



Socio-Economic Impacts Of Land Acquisition On Rural Farming Communities In Andhra Pradesh

B.Venkateswarlu and Dr.M.Sreeramulu*

Department of Law, S.K.University, Anantapur-515003, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Abstract :

In Andhra Pradesh, the economic implications of acquiring land for local farmers are extensive and diverse, frequently upsetting customary livelihoods and increasing social vulnerability. Farmers are mostly displaced out of their farming regions via acquiring land, which is an important source of revenue and food safety for them. Because it is difficult for numerous farmers to locate another job after being forced to relocate, particularly in areas where farming is the main industry, this relocation causes a loss of income. Since these connections are essential for supplying social and financial support, the breakdown of social media networks and community connections increases the negative impacts even more.

Index Terms – Land Acquisition, growth initiatives, economic displacements.

Introduction

Furthermore, insufficient recompense and postponements in recovery worsens economic precariousness in impacted households. Low family income often harms kids' education and medical care. Furthermore, the community as a whole, which depends on local crops, could face shortages of food as an outcome of the loss of farmland in addition to the relocated family. Even though laws such as the RFCTLARR Act of 2013 are designed to guarantee equitable recompense and recovery, problems with their implementation continue to arise, frequently resulting in complaints and demonstrations. To reduce the negative effects, make sure that growth initiatives don't jeopardize rural economies and social well-being. These structures are implemented effectively. The existing model paper is related to the socioeconomic impacts of land acquisition on rural farming communities in Andhra Pradesh as given below:

In 2022, Duddiganet *al.*, has argued that the rising popularity of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), an agro-ecologically inspired, low-input agriculture approach in India, has a chance to increase farm profitability and the security of food.

There is a worry, however, that the scientific basis for ZBNF's superior performance in comparison with other methods of farming is now beyond pace with the political movement's growth in driving its use. Data from 20 field plots conducted by former scientists in six cities of the state of Andhra Pradesh (SE India), provides the initial "on-ground" evaluation of ZBNF efficacy. Show that, as contrasted with traditional and organic choices, there's no immediate loss of production when using ZBNF on smaller farms.

1 Economic Displacement and Livelihood Changes

In 2020, Srinivasanand Nuthalapatihave investigated the home and other elements that put relocated families at risk for various dangers and assisted them in effectively managing these hazards. In four irrigation schemes located in the Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh, 1,070 impacted families have been provided a sizable main dataset for their study. Their study illustrates the losses incurred throughout the relocation procedure, including the loss of cattle resources, land, and temporary labor. Families consider health hazards to be the most important, followed by financial threats. The head of the family's gender, ownership of land, socioeconomic status, reliance on forests, and the number of children are all key factors in determining whether a household is exposed to risk, according to an econometric study.

In 2024, Ballabhhas investigated the Adivasi society's identity and ethno regional politics, their alienation from the land and forests, the effects of development-induced relocation, their participation in joint management of forests for the preservation of the forests, and their use of the Act on Forest Rights for their progress. It discusses their socioeconomic status, the causes of their continued poverty after years of autonomy, and the contributions that government and non-governmental groups have made to raise their living and financial standing. There is the contention that the Adivasi group could gain more by concentrating on forest and land rights and ensuring that relocation and rehabilitation of tribal groups take precedence over efforts to develop, as opposed to focusing on ethnic-regional politics.

2 Social and Cultural Impacts on Farming Communities

In 2020, Sharmahas investigated societies simply absorb innovation, which is widely disregarded, according to research. Any invention that a community accepts or rejects is the product of intricate and particular discussions and bargaining between the innovation and its culture. Such reactions have the potential to modify the culture's current components and give rise to fresh components that provide feedback to the original activity. understand the emergence and development of gardening in the Savara of SeethampetaMandal, Andhra Pradesh, their study takes a point of view. The interaction between gardening and Savara culture relies on specific Savara institutions and their reactions to horticulture's innovations. This leads to a cycle in which favorable reactions from the previous culture feed into new aspects of society that are favorably oriented toward gardening.

