemmas of Mining Induced Displaced People . How ever, the Scope of the study is limited to the study of Emerging Socio-Economic Issues and Dilemmas of Mining Induced Displaced People.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted using secondary data. Secondary data was collected from various books, articles, journals, Reports etc on mining and other development induced displacement. The main limitation of this paper is that this study has only focused on secondary sources, information collected from print literature, and websites whereas no data were collected directly from the mining induced displaced through interviews or surveys.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There has been many literature expaleing the problems of development induced displacement. Displacement caused by the developmental projects not only cause environmental degradation but it also affects the society socially an economically. Social scientists including Fernandics(1992), Nayk (1993) Ganguly (1995) Deogharia (1998) Mahapatara (1999), Singh G (2008) and Terminski (2013) The problem of Mining-Induced Displacement in the resource rich regions like Jharkhand has been examen by Deogharia (1998). Mining-induced displacement has brought severe social and economic problems to the displaced people and the magnitude of this displacement and severity for the problems is too high due to coal mining projects as compared to any other development projects (Deogharia,2012).

Supporters of coal, claim that the benefits of coal come in the form of job creation, economic prosperity, and energy security (World Coal Institute, 2009). On the other hand, there exist harmful externalities associated with coal mining, so the social costs of this practice are generally more difficult to measure. Lower water and air quality levels increase healthcare costs, and loss of aesthetic value can lead to a decline in recreation-based tourism and lower property values (Williams, A. M 2011). Coal mining, despite the very substantial benefits they bestow on society, stir strong emotions. A great ongoing social challenge for the mining industry is sustainable development and community acceptance of its role in society. The problem of mining-induced displacement and resettlement (MIDR) poses major risks to societal sustainability. Several authors (Tauli-Corpuz V1997, Filer

C 1998) have commented on the potentially-adverse socio-economic impacts of mining, which include displacement of local people from ancestral lands, marginalization, and oppression of people belonging to lower economic classes. In 1st International Conference on “Managing the Social & Environmental Consequences of Coal Mining in India’ during November 19-21, 2007 at New Delhi. The conference highlighted The major social challenges the society encountering from the coal industry are 1.Landlessness, 2.Joblessness, 3.Homelessness, 4.Risk of Marginalization, 5.Changes in population dynamics, 6.Cost of living, 7.Health Risks, 8.Disruption of Formal Educational Activities, 9. Addictions. The Improvement Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model developed by Michael M. Cernea(2000) during nineties. Among the negative effects of displacements, he distinguishes: 1. landlessness; 2. joblessness; 3. homelessness; 4. marginalization; 5. increased morbidity and mortality; 6. educational losses; 7. food security issues; 8. loss of common property, and; 9. social disarticulation and community breakdowns. Bogumil Terminski in mining-induced displacement and resettlement: social problem and human rights issue (a global perspective) stated that Mining-induced displacement violates many human rights, especially those of an economic and social nature.

Among the common problems we can find are: 1. inadequate compensation for lost property; 2. Lack of participation of local communities in the division of profits from the exploitation of resources; 3. infringement of social and cultural rights (especially indigenous and tribal people); 4. Cultural devastation caused by resettlement; 5. Violation of housing rights; 6. Violation of other rights such as economic, social, and cultural ones (e.g. lack of access to education in the new place of residence, lack of access to social facilities). On the other hand among the effects of resettlements affecting indigenous people, Theodore Downing distinguishes: “1. suffering a loss of land, 2. short and long-term health risks, 3. Loss of access to common resources, 4. Homelessness, 5. loss of income, 6. Social disarticulation, 7. Food insecurity, 8. Loss of civil and human rights, and 9. Spiritual uncertainty (Downing et al, T.E2002).

