

Research Article

Impact Of Land Acquisition On Economic Condition Of Farmers

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ABSTRACT

The land is the most essential assets for the development and growth of any nation, particularly for development of infrastructure. “Land Acquisition Act 1894” as a tool for land acquisition. Land Acquisition Act 1894 is main act which well be base of the upcoming acts. The objective of the paper is to examine the impact of land acquisition on economic condition of farmers belonging to different categories of land holding in district sonipat. The sample size of the study was 200 farmers of five villages of sonipat District. From these villages the sample of 200 farmers has been divided on the basis of land holding in hectares. Before and after acquisition of land, indicates a considerable change through investment, employment, assets generated and repayment of debt by the farmers belonging to different holding of land. The government should modify the policy because most of the land losers were not satisfied with the compensation as private companies were providing multiple amounts for the same land at the same time.

INTRODUCTION:

Land acquisition means acquiring of land for some public purpose by government agency as authorized by the law from the individual landowner after paying some compensation in lieu losses occurred to land owner due to surrendering of his land to the concerned government agency subsequent modification allowed to government to acquire land for companies proposing to utilize the land towards the land towards a public purpose. Indian Economy has traditionally been an under developed economy, where 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. The land is also the most essential assets for the development and growth of any nation, particularly for development of infrastructure. The government has acquires land under the land acquisition Act 1894 and 18 other special Act, which are applicable to various other sector including the highways, Railways and ports. There had been various changes have taken in places during last few years. The central government was forced to reexamine the existing land acquisition framework as laid down by 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.

In the year 1824, British government, first time enacted regulation I of 1824 (for land acquisition). Its application was throughout the Bengal province immediately subject to presidency of Fort William. The rules empowered by the government to acquire immovable property at a fair and reasonable price for construction of roads canal other public purpose. In the year 1850 there were some of provisions of regulation of I of 1824, which was extended to Calcutta through act I to 1850, with a view to confirm the title of lands in Calcutta taken for public purpose at that time railways were being developed and it was felt that legislation was needed for acquiring land for them also. Building act xxvii of 1839 and act XX of 1852 were introduced to obviate the difficulties to particular cities of Bombay and Madras. Act VI of 1857 was the first full enactment, which executed in throughout British India. It repealed all previous enactment relating to acquisition and its object. Subsequently act x to 1870 came in to effect which was further replaced by land acquisition act 1894a completely self contained, in order to by; 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 well defined self contained efficient act for facilitating land acquisition process after independence in 1947 Indian government adopted "Land Acquisition Act 1894" as a tool for land acquisition. Land Acquisition Act 1894 is main act which will be base of the upcoming acts so that we now about the main characteristics of this act is:

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1894

An Act to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for companies. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for determining the amount of such acquisition.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT (AMENDMENT) 2007

Land Acquisition (Amendment) 2007 had come into force on 7 May 2007. The Act was passed on 11 April 2007. This Act amends the land acquisition Act to abolish the use of a statutory date in determining the basic compensation for land that is compulsorily acquired on or after 12 Feb 2007 and to provide that the basis compensation will instead be the market value of the land.

The right to fair compensation and transparency in 2011 land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act came, and after then in 2013 land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, came into force on Jan 1, 2014 as notified by the central government. The act would replace the land acquisition act, 1894, a nearly 120 year old law enacted during the British period. New land acquisition act give more emphasis on rehabilitation and resettlement.

➤ THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013¹

The Act is characterized by the following characteristics which are as follows:

- a) Giving priority to interests of farmers;

¹ Ministry of Rural Development Government of India, September 8th, 2013.