In 2021, Misrahas outlined a basic political battle between small farmers and the wealthy over acquiring land, showing the former can organize resources to safeguard their financial interests even in democracies with a minority in elections. Utilizing a fresh dataset on SEZ projects unable to get land due to farmer protests, one can assess the forecasts of our model. It may be demonstrated that caste systems and ownership of land disparity are among the issues impeding small and marginal farmers from effectively organizing a united front against acquiring land. Also, the possibility of effective farmer protests for acquiring land is reduced by reduced vote-sharing across caste and ethnic lines.

3 Long-term Effects on Rural Development

In 2022, Schonset al., has investigated the actions of landowners in Andhra Pradesh, an Indian state, to create forests on their farms. The potential expenses of moving from agricultural to forest production have been extensively studied in theoretical economics research on land-use decisions; however, empirical quantification of the factors influencing margin shifts in these scenarios is still lacking. Based on a sizable dataset gathered through a random survey of farm families in the Andhra Pradesh state areas of the east and west of Godhavari, apply multiple-level mixed-effect probit models to analyze the choice of planting trees on private land. The amount of land, the length of land tenure, and the availability of off-farm labor are the three biggest positive factors in the choice of growing trees.

In 2020, Siva Reddy and Ravishankar have sought the general situation of loans for farming in the countryside in the Rayalaseema area, covering its position on the influence of credit financing and the role performed by banks and the government in financing rural spending, as well as the developments, obstacles, and problems faced all through time. It is possible to assess credit lending and the overall level of agricultural credit to detect management efficiency in banks using the variable objective indicator for access to loans for farming in rural areas.

2. Stakeholder Perspectives on Land Acquisition in Andhra Pradesh

The opinions of many stakeholders on acquiring land in Andhra Pradesh, India, are frequently conflicting and varied. Due to concerns about receiving insufficient payment, losing their source of revenue, and the psychological and cultural value of their ancestral land, farmers and landowners whose livelihoods are reliant on agriculture generally oppose the purchase of new property. Voice worries over their family's socioeconomic situation and their means of subsistence in the future. These concerns are shared by towns and town's alike, as acquiring land may cause social media platforms and communal structures that serve as vital support systems to collapse. Nonetheless, land acquisition is seen by governments and politicians as an essential step toward modernization, economic expansion, and infrastructure development. They highlight the possible advantages of these initiatives, including increased connection, better infrastructure, and the generation of jobs. Legislators frequently highlight the legislative protections, such as the RFCTLARR Act of 2013, that are intended to guarantee equitable recompense and open procedures. Actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are essential in promoting the rights of impacted populations. It emphasizes the necessity of thorough social impact analyses, fair

reimbursement, and appropriate rehabilitative strategies. To make sure that development initiatives do not adversely impact those in need, nonprofit organizations often advocate for increased openness and involvement from the community. This complex interaction of views highlights the necessity of a fair, inclusive method of obtaining property that upholds local groups' interests and reports phrase goals for development. The existing model paper is related to the stakeholder perspectives on land acquisition in Andhra Pradesh as given below:

In 2020, Mohapatra and Verma have stated that, acquiring land in India for business purposes generally adopted a top-down strategy that makes use of useful instruments like fair market evaluations. The process of transferring land is largely influenced by market factors. In India, land has a religious significance that dates back thousands of years. Problems with land sustainable development have frequently been dealt with spiritually in the past; this is especially true of the Bhodan movements. Their study aims to provide a spiritually grounded, bottom-up approach to land acquisition through the voluntary transfer of land. It specifically offers Bhodan-based land acquisition (BhALA-i), which enables voluntary land transfer and fosters both the material and spiritual well-being of stakeholders.

In 2021, Schons Do Valle *et al.*, has examined the inducements offered to farmers in Andhra Pradesh, an Indian state, to create forests on their agricultural land. The potential expenses of moving from agricultural to forest production have been extensively studied in theoretical economics research on land-use choices; however, empirical work that quantifies the factors influencing margin shifts in these scenarios is still lacking. Utilizing an extensive data set gathered from a random survey of farm families in the Andhra Pradesh areas of the east and west of Godhavari, apply multiple-level mixed-effect probit models to analyze the choice of planting trees on private land. Total land acreage, duration of ownership of the land, and options for off-farm labour are the three most significant advantages that influence the choice of planting trees.

