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The land acquisition act in India

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Abstract

The enactment of the Right to Fair and Transparent Compensation in the Land Acquisition Act 2013, Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Act brought about sweeping changes to India's land acquisition law (LARR Act), two thousand and thirteen). By increasing compensation for acquired land, making it mandatory to conduct a social impact study, and requiring the prior consent of landowners in specific cases, the law certainly corrects the imbalance. A balance exists between the interest of the land owner and the interest of the government as guardian of the public interest in previous land acquisition proceedings. It has significantly increased transparency in the land acquisition process and given landowners a voice in land acquisition decisions. But the implementation of the law, as originally enacted, can also slow development by slowing the construction of public infrastructure, as well as the process of industrialization and urbanization. This could hinder the provision of affordable housing for the majority of the rural-to-urban population, which is crucial in controlling the rampant spontaneous development taking place across the country. Central Government tried to mitigate some of the negative effects by introducing Amendment Bill but its passage was blocked. However, six states have received President's assent to implement amendments along the lines of the bill introduced in Congress. This article analyses the LARR Act of 2013, looking at its effects. Its impact on development and provides recommendations on future pathways for central and state governments to minimize negative impacts on infrastructure, industrialization and urbanization. While analysing the development of urbanization, the paper also provides an assessment of the possibility of expanding urban settlements throughout the country in the future and the impact of such expansion on the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Land use, land acquisition, urbanization, India

1. Introduction

Land is the basic capital for all other types of capital, it ensures your social status in society, against land you can get financial support and so on. At the time of independence, the attitude of the government was to provide land to the landless, although land reforms were successful in West Bengal and Kerala due to their communist regime, it was a total failure in other states because the people who sat in the government and bureaucracy were all landlords and capitalists.

But as the economy liberalized, the government's stance reversed and it began acquiring land for industry, urban development and other projects. It started acquiring large land in the name of development of the nation. Most of the people affected by land acquisition are poor or from the lower strata of society. Development seems to have made the rich richer and the costs of development are borne by the poor. Due to development projects, millions of people around the world are uprooted from their birthplaces and traditional way of life, and most of them are victims of development. Displaced people undergo a process of disempowerment when their land is acquired (Advani, 2009) ^[1].

Land ownership comes with many intangible benefits, such as livelihood, housing and sometimes social status. People are therefore very reluctant to part with their land unless both sides reach an agreement. Problems arise when land is needed for public purposes (Mahalingam, & Vayas, 2011) ^[11]. The history of land acquisition law in India dates back to the British era. In 1824 the first form of land acquisition was enacted. This was called Bengal Resolution I of 1824 and allowed the government to acquire land or property "at a fair price" for public use. It applied only to Bengal. In 1939, a similar law was passed by the Bombay Presidential Office (Livemint, 2015) ^[9]. Then, in 1857, a universal law was enacted covering all of British India. Under this law, the collector had the power to decide on compensation, and in the event of a dispute he had the decision referred to the final arbitrator. Then, in 1870, legislative changes were made for corruption, incompetence and unsatisfactory settlements.

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Arbitrators were replaced by civil courts, and even after arbitrators were replaced by civil courts, the rulers were not satisfied and changed the law in 1894 (Advani, 2009) ^[1]. The 1894 Act stipulates that the government may acquire private land for public use projects and that compensation is determined by the government. In 1948 India passed the law without amendment and it was not amended until 2013 (Quartz India, 2015). After 65 years of independence, the Indian government has finally changed her 119-year-old British law. How can actions meant to oppress people benefit them? Because India claims itself to be a welfare state. The Land Purchase Act of 2011 allows land to be purchased for private projects only if 80% of the family agrees, and in the case of public-private partnerships, 70% of the family must agree to the purchase. Said. It also states that the reward will be four times the market price in rural areas and double the market price in urban areas (Quartz India, 2015).