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- b) Before the acquisition of any land, the government is required to consult the concerned Panchayat;
- c) The act provides a transparent process for land acquisition;
- d) Laying down special provisions for food security;
- e) The act also provide for leasing of land to developers, instead of sale;
- f) It provide for the establishment on national monitoring committee for rehabilitation and resettlement at the centre as well as state;
- g) The act mentioned a punishment of six month imprisonment and one lakh rupees fine for providing false information;
- h) It also provides for the temporary occupation to us;
- i) The act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those where land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land;

LAND ACQUISITION IN HARYANA

Haryana is a welfare state, before 1966 it was be the part of Punjab. The first publication of notice of any improvement Scheme under Section 36 of the Punjab Town Improvement Act 1922, shall be substituted and have same effect as publication in the official gazette and in the locality of a notification under sub- section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 except where a declaration under section 4 or section 6 of the said Act has previously been made and is still in force. The government of Haryana recognizes that acquisition of land under the state and the alienation of landowner from their source of livelihood could be a painful process. Inside of law same as per payment of compensation. Therefore, it design to minimize this lose of the affected people through a set of policy government that includes

- a) Payment of market value as compensation of land to the landowner and minimum floor rates in respects of land situated in different part of state.
- b) Introduction of a special incentive for reducing a judicial proceeding as being the compensation amount.
- c) Revision of the rates of annuity payable for a period of 33 years as a social security benefit for the landowner
- d) Review and introduction of certain additional benefits over and above the one-time compensation pay in accordance with the law so as to provide for alternative means of sustenance for the landowner and other landless persons/ artisans who are dependent on the agriculture land being acquired for non agricultural purposes.

The objective of this policy are sought to be achieved through the following approach

- a) From 6th April 2007 revision of the minimum floor rates of land in different parts of the states.
- b) No Litigation incentive for such of the landowner who choose to accept the compensation award.
- c) Revision of basic rates of annuity and annual increase for social security for the landowner.
- d) Recognizing two board categories of in infrastructure projects for land acquisition and treatment of benefits to the landowner.
- e) Addressing the concerns landless people and artisans in a village whose source of livelihood is dependent upon the agriculture.

➤ **THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (HARYANA AMENDMENT) BILL, 2021**

The Haryana assembly on 24 August, 2021 passed The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Haryana Amendment), Bill, 2021, for seeks to expedite development projects by simplifying the procedure for acquisition of land. The new law has brought Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects to the 'exempt' category, for which Social Impact Assessment (SIA)/ consent of landowners, a requirement under the Central Land Acquisition Act of 2013, is not required. Under this Act, it is not mandatory for the government in PPP projects to seek the consent of affected families.

The Bill states that "to ensure that the existing infrastructural projects are completed and do not suffer and to protect the public interest, the state government intends to amend Section 2 and insert Section 10-A in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, to exempt certain developmental projects, including rural infrastructure, affordable housing, industrial corridors and health and education and metro, railway projects from the purview of the principal Act pertaining to conducting social impact assessment study".

According to the amendment bill, the DC will be responsible for taking consent of farmers for land acquisition. After acquisition, the government can take possession of the land at any time. There will be no compulsion to give 48 hours prior notice. A new Section 31A pertains to the payment of a lump sum in lieu of rehabilitation and resettlement costs for projects that are linear in nature, up to 50 per cent of the compensation determined, to the affected family. The Collector can determine the fair compensation and make the award without further enquiry if he is satisfied that all persons interested in the land have consented to the terms and conditions of their free will. Archaeological sites and forest land will be kept safe and protected during acquisition. The farmers, from whom the government will buy less than 200 acres of land, will be paid an

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study was examining the impact of land acquisition on economic condition of farmers belonging to different categories of land holding in district sonipat.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary data as well as secondary data. The present study was conducted in five villages of sonipat district of Haryana. As these five villages was randomly selected on basis of land acquisition. These five villages land acquired for Kundli–Manesar–Palwal Expressway in Haryana. The sample size of the study is 200 farmers from these five villages of sonipat District. From these 200 farmers the sample has been divided on the basis of land holding in hectare. From each village 40 farmers have been randomly selected with different land holding i.e. 0-2 hectare, 2-4 hectare, 4-6 hectare and above 6 hectare.

Primary data was based on field survey of sampled area. The data has been collected on the basis of structure questionnaire. To analysis the data statistical tools such tabulation, percentage method were used. The secondary data includes newspapers, books, journals, government reports and Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ashan;E, Ashan;R, Hussain S.H; Kemper R.V and Wallace B;J (1989) in his study made an attempt the impact of land acquisition, ownership, and transmission plague agriculturalists throughout Bangladesh. Study was based on detailed examination of 68 households in two communities Kalampur and Jalsha. He was considered the relationships among agricultural practices and land use for three categories of farmers defined in terms of their land holding. Significant alternatives to land ownership include sharecropping, leasing, and mortgaging. Patterns of land use were modified from generation to generation through the mechanisms of household formation and inheritance, as well as the practices of dowry, gifts, and purchases related to the limited supply of land.