Displacement or up-root of settled people is common as well as hanging problem in any coal mining area and obviously treated as an age old problem of coal mining area worldwide. Gaining access to a resource requires displacing local populations. Displacement can result in the loss of physical and non-physical assets for local populations, including homes, productive land, access to traditional lands, resources, cultural sites, social structures, and income-earning assets. There is a risk that local populations may find themselves jobless, homeless, marginalized, and without access to traditional food sources while having lost social cohesiveness and having to deal with the disruption of educational and cultural activities(nrcan.gc.ca). Mining-induced displacement and resettlement are some of the demographic, socioeconomic and cultural problems including the changes in population dynamics, health impacts, addictions, economic disparity and frustration. All these are affecting not only economic, but social, moral and cultural degradation, which are reframing the existing life-style in holistic manner (Goswami.S 2014). Displacement of villages along with their long standing economic, social, religious, and cultural activities is inevitable. When coal occurs in land held traditionally by indigenous people, mining gives rise to question of social justice (Vicki, 2001). Balaji Pandey et al. (1997) , Institute for Social –Economic Development, Bhubaneswar, concluded that displacement has an undermining influence on social bonds and cultural roots of the entire community, thus leads to Social problems (Singh, 2005). Displacement – understood as dislocation from the homeland territory without social support in the new place of residence – is a violation of the most fundamental human rights and should be entirely prohibited (Terminski,B.2012). The displacement of people refers to the forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by

a number of factors (unesco.org). The multidimensional nature of the problem breaks the general division of internal displacement into three or four categories: conflict-induced displacement, environmentally-induced displacement, disaster-induced displacement, and development-induced displacement (Zetter, R., 2011, K. Koser, S. Martin 2011). Population displacement caused by the extraction of coal is a common phenomenon in many regions of the world. The biggest problems we now see, however, arise in failed states and conflicted countries with poorly-established principles of democracy, ethnic antagonism or practices of discrimination against indigenous and tribal people, and low efficiency in the institutions of legal protection. Coal-related displacement and resettlement, observed in different parts of the world, are phenomena rather similar in nature. Their common element is the growing economic, social, and cultural marginalization of indigenous people.

Mining Induced Displacement

In the global era, mining has become another very important source of investment and profit for the private sector. Mining – induced displacement and resettlement (MIDR) has become a major risk from the point of view of social sustainability. Scanty information on the MIDR indicates a very high displacement in the past and even increasing trend in the future due to rich mineral deposits which are found in areas with relatively high density of politically powerless populations. In India, most of the affected people are the tribal and other indigenous people. Displacement at such a large scale obviously results in greater impoverishment of the displaced. Productive systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost. People are relocated to environment where their productive skills generally are less applicable and the competition for resources greater. Community institutions and social networks are weakened as kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for cultural help are diminished or lost without physical relocation due to the environmental impact people encounter problem of sustenance. The loss of income earning assets such as; homes, productive land, jobs and subsistence resources and non – physical assets like; community support, cultural sites, social systems, identity and mutual help mechanisms etc. have their own impact on the people. Food insecurity, poor access to health care and education and social disruption are also equally grave in their impact. The women folk in particular suffer maximum in such a situation (Deogharia (2012).

It is usually assumed that compensation suffices to rehabilitate a displaced economy and community which is not true, because of the failure to realize that development itself causes poverty in a traditional society. The local inhabitants subtly lose their control over the resources which they had accessed so easily. But in the process of displacement, they are shifted to a new pattern of economy with which they are least acquainted. While the project authorities, exploit the resources intensively at the same time the displaced are not able to enjoy their benefits at all.

Land Under Mining

The size of the mines at present is taking a gigantic leap as compared to over the years. Coal caters to a third of India's energy needs. Coal mines have expanded from an average of 150 acres in the 1960s to 800 acres in the 1980s (Fernandes and Asif 1997: 74 – 75) over the last three decades due to shift from underground to opencast mines for exploiting lower quality coal that resulted in taking over some 1,500 acres of land as open cast mines require more land and induce displacement of more persons without even creating jobs to absorb people (Rao 1990: 62). Industries and mines give a job each to the families they displace but ever since the mechanization process starts, the scope of absorbing people subtly begins shrinking.