2. Overview of Land acquisition act

Since this law was enacted during British India, it was intended to oppress or oppress the people. The main philosophy behind this law was to demonstrate national power and create a domain of excellence. The law stipulates that states can directly own land by acquisition, purchase, or default. This means that non-private land belongs to the state, including common property, forests, etc. (Desai, 2011) ^[5]. Domain power has three key components: Second, this acquisition serves the public good. Third, the land is taken. There are very few cases where the land of ministers or capitalists is expropriated. Because it influences the philosophy of land acquisition (Kumar, 2011) ^[7]. Displaced communities and people lose not only land, but are also uprooted culturally and economically. The law also states that it is not just landowners or legal tenants who are dependent on land, but a whole range of people who are dependent on private land, including agricultural workers (workers who do not own land), cultivators, etc. ignoring the fact that Farmers and others are neglected acts. It also affects many communities that are directly dependent on natural resources, such as forest dwellers, nomads, fishermen, etc. The law ignores all these facts and affects land prices. (Mahalingam, & Vayas, 2011) ^[11].

Under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, when a state designates a site for public use, the Official Gazette issues a notice that, after surveying, acquisition can be made by either the state government or the central government as appropriate. Said. It Land and section 5, a state that a person with a claim, question or dispute may raise the matter with a collector within 30 days for a personal hearing (Sharkar, 2011) ^[15]. This means that nomads, fishermen and landless workers cannot oppose.

Part 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, which deals with acquisitions by private companies, stipulates that a company cannot acquire land without the prior consent of the relevant government and that consent must be in writing. A company may only purchase land for the following purposes:

1. Construction of employee/workplace accommodation.
2. Acquisitions may only be made if the project serves or serves the general public.

However, this part does not apply if the company is responsible for the cost of this acquisition but the

government is required to provide the land under the contract. Then there is the issue of land pricing. In many places there is no proper record of land prices and prices are often manipulated for the personal gain of bureaucrats (Levien, 2011) ^[8].

According to Article 23 of the Land Acquisition Law, compensation is based on the market value of property, including all real estate such as houses, standing trees, etc. It is a well-known fact that people usually hide the low value of their property with black money or taxes. Given, the amount they receive is much lower than the original price, thus affecting their livelihoods (Singh, 2012) ^[17]. In the case of agricultural land, the amount of compensation varies depending on the type of land. In farmland he has six types (Advani, 2009) ^[1].

1. **Khatedari Land:** There are basically three types of Khatedari Land, and each type has a different reward rate than the others. The three types are a) irrigated land, b) non-irrigated land and c) wasteland (Advani, 2009) ^[1].
2. **Land Allocation:** In the 1960s, 1970s and even until 1986, government surplus land allocations were made. This land allocation was subject to several conditions. Patta (legal right to land) was never given to the family to whom the land was assigned. Some of these owners forced Pattabee to pay large bribes, but most did not. Therefore, no compensation is allowed as they have no legal rights to the land.
3. **Land in dispute due to land settlement errors:** There have been several errors in land settlement. These are featured in every village. Land that was fallow during the settlement period was recorded as state land by settlement officials. Therefore, the owner does not receive any compensation.
4. **Land encroached:** People are taking over arable state land for their growing families. The encroached land accounts for about 25-50% of the family's total agricultural land. The family has been farming this land for generations, but there is no compensation for this land.
5. **Riverbeds:** Cultivation of riverbeds has been practiced since ancient times because the soil is very fertile. Thirty years ago there was no administrative control over the land, but now Tehsil makes the land available for three years. There is currently no compensation for this country.
6. **Pastures:** There are both tax pastures and forest pastures. Both are used for grazing purposes. Pastoral income contributes significantly to the income of the entire family.

The law also provides for additional market value payments for compensation. For his first 12 months, he will be charged 9% interest from the date of grant, resulting in a delay of 12 months or more from any late grant (Kumar, 2011). The law does not give victims the right to block land acquisition. Asking questions can only slow the process. Governments have the full right to acquire land for 'public purposes', but the term is not defined in law (Levien, 2011) ^[8]. Realtors intervene in the property acquisition process. As soon as they know the land they plan to acquire, they approach the affected people. They try to buy land from such people by giving them the initiative. They seek to convert agricultural land into residential or commercial

space (Oskarsson, 2018) ^[13]. They also receive residency orders from the courts and eventually land regularization. In the process, some farmers who sold their land through realtors have gone bankrupt financially (Advani, 2009) ^[1]. There are three types of people acting during land acquisition: 2)

Temporary: People who have acquired land but have not yet moved from their place of origin - they continue to stay in the same house or a nearby place. These people will need to move in the future. 3 }

Stationery: Your land has been partially acquired. They do not need to move from their place – most of them have been forced from their homes due to road works (Singh, 2012) ^[17].