Fernandes;W (1998) in his study made an attempt on problematic areas of land acquisition. The objective of the study was to study the outcomes of Land Acquisition bill 1998 and to identify the liberalization and displacement of the bill. The study was based on secondary data. The study founded that the land acquisition bill 1998, indicate that instead of protecting the right of displaced or affected people, rather than it was providing the safe guard private interests. Thus, the bill was against the people and had to reject this bill.

Guha ;Abhijit (2004) had carried out the process of land acquisition for industrial development started in the mid -1990s. During this period various economics reform had came in to existence in West Bengal. In the Medinipur district the left front government had formulated the pro- peasant policy. The study founded that the government continued to rely on the land acquisition act to which is establish by law for the colonial period, which had now become obstacle. On the other hand, the agriculture land acquired, as a result, a considerable increased in number of the landless, small and marginal farmers in various parts of the country.

Taya;R.R, Nutan;shashi Tigga and Ram Kumar; kakani (2008) in his study analyzed the land acquisition procedure, being adopted by the few private businesses. They had also analyzed the successful Vs least successful land acquisition models. The objective of the study showed that the various factors which had led to time lags and business uncertainties due to uprising against land acquisition for industrial projects. The paper also made an attempt to examine right from Tata's Singure projects in West Bengal, Posco's Para deep project in Chhattisgarh. The study had also observed that the chances of business failure in land acquisition for the private business would be more if the land acquisition style is thickly sandwiched by multiple layers of political debate and authority. The study suggested that the key element of successful land acquisition includes confidence on agriculture land, attractive compensation to local communities, and direct engagement with stakeholders avoided political interference. The study concluded that successful land acquisition goes beyond gaining mandatory legal and environment license for advantage of social consent to operate from a wider stakeholder base.

Mahalingam ;Ashwin and Aditi ;Vyas (2011) had highlighted the acquisition of land, which was necessary for the project, was to be developed for development of infrastructure in India. The objective of this paper was to cover three issues, firstly, comparing the land acquisition practices across various developed and developing country. Secondly, with the help of a framework of land acquisition practices which could be compared and carry out the comparatively analytical study on Indian practices through five case studies of land acquisition for infrastructure project in India? Finally, it reviews some of innovative solution which had been implemented in India. It could be help to overcome these issues,

which indicate the way for managing the process of land acquisition. This paper had also discussed the four methods of land valuation and to arrive at awarding appropriate compensation. These was evaluating the market value of land, evaluating the net value of income from land, determining original land use land set by the state and arriving at land values through negotiation. It had also been suggested in their study that the land acquisition process could be innovative. For example, in a project in salboni, JSW Bengal steel offered landowner cash compensation, share in Project Company as well as one job per family (kakani et al 2008).

The study pointed out that the land valuation was a complex task involving conflicts interests between land owners, developers and government officials but it had improved by reducing the challenges to development posed by land acquisition authorities.

Nguyen.T.T, Hegedus.G and Nguyen.L.N(2019) examined the impact of land acquisition and compensation on the livelihood of the people when government acquires their land to construct industrial park project in Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh Province. The study was based on primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interview of 50 households out of 310 affected households. Simple random sampling procedure was used in this study. Secondary data was collected from several of natural resource and environment, land fund development center, compensation branch in district. The data were collected through a documentary research and key information interviews. After land acquisition, many issues are arise that may challenge equitable and sustainable development. Survey of 50 household represent employment opportunities decline, a limited number of farmers were successful in reconstruction their livelihoods. Compensation received was investing in housing, family and furniture, while little was spent on income generates activities. Study proposed three solutions. Firstly, set up a fund to support jobs and stabilize life for people whose land was acquired. Secondly, investors and authorities must guide people to use compensation money to enhance their job prospects. Thirdly, farmers should also spend part of compensation money to training to their own business or traditional craft industries or labour export. Study found an incompeasability in the process of land acquisition and compensation as well as in attracting investors to the projects.

IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION ON ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FARMERS

To analyze the economic conditions of farmers (KMP), economic factors like investment, employment, generation of assets and payment of debt have been taken. There are four sections. Section 1.1, Section 1.2, Section 1.3 and Section 1.4, discuss the economic conditions of those farmers who had land holding up to 0-2 hectare, between 2-4 hectare, between 4-6 hectare and above 6 hectare respectively of sonipat district.

SECTION-1.1

TABLE-1.1 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FARMERS WHO HAD LAND HOLDING OF (0-2) HECTARE BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION OF LAND

TOTAL FARMERS=50

ECONOMIC FACTORS	BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION		AFTER LAND ACQUISITION	
	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE

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INVESTMENT				
a) PENSION SCHEME	05	10	08	16
b) INSURANCE	02	04	10	20
c) SAVING IN BANKS	15	30	31	62
d) SHARES AND BONDS	NIL	NIL	10	20
EMPLOYMENT				
a) THROUGH BUSINESS	NIL	NIL	05	10
b) THROUGH DAIRY	25	50	10	20
c) THROUGH VEHICLES	12	24	02	36
ASSETS GENERATED				
a) AGRICULTURE LAND	NIL	NIL	30	60
b) PLOTS	02	04	08	16
c) SHOP	NIL	NIL	07	14
REPAYMENT OF DEBT	NIL	NIL	10	20

Source: Field survey

In the above table (1.1) data indicate a change in economic conditions of farmers, who had land holdings between 0-2 hectares of sonipat district. The tabulated data shows investment pattern in pension schemes, saving in banks, insurance and shares and bonds by the farmers. In case of pension, it was observed that there was an increasing figure from 10 to 16 per cent of the farmers due to acquisition of land. It shows a 6 per cent significant increase in investment in pension schemes by the farmers. In case of insurance policy, it had been observed that the only 4 per cent of the farmers had taken the insurance policy before acquisition of land. Subsequently, it turned in to 20 per cent of the farmers who had taken the insurance policy after acquisition of land. The total percentage of savings in banks had also been increased due to acquisition of land. There were 30 per cent farmers who deposited their savings in banks before acquisition of land and after acquisition this percentage became 62 per cent. It shows an increasing figure (32 per cent) of use of banking facilities by the farmers. On the other hand investment in share and bonds was also started by the farmers due to availability of compensation money. There was not a single farmer who invested in the share market before acquisition of land. Now 20 per cent farmers are involved in share and bounds trading. The employment scenario before and after acquisition of land, indicate a considerable change through business, dairies and vehicles etc. If we look at the employment generation through business before acquisition of land, it was zero and it turned into 10 per cent after acquisition of land. In the case of dairy business, there was a declining figure from 50 per to 20 percent. It was indicating a negative figure of 40 per cent, as the entire agriculture land of farmers was acquired by the government. Employment generated through the vehicles was 24 per cent before acquisition of land and it decreased 20 percent and became 4 percent after acquisition of land.

The assets generated due to land acquisition, indicate a positive change among the farmers. The farmers had purchased agriculture land in other villages and district with the help of compensation money. And this figure was 30 percent of this category. Purchasing of plots by the famers was only 4 percent before acquisition of land and this figure became 8 per cent after acquisition of land. In case of purchasing shops by the farmers, there was 14 per cent increase after acquisition of land. After acquisition of land 20 per cent farmers repaid their loans on time. It shows that compensation money helped the farmers to repay their loans.