It is obvious from the statistics that the CIL managed to give employment to the extent of just 11,901 (36.34 percent) of the 32,751 families displaced in 1981 – 1985 (Government of India, 1985). However, post immediate mechanization process till 1992 in the Upper Karanpura Valley of Jharkhand the first 5 of the 25 mines that were to have 1,00,000 DPs, gave jobs to 638 (10.18 percent) of the 6,265 families displaced (BJA & NBJK 1993: 36). With traditional transport the NALCO mines activated in the late 1980s in Koraput district, Orissa would have created 10,000 jobs and rehabilitated about 50,000 DP/PAPs of the Upper Kolab dam and 6,000 of the NALCO Plant in the same district. Unfortunately, the mines were fully mechanized as a result it could create just about 300 skilled and semi – skilled jobs not for the local population but the outsiders as the tribal PAPs lacked the skills required (Pattanaik and Panda, 1992). The company – wise status of land acquisition by CIL and its Subsidiaries in India till June 2007 are presented below in table – 1.

Table: 1, Company wise Status of Land Acquisition by CIL and its Sbusidiaries in India (June 2007) (Area in Hectares)

Company	Total Land Acquired	Total Tenancy Land Acquired	Tenancy Land in Possession
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	13093	12022	9145
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	4280	3857	1937
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	35736	12758	4883
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	20538	12812	11873
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	19785	17089	14330
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	15948	5612	5275
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	19965	9180	4252
North Eastern Coalfields Limited (NECL)	25041	41.47	41.47
Total	154386	73371.47	51736.47

Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5410 dated – 15.05.2007. Courtesy Table from Doc. Centre, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi

Coal-induced involuntary relocations are particularly associated with the problem of development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR). Development-induced displacement can be defined as the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development (Bose.P). Michael Cerena, a Romanian professor of sociology cooperating with the World Bank, is considered to be the author of the concept of DIDR. The first attempt to define this issue was fixed in the mid eighties by the World Bank publication, Putting People First: Sociological Variables in Rural Development. Studies on development- induced displacement were strongly influenced by the big dam investments implemented since the early nineties in India and China (Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River, and Three Gorges Dam). Over the last few decades, several interesting books on development-induced displacement were published. These include: the work edited by Chris McDowell (1996), by Chris De Wet (2006), and a book by Peter Penz, Jay Drydyk, and Pablo S. Bose, Displacement by Development: Ethics, Rights and Responsibilities (Cambridge University Press, 2011). The vast majority of publications on DIDR focused on the consequences of the construction of dams. This subject was undertaken already in the mid sixties by American anthropologist Thayer Scudder who studied micro and macro social consequences of the construction of Kariba dam on Zambezi. However the subject of mining-induced displacement is an underrated subject of scientific research.

Table: 2, Causes of Development-induced Displacement and Resettlement (as on 2000)

Sl. No.	Causes	% age
1.	Creation of dams and reservoirs	(26,6%)
2.	Development of communication networks	(24,6%)
3.	Water supply	(12,3%)
4.	Mining/extraction of mineral resources	(10,3%)
5.	Development of urban infrastructure	(8,2%)
6.	Irrigation projects and artificial channels	(4,8%)
7.	Creation of national parks and reserves	(3,4%)
8.	Development of industry	(2,7%)
9.	Deforestation	(1,4%)
9.	Other causes	(5,5%)

Source: A.Rew, E. Fisher, B. Padney, Addressing Policy Constraints and Improving Outcomes in Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement Projects (Final Report), Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, January 2000, pp. 91. Notes: The presented estimates are only approximate in nature, referring to the global context. Do not, therefore, take into account specific resettlements in different regions of the world (cf. the applied research methodology).

PROBLEMS OF MINING INDUCED DISPLACED PEOPLE

Displacement causes deprivation to the project affected families (PAFs). The force mining creates socio-economic problems and dilemmas among the PAFs. The major socio-economic issues are :

Landlessness

Loss of land lead to loss of economic base functioning of the whole community. Mining-induced displacement (MID) raises the significant risk of landlessness (Singh.G 2007) by removing the foundations upon which productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are articulated. The open cast mining being in vogue potentially, have a spectrum of adversities which include displacement of local people from ancestral lands, inadequate synchronization of the compensation to the descendants of the land losers,etc . This in turn bears an economic as well as a bitter social sustainability.