3. Land Acquisition for Urban Development

- Urban development or the number of urban centers in a country shows the situation in developing countries. Most of the world's developed countries have the largest population living in urban areas, such as the US and UK, in contrast to India, where 67% of the population lives in rural areas (India, 2019). According to a United Nations Center for Human Settlements report, 60% of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2020, compared with 48% in 2000 (Singh, 2012) ^[17]. Cities grow in stages, and each stage has its own characteristics. The change or absence from the colonial or post-colonial period cannot be ignored (Advani, 2009) ^[1]. In 1961, the Government of India defined urban areas with the following characteristics (Advani, 2009) ^[1]:
 - Any municipality, enterprise, canton or reported district.
 - All locations that meet the following criteria:
 - Minimum population of 5000 people
 - II. At least 75% of the male population is employed in the non-agricultural sector
 - III. Transformation comes with many negative tendencies.
- Most notably, deforestation, the emergence of urban slums, and other environmental problems. For example, in Madhya Pradesh, infrastructure is very poor and concentrated in a few districts.
- Urbanization usually occurs in five stages (Sau, 2007) ^[16]:

Concentration: People and functions are hidden around main attractions

Concentration: Concentration. So all our stores and warehouses are located in suburban towns and factory centres.

Decentralization: A negative process of centralization that leads to over-centralization and congestion.

Neighbourhood encroachment: Central Loop business expands and neighborhood residential areas flood.

Succession: The final process by which interests are settled in newly occupied territories. Land acquisition in urban areas benefit only certain strata of society and adversely affect several people. The political process of land

acquisition does not take much time but the trauma of displacement starts much before that as soon as the project is announced, all the development work in the area comes to a halt. Banks stop providing credit in the area civil facilities like hospitals, schools etc. does not work properly and in some cases, withdrawal of the existing facilities are not unknown (Ramanathan, 2011) ^[14]. Women and adolescents consist of more than half of the displaced population, they have their own sets of problems along with the problems of men of their own class. Therefore, they have their own disadvantages which makes them doubly vulnerable. Involuntary land acquisition causes many health problems like stress, depression etc. it also increases mortality and morbidity (Singh, 2012) ^[17]. There is no assistance provided by the government when they are resettling in new areas. In a study, they were asked if the government helped them in resettlement 85 per cent people said there was no assistance (Levien, 2011) ^[8].

According to the Urban Development Authority of India, 20% of urban households in the country do not have access to safe drinking water, 58% do not have safe sanitation and more than 40% of the garbage generated is not collected. Hmm. The problem of urbanization in India is related to poverty and unemployment (Oskarsson, 2018) ^[13]. Unemployment and poverty persist as job opportunities are scarce in Indian villages, widening the gap between the urban upper and lower classes. The number of people affected by urban displacement is increasing to the point where it can overtake the total population affected by dam construction, water resources, and other projects. Table 1 shows that the upper castes and OBC are only 1.10% and 4.10% are poor respectively, so the negative effects of urban land grabs on upper castes are less and more widespread for lower castes and Scheduled Tribes. Indicates that In SC and ST, over 15% of the population lived in poor quality housing.

Table 1: Caste and the quality of house construction in Udaipur city (Advani, 2009) ^[1]

Background variable	Good	Medium	Poor	Total per cent
Caste				
General	57.40	41.50	1.10	100
OBC	71.20	24.70	4.10	100
SC	35.70	50	14.30	100
ST	35.30	49.60	15.10	100
Total	153	123	24	
Percentage	51	41	08	