TABLE-1.2 ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FARMERS WHO HAD LAND HOLDING OF (2-4) HECTAER PRIOR TO AND AFTER ACQUISITION OF LAND**TOTAL FARMERS=50**

ECONOMIC FACTORS	PRIOR TO LAND ACQUISITION		AFTER LAND ACQUISITION	
	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE
INVESTMENT				
a) PENSION SCHEME	02	04	05	10
b) INSURANCE	05	10	08	16
a) SAVING IN BANKS	20	40	30	60
b) SHARES AND BONDS	NIL	NIL	05	10
EMPLOYMENT				
a) THROUGH BUSINESS	07	14	18	36
b) THROUGH DAIRY	05	10	10	20
c) THROUGH VEHICLES	10	20	15	30
ASSESTS GENERATED				
a) AGRICULTURE LAND	04	08	29	58
b) PLOTS	03	06	05	10
c) SHOP	07	14	10	20
REPAYMENT OF DEBT	11	22	18	36

Source: Field survey

In the above table (1.2) data indicate a change in economic conditions of farmers, who had land holdings between 2-4 hectares of district Sonipat. The tabulated data shows investment pattern in pension schemes, saving in banks, insurance and shares and bonds by the farmers. In case of pension, it was observed that there was an increasing figure from 04 to 10 per cent of the farmers due to acquisition of land. It shows a 06 per cent significant increase in investment in pension schemes by the farmers. In case of insurance policy, it had been observed that the 10 per cent of the farmers had taken the insurance policy before acquisition of land. Subsequently, it turned in to 16 per cent of the farmers who had taken the insurance policy after acquisition of land. The total percentage of savings in banks had also been increased due to acquisition of land. There were 40 per cent farmers who deposited their savings in banks before acquisition of land and after acquisition this percentage became 60 per cent. It shows an increasing figure (20 per cent) of use of banking facilities by the farmers. On the other hand investment in share and bonds was also started by the farmers due to availability of compensation money. There was not a single farmer who invested in the share market before acquisition of land. Now 10 per cent farmers are involved in share and bounds trading.

The employment scenario before and after acquisition of land, indicate a considerable change through business, dairies and vehicles etc. If we look at the employment generation through business before acquisition of land, it was 14 per cent only and it turned into 36 per cent after acquisition of land. In the

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case of dairy business, it was indicating a positive figure of 20 per cent, as the entire agriculture land of farmers was acquired by the government. Employment generated through the vehicles was 20 per cent before acquisition of land and it increased 10 per cent after acquisition of land.

The assets generated due to land acquisition, indicate a positive change among the farmers. The farmers had purchased agriculture land in other villages and district with the help of compensation money. And this figure was 8 percent before land acquisition. Subsequently, it turned in to 58 per cent of the farmers who had taken agriculture land after acquisition of land. Purchasing of plots by the famers was 6 percent before acquisition of land and this figure became 10 per cent after acquisition of land. In case of purchasing shops by the farmers, there were 6 per increase cent after acquisition of land.

After acquisition of land 22 per cent farmers repaid their loans on time and this figure was only 36 percent before acquisition of land. It shows that compensation money helped the farmers to repay their loans.

TABLE-1.3 ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FARMERS WHO HAD LAND HOLDING OF (4-6) HECTARE BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION OF LAND

TOTAL FARMERS=50

ECONOMIC FACTOR	BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION		AFTER LAND ACQUISITION	
	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE
INVESTMENT				
a) PENSION SCHEME	02	04	04	08
b) INSURANCE	04	08	06	12
c) SAVING IN BANKS	28	56	36	72
d) SHARES AND BONDS	02	04	03	06
EMPLOYMENT				
a) THROUGH BUSINESS	04	08	10	20
b) THROUGH DAIRY	08	16	20	40
c) THROUGH VEHICLES	10	20	18	36
ASSESTS GENERATED				
a) AGRICULTURE LAND	04	08	25	50
b) PLOTS	07	10	16	16
c) SHOP	09	18	24	24
REPAYMENT OF DEBT	10	20	20	40

Source: Field Survey

The table (1.3) data shows change in economic conditions of the farmers, who had land holdings from 4 to 6 hectares of district sonipat, indicate a consider change in the economic conditions, during different successive periods.

The investment pattern of different modes of investment, indicate a varied response in relation to before and after land acquisition periods. In case of pension scheme, it has been observed that the adoption of pension scheme tendency has been changed from 04 to 08 percent among the farmers, belonged to this category. In case of adopting the insurance policy by the farmers which indicate that the tendency has been changed from 08 percent to 12 percent, indicating a growth of plus 4 percent. The corresponding figure of saving in bank has also changed from 56 to 72 percent, during different successive periods. In order to generate the income from saving, fixed deposits in banks, and scheme bonds, it has been observed that sources of income. The same trend has been observed in share and bonds, which indicate a change from 04 to 06 percent, turned double during before and after land acquisition periods.