Joblessness

Nevertheless, in mining-induced displacement (MID) a job to the land loser serves the hardships of the subject to some extent yet his associates are not able to derive the benefits. The ethnic people living in the designated areas depend generally for their livelihood on the land. Since, in mining areas the land is taken for mining and associated activities these people loose their livelihood. A survey carried out among tribal households in five villages at Talcher, Orissa (Pandey 1996) found an increase in unemployment from 9 percent to 43.6 percent, accompanied by a large shift from primary to tertiary occupations (when available). Post-displacement unemployment or underemployment is often chronic following the dismantling of the local income-generating resource base. Coal mining also supports a large number of jobs, although this number is declining, largely due to higher levels of productivity per worker associated with increases in mining technology and new mining techniques (Williams, Austin Merrell 2011).

Homelessness

Homelessness hatches a loss of shelter. Loss of shelter tends to be only temporary for many

resettlers; but, for some, homelessness or a worsening in their housing standards remains a lingering condition. In a broader cultural sense, loss of a family's individual home and the loss of a group's cultural space tend to result in alienation and status-deprivation. For refugees, homelessness and "placelessness" are intrinsic by definition. Defined as the "loss of house-plots, dwellings and shelter." For many people homelessness may be only temporary, but in poorly executed displacements, it remains chronic.

Displacement of local people from ancestral lands and holy places :

The sacred geography of a village envisages two things, the sacred area and the sacred centres, where the former tells us about the particular portion of the locality which is dedicated to gods and deities and the later the particular places or spots where the gods reside. There are strong emotional attachments towards such sacred geography and due to developmental projects or mining induced displacement the local people not only evicted from ancestral lands but also debar from their holy places.

Loss of Culture

Besides livelihood many of these indigenous groups are sceptical about losing their cultural and ethnic tradition after being displaced. In Sikkim the Lepcha tribe is opposing the construction on Dzongu, a sacred site. Tipaimukh hydroelectric dam in Manipur, where the Zeliangrong Nagas inhabit, also stand to lose their sacred spots and half of their fertile hills. (Chakraborty, 2003). This is also associated with coal mining because during the initial phase of any mining project the land is acquired by government or by the mining company and the indigenous population of the land is debar from it resulting in loss of cultural heritage.

Loss of Common Property

Displacement destroys the two most important aspects of their life that is common natural resources and community. Common property resources includes grazing, edible fruits, vegetables, timber, fishes etc. Which the communities lose after being displaced (Vagholikar and Das, 2010). Common property is not a symbol of livelihood but a symbol of cohesiveness and we feeling that disrupts with the loss of common property.

Risk of Marginalization

The risk of marginalization threatens displaced individuals and entire communities as they skid into lower socio-economic status relative to their local areas. The marginalization would weaken the pre-social arena lineage. Thus the societal web is prone to a high risk of marginalization. Misutilisation of compensation amount by the displaced persons mostly on domestic and living expenses, clearing debt, performance of social functions, etc. makes them destitute in the long run (Muthayya and Mathur, 1975; Vyas, 1980; Joshi, 1982; Reddy, 1993 and Pandey, 1998a).

Disruption of Formal Educational Activities

Risk occurs in the disruption of education and routine socialization. Displacement and relocation often cause a significant interruption in the functioning of schools and in child access to education during the year of transfer or for longer periods of time.

Addictions

Increased economic activities and affluence brings in more addictions in the society. In the coal mining induced displaced areas the displaced people may also get affected by additional addictions; one more reason of increased addiction is loss of social and physical capitals among the displaced.

Violation of Right to Education

The workforce engaged in primary agricultural operations prior to the mining-induced displacement and resettlement (MIDR) are forced to easy earning means via engaging coal embezzlements. To boost up the family earnings the children are often fled into this occupation. Their right to education gets seized. Children are unable to access schools or are forced to drop out of schools because of circumstances arising from mining induced displacement. Displacement causes a significant disruption to education and healthcare for children. Families may be forced to relocate to areas where infrastructure is poor or there is a lack of basic services. Many displaced children rarely have the opportunity to return to school after moving to a new location.