4. Industrial, Water projects

Most people are displaced to obtain land for industrial projects, water resources, and mining and transportation projects. The World Bank reports that development projects displace 10 million people each year. This study, conducted in several states of India, shows that people are highly mobile (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]. For example, between 1947 and 2000, 1, 909, 368 people out of 1, 401, 184.8 acres were affected by displaced persons/projects in Assam, and 6, 944, 492 people out of 4, 764, 000 acres lived in West Bengal (Lobo & Kumar, 2009). ^[10] Using data from ongoing research, they point to figures of 60 million displaced persons/projects affected across India between 1947 and 2000, of which 700 25 million hectares, including 10, 000 hectares of forest and 6 million hectares of other common property resources (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]. Official figures for these states are grossly underestimated. For example, the state of Assam officially uses 392, 773 acres of her land for development projects,

causing 343, 262 displaced/project affected people. Reality is four times higher (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]. According to his 2007 study by Fernandes, his 50% of displaced people are unemployed and living below the poverty line. These displaced persons are forcing their children to leave school or education in order to meet their family's needs or contribute to their family budget. The percentage of these school dropouts is considerable and very alarming. School dropout rates were 56% in Assam and 49% in West Bengal (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10].

As of 2004, Gujarat had 506 small, medium and large dams, displacing millions of people and submerging hundreds of thousands of hectares of land. Government data on the number of displaced persons are not available. The Gujarat Water Resources Project is estimated to have acquired around 20,000 ha of land and displaced over 3.5,000 families or over 15,000 people since independence until 2004 (Ramanathan, 2011) ^[14]. Dam in Gujarat accounts for more than two-thirds of his displaced population, about 77% of whom belong to the planned tribal category of displaced persons, of whom only 29% are in rehabilitation. About 18 million people are estimated to have been displaced by dam projects across India (Oskarsson, 2018) ^[13]. Income compensation is usually paid in instalments, making it difficult for poor farmers to use the compensation amount (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10].

After economic liberalization, land acquisition for industrial development progressed rapidly. Until the 1960s, industrial land acquisition was very low, with only 1.6% of all land acquired for industrial use (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]. Twenty years later in the 1980s the base he acquired for the industry increased to 50%. Land acquired for industry has adverse effects on people in surrounding areas, as many by-products of these industries contaminate groundwater and surface water (Sau, 2007) ^[16]. These industries also affect soil fertility. Farmers within 15 square kilometers around the nuclear power plant are facing the problem of crop failure due to the increase of radioactive materials in the surrounding area, and the nuclear power plant is also dangerous for humans and animals, such as cancer, lung problems. People in surrounding villages are also witnessing an increase in AIDS due to migration. Land acquisition for industrial estates by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation amounts to 3.37,000 ha, directly affecting more than 5.7,000 households (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10].

Rehabilitation centers lack basic government-provided amenities. In the case of the relocation of the Ukai and Madhuban dams, the government only provided houses to the resettlement sites, and few wells or wells for drinking water. At his Karjan dam, which was relocated, the supply of potable water was sometimes delayed. Construction of the school started when the village chief asked for a school

(Levien, 2011) ^[8]. A redevelopment of an industrial project has noticed improved facilities in residential areas. Most people in the industrial areas affected by the project were provided with electricity, transportation, medical care and drinking water. Employment is constantly declining due to displacement, and only a minority of people find their way into the organized sector (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]. Health problems among displaced persons have always been recorded mainly among children, and malnutrition is prevalent among displaced children (Levien, 2011) ^[8].

5. Utilization of Compensation Amount

Although the compensation and services provided are not sufficient for victims, victims must use the money they receive to benefit their families and communities (Sau, 2007) ^[16]. The use of compensation has always been criticized. A major criticism of monetary compensation is that compensation is used for alcohol consumption, addiction, gambling and other negative things. These criticisms are very true, but research shows that most of the income is true. Spend wisely and consider carefully how the money should be spent on your family or, in the case of some tribes, on your community. Prioritize the purchase of land, homes, businesses and savings (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]. In most cases, small farmers and small landowners cannot afford to pay compensation to buy new land. These smallholders and landowners are sometimes able to procure land, but new holdings are fewer than before (Sau, 2007) ^[16].