The employment generation trend among the farmers, which indicate a considerable change from 08 to 20 percent, through their business activities. In case of dairy businesses indicate a considerable change from 16 to 40 percent; indicate a plus 24 percent, in different successive periods. Employment generated through the vehicles was 20 per cent before acquisition of land and it increased 26 per cent after acquisition of land.

In case of assets generation, it has been observed from the tabulated figures which indicate a considerable change in purchasing the agricultural land from 08 to 50 percent, during before and after land acquisition periods; indicate a plus 42 percent increment, during these two successive periods. Purchasing of plots by the famers was only 6 per cent increase after acquisition of land. In case of purchasing shops by the farmers, there was 16 per cent increase after acquisition of land.

Lastly, there were 20 percent of the respondents (farmers) who have repaid their outstanding debt, before land acquisition. On the other hand this figure has been changed altogether in accordance with after land acquisition periods and shows the corresponding figure of 40 percent. Hence we have seen the economic conditions of the famers, (4-6) hectare of land holdings) show a considerable change, which show a trend of relative and absolute changes, during different successive periods, from before land acquisition to after land acquisition among the farmers belonged to this category in the study area.

TABLE-1.4 ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FARMERS WHO HAD LAND HOLDING ABOVE 6 HECTARE BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION OF LAND

TOTAL FARMERS=50

ECONOMIC FACTORS	BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION		AFTER LAND ACQUISITION	
	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE
INVESTMENT				
a) PENSION SCHEME	03	06	06	12
b) INSURANCE	05	10	08	16
c) SAVING IN BANKS	20	40	28	56
d) SHARES AND BONDS	04	08	06	12
EMPLOYMENT				
a) THROUGH BUSINESS	08	16	16	32
b) THROUGH DAIRY	14	28	08	16

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c) THROUGH VEHICLES	10	20	20	40
ASSETS GENERATED				
a) AGRICULTURE LAND	04	08	28	56
b) PLOTS	02	04	05	10
c) SHOP	NIL	NIL	05	10
REPAYMENT OF DEBT	10	20	22	44

Source: Field survey

In the above table (1.4) data indicate a change in economic conditions of the farmers, who had land holdings above 6 hectares of district sonipat; indicate a consider change in the economic conditions, during different successive periods. The tabulated data shows investment pattern in pension schemes, saving in banks, insurance and shares and bonds by the farmers. In case of pension, it was observed that there was an increasing figure from 6 to 12 per cent of the farmers due to acquisition of land. It shows 6 per cent increase in investment in pension schemes by the farmers. In case of insurance policy, it had been observed that the 10 per cent of the farmers had taken the insurance policy before acquisition of land. It turned into 16 per cent of the farmers who had taken the insurance policy after acquisition of land. The total percentage of savings in banks had also been increased due to acquisition of land. There were 40 percent farmers who deposited their savings in banks before acquisition of land and after acquisition this percentage became 56 per cent. It shows an increasing figure (16 per cent) of use of banking facilities by the farmers. On the other hand investment in share and bonds was also increase due to availability of compensation money. There was only 4 percent farmer who invested in the share market before acquisition of land. Now 12 per cent farmers are involved in share and bounds trading.

The employment scenario before and after acquisition of land, indicate a considerable change through business, dairies and vehicles etc. If we look at the employment generation through business before acquisition of land, it was 28 percent and it turned into 16 percent after acquisition of land. In the case of dairy business, there was a declining figure from 28 per to 16 percent. Employment generated through the vehicles was 20 per cent before acquisition of land and it increased 20 percent and became 40 percent after acquisition of land.

The assets generated due to land acquisition, indicate a positive change among the farmers. The farmers had purchased agriculture land in other villages and district with the help of compensation money. And this figure was 56 percent of this category. Purchasing of plots by the famers was only 4 percent before acquisition of land and this figure became 10 per cent after acquisition of land. In case of purchasing shops by the farmers, there was 10 percent increase after acquisition of land. After acquisition of land 44 per cent farmers repaid their loans on time. It shows that compensation money helped the farmers to repay their loans.