Increase in Child Labour

Landlessness and increase in poverty has impacted children's quality of life and opportunities for education. Mining regions have large numbers of children working in the most hazardous activities. Because their parents lose their livelihoods and end up as migrant daily wage labour, children of displaced families are often forced to work in order to contribute financially to their family's survival (Kalluri.B, 2009). Large number of children are working in dhabas, tea stalls, pan stalls and as domestic labour.

Inability of the Community to Capture Economic Benefits

For the indigenous people the main source of economy is agriculture but due to landlessness their traditional source of income hampered and the people who were displaced are unable to capture the economic benefits from their ancestral property.

Inadequate Compensation for Lost Property

There are lots of example found across the globe that the displaced were not given adequate compensations for their immovable property for example compensation provisions in India do not recognize the claim of people's rights such as access to forest and forest products as well as water bodies which are lost as a result of displacement (Mahapatra, 1999). In the statement of the Indian expropriation law, the right to these provisions, are customary and are not formally legal so as to attract statutory compensation. Disparities and arbitrariness in valuing their land and other immovable assets for calculating compensation and long delay in payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance have impoverished them. Corrupt practices by officials involved in the payment of cash compensation and rehabilitation assistance make their situation worse. They are also instances of scandals in payment of compensation especially to tribal people by siphoning away major chunk of the amount and many instances of exploitation by land owners, money lenders, bank officials and lawyers (Centre for Science and Environment, 1985; Thukral, 1989; Reddy, 1993 and Pandey, 1998a).

Resistance Movement

In Orissa, participation of women in resistance movements against development-induced displacement is remarkable in case of the Ib Valley Coal Mining Project. The women of Kadalimunda village being displaced by the project took a leading role in a non-violent struggle against the authority, the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited and succeeded in winning better rehabilitation benefits. The women with the support of the men stopped mining operations for three to four days (Pandey, 1998a).

Impact on Women and Children

Balaji Pandey (1998b) in the study on impact of open cast coal mining on women found that the women were facing problems in collecting fuel, fodder, and water for the family; they have lost their earnings from forest and other common property resources and other non-farm activities like handicraft, cottage industry, and livestock rearing. Decline in social status: Balaji Pandey (1998b) found that loss of access to common property resources and loss of livelihoods due to loss of access to such resources and other avenues of income resulted decline in the status of women in the family and society. Consequently, the authority and right in decision-making that the women enjoyed within the family due to their position as income-earners get weakened. Displacement also has a gender dimension. The whole family suffers the impact of joblessness, reduction in income and of the move below the poverty line. But women and children feel its ill effects more than men do. For example, in the absence of alternatives, the displaced families pulled their children out of school to turn them into child labourers. Because of the trauma of forced displacement, others take to crime. Once the project alienates the land that was the foundation of their relatively high status, tribal women have lower access to work than men do. So many of them spend their time gossiping or drinking as we noticed even in a rehabilitation colony. When men waste money on alcohol, women try to maintain their families by selling their bodies since that is the only asset they own. Domestic violence increases, so do malnutrition based diseases such as tuberculosis (Fernandes and Raj 1992: 153-156). Agnihotri's (1996) exposes another form of gender discrimination in compensation criteria in Orissa, where entitlement to land compensation for unmarried persons is set at age 18 for men and age 30 for women.

Impacts on Children

Displacement causes a significant disruption to education and healthcare for children. Families may be forced to relocate to areas where infrastructure is poor or there is a lack of basic services. Many displaced children rarely have the opportunity to return to school after moving locations. Because their parents lose their livelihoods and end up as migrant daily wage labour, children of displaced families are often forced to work in order to contribute financially to their family's survival. Displaced, homeless or living in inadequate housing conditions, forced to drop out of schools, children become vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and being recruited for illegal activities by mafia and even trafficking (<http://counterview.org>).