The compensation amount is usually utilised in ten ways for improving their standard of living (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]:

1. Most people constructed pucca house instead of Kutcha house.
2. The recent trends have been to buy motorcycles, cars
3. Some part of the compensation was used for fulfilling social obligations like marriages.
4. Some started sending their children outside for higher education, which they could afford now.
5. Some used to buy more land.
6. A part of compensation was used to buy livestock, to supplement their income.
7. Many of them have started the transport business and this group is very prosperous.
8. Some has built a house for the rental purpose to supplement their income.
9. Many of them have set up a general store and outlets as building material supplier.
10. Very few were foresighted enough to set up an industrial unit. A few who were better educated.

Table 2: Caste wise utilization of compensation in Udaipur city (Advani, 2009) ^[11]

Expenditure Head	Caste				Total {in percent}
	General {in percent}	OBC {in percent}	SC {in percent}	ST {in percent}	
Land Purchase	22.19	2.02	32.61	4.26	12.10
House	17.99	46.82	17.34	19.46	25.05
Agricultural equipment	2.02	1.01	9.88	0.45	1.51
Animals	0.04	0.59	0.99	0.08	0.21
Social needs	14.85	11.07	11.13	7.30	11.44
Division	15.50	7.80	5.78	36.73	22.29
Illness	0.53	0.53	1.63	0.72	0.62
Addiction	0.17	0.24	0.20	2.43	0.91
Savings	16.70	21.57	14.20	20.73	19.04
Others	0.85	0.76	2.72	3.62	1.77

6. Present Scenario

India is a developing country, with land being a basic requirement for any kind of development and with a large population, it is on a path of rapid development. Every time the government starts development work, they have to evict someone for their land. Even in remote rural areas, people live together. With the liberalization of the economy, we have entered the era of "buddy capitalism." In this era, the economy is nominally free, with some protective government barriers to domestic industry. This economy has a capitalist disguise that needs to be publicly supported.

Here, are some silent futures of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement bill of 2011 (The Hindu, 2018):

1. No land acquisition will be done by the government for private firms for private purposes.
2. Land acquired will be in public interest, where the general public will be benefited.
3. Public purpose also includes PSU infrastructure projects.
4. 80 Per cent consent of the project affected is required through prior information process.
5. Multi-crop irrigated land will not be acquired unless no other option is available.
6. Landowners: Subsistence allowance at Rs 3,000 a month for 12 months; Rs 2,000 a month a family as annuity for 20 years; Rs 50,000 for transportation; mandatory employment for one member of affected family
7. Livelihood losers: Subsistence allowance at Rs 3,000 a month for 12 months; Rs 2,000 a month a family as annuity for 20 years; one-time resettlement amount of Rs 50,000; mandatory employment for one member of affected family.

India's Supreme Court recently ordered 17 states to evict an estimated one million forest-dwelling families. Because their direct remote living cases were dismissed under the Forest Rights Act (Chauhan, 2019) ^[19]. According to affidavits documented by states in the Supreme Court, approximately 11,72,931 (1.17 million) land title claims were filed by registered clans and other remote inhabitants who, for a variety of reasons, claimed forest rights. Denied by law. Owned for about 300 million years (Chauhan, 2019) ^[19]. The law gives territorial rights to people who lived in the forest for at least three years before December 31, 2005. Cases are analyzed by an advisory group led by area collectors who are personally represented by Forest Service authorities. The most common layoffs in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Orissa include absolute lands held together by outback peoples across India under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act. 20% of ownership cases are included. 2006 (Chauhan, 2019) ^[19].

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Farmers questioning land acquisition for Rs. 46,000 destination-oriented super-highway between Mumbai and Nagpur (Ghoge, 2017). Ranchers in more than 10 of his areas affected by abandonment have come together to form a 35-person strong advisory group to lead resistance to the highway. The decision to step up the challenge came after the state government reported "aggressive land costs" for acquiring land in immediate settlements with farmers, to show that ranchers responded strongly to land prices. In 2017, the node office, Maharashtra Road Development Authority, started registering commercial charters for some farmers in each district (Ghoge, 2017). The proposed 706 km eight-lane interstate will pass through 10 areas in the state and connect the towns of Vidarbha and Marathwada to his Thane area in the opposite direction. About 10,200 hectares have been procured for the parkway, with another 10,000 hectares planned for the construction of 24 smart communities along the highway. Nearly 84% of this land is agricultural land (Ghoge, 2017).