Hence we have seen the economic conditions of the famers, (above 6) hectare of land holdings show a considerable change, which show a trend of relative and absolute changes, during different successive periods, from before land acquisition to after land acquisition among the farmers belonged to this category in the study area.

FINDINGS:

REGARDING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS:

In case of economic impact of land acquisition, study had been carried out on farmers belonging to different categories. To shows the economic condition of farmers, economic factors like, investment, employment and assets and repayment of debt are included. The inference which had been drawn as follows:

➤ **REGARDING INVESMENT:**

Tabulated figures of before and after land acquisition periods indicate a different mode of investment in pension schemes, insurance and bank deposits. It was clear from analyzing the situations of saving habits and bank-deposits and investing in the share market with different share of percentage of income of different categories of farmers during before and after land acquisition periods. It shows that there was 6 per cent, 6 per cent, 4 per cent and 6 per cent significant increase in investment in pension schemes by the farmers belonging to different categories.

In case of insurance policy, it had been observed that 16 per cent, 06 per cent, 08 per cent and 06 per cent farmers respectively, had taken the insurance policy after acquisition of land. There was an increasing figure of use of banking facilities by the farmers which was 32 per cent, 20 per cent, 16 per cent and 16per cent respectively belonging to different categories of farmers. On the other hand investment in share and bonds was also started by the farmers due to availability of compensation money. There was not a single farmer who invested in the share market before acquisition of land between 0-2 and 2-4 hectares land holding. Now 20 per cent, 10 per cent, 02 per cent and 04 per cent farmers are involved in share and bonds trading in different categories of land holding.

➤ **REGARDING EMPLOYMENT:**

The employment scenario before and after acquisition of land, indicate a considerable change through business, dairies and vehicles etc. If we look at the employment generation through business after acquisition of land, it increased with 10 per cent, 22 per cent, 12 per cent and 16 per cent respectively in different categories of land holding. Employment generation through the business highly increased with 22 percent who had land holders 2-4 hectare, rather than categories of land holders.

In the case of dairy business, there was a declining figure. It was indicating a negative figure of 30 per cent, 12per cent, as the agriculture land of farmers was acquired by the government of 0-2 hectare and above 6 hectare respectively. But there was positive change of 10 per cent and 24 per cent remaining categories of land holding. Employment generated through the vehicles was increased by 12 per cent, 10 per cent, 16 per cent and 20 per cent respectively after acquisition of land in different categories of farmers respectively.

➤ **REGARDING ASSETS GENERATION**

The assets generated due to land acquisition, indicate a positive change among the farmers. The farmers had purchased agriculture land in other villages and district with the help of compensation money. And these figures were 60 per cent, 50 per cent and 42 per cent and 46per cent after acquisition of land in different categories of land holding. Purchasing of plots by the farmer were only 4 per cent, 06 per

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cent, 10 per cent and 4 before acquisition of land in different categories of land holders. This figure became 16 per cent, 10 per cent, 16 per cent and 10 percent after acquisition of land in different categories of land holding. In case of purchasing shops by the farmers, there was 14 per cent, 06 per cent, 06 per cent and 10 per cent increase after acquisition of land.

After acquisition of land 20 per cent, 14 per cent, 20 per cent and 22 per cent more farmers repaid their loans on time. It shows that compensation money helped the farmers to repay their loans.

CONCLUSION:

The government should try to acquire more and more unfertile land instead of fertile land because acquisition of fertile land has negative impact on livelihood and employment of the villagers and other community also who had not belonging to agriculture. The government should organize the seminar; workshops and other innovative programme for providing the guidance to farmers for better use of compensation money, carrier guidance, and employment opportunities etc. The government should make a provision to provide jobs and source of income to those who have lost their permanent source of livelihood due to acquisition. The government should modify the policy because most of the land losers were not satisfied with the compensation as private companies were providing multiple amounts for the same land at the same time.

A concrete R&R (Rehabilitation & Resettlement) policy which may hold good in accordance with prevailing local economic conditions of the people, where the lands are to be acquired. So that a sustainable income may support the farmers, belongs to different categories in the changing scenario of development sector in Haryana.

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