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence and drinking existed in the past too but have increased after it. Alienation of land and forests deprives women of the resources that met the family's food, water and other needs but their role of providing for these needs remains unchanged. They have to attend to them with it with reduced resources (Ganguly Thukral and Singh 1995) particularly because after displacement joblessness is higher among women than among men. For example, a study in the coalmines of Singhbhum district of Jharkhand shows that in the past too, displaced women who wanted to work were forced to take up low paid unskilled employment. But they got at least food for their survival. Even that possibility has disappeared with mechanisation. Besides, the coming of mines changes the economy of a village drastically. The villagers were used to a barter economy in which women played an important role. They have now to compete with the salaried class to buy food in the market with no control over its price. This combination of landlessness, joblessness and lack of exposure to the market economy reduces women's access to food. Malnutrition is one of its consequences (George 2002: 17).

Impact on Tradition and Social Structure

About 60 percent of the world's mineral resources are located in areas inhabited by indigenous people (Terminski, B. 2012). These tribes still live within minimum survival needs of food, shelter and cloth since their system of production, distribution and consumption is restricted to their relatives, kinship groups and village folks. They have simple technology (like arrow, bow, traditional agricultural implements, etc), simple division of labor and simplicity in their mannerism, myth, superstitions, blind beliefs, magic, animal sacrifices, etc (Hasnain, 1992; Patnaik, 2005). Their survival is intertwined with nature worship and supernatural beliefs. But after coming of industrial projects in their regions their unique features undergo drastic change since they cannot help changing themselves in the industrial centres. It is because; Industry as an engine of growth not only generates employment and income, but also breaks the walls of tradition changing the patterns of social structures (Garada, 2012b & 1995).

Loss of Traditional Livelihoods

Mineral resources are often found in places inhabited by indigenous populations. Therefore, when mining activity begins, these communities are displaced from the hills and forests where they live. They then lose access not only to their homes and land, but also to their traditional livelihoods.

Breakdown of Lifestyles

All these incidences just illustrate the myriad ways in which displacement leads to a breakdown of lifestyles. Childcare is one of the main responsibilities fulfilled by women. Parasuraman (1999) points out Women not only suffer in terms of health and nutrition, they also lost the capacity to provide a secure future for their children. By resorting to seasonal migration they have unwittingly denied their children access to school, health care, child welfare and other welfare services (quoted in Patabardhan, 1999).

Violation of Human Rights

Displacement is primarily a phenomenon where a person is involuntarily denied his or her surroundings. Following displacement, people are deprived of land, which is the primary area of economic, social, and cultural reference. Land rights are very important human rights need the states protection. The principle of land rights cannot be taken by anyone without the approval of the land holders. Mostly government get land for public purpose by land acquisition. But not giving adequate/good compensation. Article 17 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) declares that:

- I. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as with association with others
- II. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Often, a person does not receive anything in return. Any form of displacement without proper compensation, resettlement plans, and appropriate social guarantees should be treated as a violation of human rights (Pettersson, B. 2002 & Stavropoulou, M. 1998). Displacement of people from one place should be accompanied by the assurance of relatively good conditions for daily functioning. However, the exploitation of coal often leads to massive and violent displacement as well as violation of human rights.

CONCLUSION

The fundamental question is whether we should accept the dominant discourse on development induced displacement. When we claim to be a democratic and socialist, the sacrifice by the people for the sake of the so-called development cannot be excessive. In our opinion, the Coal Mining

industries as well as the government in recent times do not care at all for the rights of the poor and marginal people as it became evident from the massive resistance movement. The people who argue in favour of these rights are considered to be against development of any kind. We need to examine a few issues, like what type of development is needed for? Who will benefit from this kind of development? Who are the producers and the consumers in this process of the development? Displacement is not simply about people leaving their place, but more about the livelihood question and about the loss of agricultural and forestland. There is also a growing sense of loss of language culture and identity due to these. We could not digest that, the State offering its rich natural resources to mining industries a platter at the price of peanuts in the name of development. But it is the displaced people who are suffering while the mining industries are enjoying subsidies. The government and the mining industries considered to accept the principle of right to livelihood.

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