The Indian government's ambitious project for a high-speed rail network between Ahmedabad and Mumbai requires the acquisition of approximately 700 km of land for both public and private use (Dabhi, 2018) ^[4]. Farmers from both states protested and even went to India's Supreme Court to cancel the project. At the height of the protests, the Japanese companies that funded the project urged the Indian government to address the takeover issue first and then start funding. Financing and development work was suspended for some time, but resumed when the Indian government ensured smooth acquisition of the land (Nag, 2018). The project also has serious environmental problems as it is said to start from Sanjay Gandhi National Park, which has already disturbed the animals' natural habitat (Nag, 2018). A shopping mall in Mumbai was recently invaded by a carnivorous wild animal. Land acquisition therefore has serious consequences for humans, animals and the environment (Dabhi, 2018) ^[4].

7. Potential solution

In 1980, the World Bank issued a statement to its staff outlining policies for conducting operations in this sensitive and difficult area, aimed at protecting the interests of those displaced by development projects. (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]. The World Bank's resettlement strategy has undergone several changes since its inception. The current version of the strategy was created in 1990. Below is an implied future statement on the World Bank's decision (Lobo & Kumar, 2009) ^[10]:

1. Arrangements require by passing or minimizing automatic deletions, resulting in broad evaluation.
2. The agreement expresses that wherever eviction is unavoidable, the bank will support the uprooted individual's quest for improvement, or at least restore their former expectations of everyday comfort. Increase.

3. The scheme guarantees compensation for all loss of profits by charging an amount proportional to the cost of replacement.

4 This strategy requires venture specialists to narrow the separation between seed and migration goals.

5. This approach also pays attention to maintaining the ethnic respect and social relations of indigenous networks.

First, the government should adopt a pricing policy whereby land prices and compensation should not be determined by the government or its officials, but should be determined through a free and transparent auction process, and the compensation price should not be left to the compensation price. Should be reviewed. National discretion. The basic idea is very simple, the government should buy the cheapest land offered and any land not offered for auction should be matched with similar land types and areas in the area (Ghatak, & Ghosh, 2011) [6].

Second, displaced persons should be able to choose between monetary, land, or in-kind compensation. Finally, compensation must also be paid around the acquired land. When land is acquired for mining purposes, the surroundings are also very badly affected, because in many cases the land is affected due to the pollution caused by it. how it causes health problems and affects crops; When private companies purchase land, there are no land price subsidies and all costs must be borne by the industrialists (Mahalingam, & Vayas, 2011) [11].

For example, in 2005, the Uttar Pradesh government wanted to acquire 202 hectares of land for the Bangarmau Bypass. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer consulted with his NGO and calculated agricultural production rates with the county's past five years of land prices and his 20 years multiplier. The highest reward value achieved by the multiplier was offered to the stakeholder. This type of resettlement and rehabilitation program can also be implemented (Mahalingam, & Vayas, 2011) [11].

A typical post-acquisition scenario where land prices in the area increase significantly due to rapid development. In this case, the government can acquire more land than desired and relocate some of the country's displaced persons to these lands after development. People are also given a chance to earn a living, but the downside of this program is that if development is ongoing, how will these displaced persons earn a living and manage the land near their residential areas? Is there enough capital left? or do they have the ability?

8. Conclusion

The Land Acquisition Act is one of the most controversial laws since British India. Many changes have been made since then, but the original 1894 Act remains largely unchanged. The acquisition was made mainly for the construction of a road connecting the railway and the port. The focus of land acquisition in the early years after independence was water resources and dams, but then a phase of industrial development hit India, and vast tracts of land are still being acquired.

Thousands of Indians are displaced each year in the name of development. Although development targets all strata of society, these development projects only benefit certain strata of society. The development work seems to have made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

A land employs many people, including landlords, but the current compensation system only provides compensation for landlords, and people such as day laborers are not compensated. Their livelihoods have been completely destroyed and they have little savings to start life over in their new surroundings.

As it is difficult to obtain private land, the government usually targets common property resources. Because these land parcels can be easily obtained with the help of various departments. Financial gain from addiction.

The current Acquisition Act calls for serious changes in areas such as compensation, commons and the livelihood of the landless.

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