2.1 Farmers and Landowners

In 2019, Murthy has centered on the regions of Andhra Pradesh's north-eastern coastline districts. These are Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and Vizianagaram. Their study period runs from 2015 to 2016. The study has been designed to ensure that the focus of the survey was restricted to the north-eastern coastline of Andhra Pradesh, India, and data has been gathered through an intake of 1080 families. 350,390,340 households from Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and Vizianagaram, respectively, are included. In their study, the coherence technique is employed. To determine if the socioeconomic backgrounds of the respondents have changed throughout the three regions, a test known as the chi-square test is employed.

In 2023, Sapre and Gori have affected enormous growth initiatives that the state and administration started. People have been forced from their houses, lands, and woods as a result of extensive land acquisition. The main reason for this decision is the problems India is having with rehabilitation for those who were disturbed by the growth of manufacturing facilities. Resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) plans and strategies that are not properly implemented cause some problems for both the people and the

governments. Even the highest court in the land has observed that the government has some organizational flaws as it involves rehabilitation and relocation.

2.2 Local Communities and Villages

In 2020, SambhavShrivastava *et al.*, has examined the right to autonomy as a basic idea that transcends simply national sovereignty procedures that appeared in some global agreements. It has been highlighted that autonomy, diversity, political involvement, and states' duty to abstain from acts that deny individuals these rights are all aspects of autonomy. Within the context of community property rights, the right to land, territory, resources of nature, and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) all represent the ability to autonomy. According to the UN Statement on the Human Rights of Indigenous Nations, the International Labor Organization's Convention 169, and the United Nations Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity, FPIC permits tribal and Indigenous peoples to grant or refuse permission for initiatives that affect those or their lands.

In 2022, Sreelakshmi and Basavaraj have tried to understand the many dangers and how they affect the daily lives of the agricultural community in the allocated regions. Additionally, to assist farms in handling these hazards most efficiently and to design successful approaches to increase their health, their study sought to understand the links between risks and economic capital. An Indian state, Andhra Pradesh, provided a sample of 827 farmers for their study. Knowledge capital, cultural capital, and economic capital all significantly influence the choice of options for livelihood, according to the results of the ordinal logistic regression.

2.3 Government and Policymakers

In 2021, Tirumala and Tiwari have examined state and federal infrastructure legislation and regulations in India concerning methods of land monetization. Their study suggests that regulations are shifting to support land monetization methods as a source of funding for municipalities and organizations responsible for carrying out projects. However, the strategy is applied with caution, and it is frequently seen that execution lags behind the scheduled completion of projects. The results indicated the critical elements of a successful strategy that capitalizes on rising land values. To ensure that land-based finance methods are successful, governments enhance their legal and institutional structures, as well as their policies, with the help of these valuable insights.

In 2024, Gururani has centred on what is known as land kakaam land-work, which follows the process of continuously creating and remaking property on the ground from an anthropological perspective. A few of the important characters are identified heuristically: the property agent, the personal creator, and the spiritual leader. Each of them uniquely improvises and sketches the boundaries of a developing frontier. Their study has highlighted the routine procedures and conversations that convert agro pastoral land into urban land. It also showed individuals, operating at various levels and with varying abilities, negotiate the intricately layered social-spatial relationships of caste, class, community, and fraternity to establish a general understanding of urban change and jointly create a developing agrarian-urban landscape.

2.4 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Activists

In 2022, Chowdary *et al.*, has carried out in the Andhra Pradesh district of Prakasam. The results of the research show that the members of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) may obtain inputs such as high-quality seeds, specialized recruiting places, chemical fertilizers, and vitamins. Membership and getting current data on crop safety and efficiency are simple. The results also showed that through group produce procurement, FPO members receive transparent payments and more favourable costs and also obtained trustworthy market data. The members' faith in FPO has increased by these factors. Similarly, research showed that farmers' knowledge and skills increased as a result of their interactions with SAUs and KVKs.

In 2021, Rigolon and Gibson have examined the global transition in governing green and blue spaces (GBS) from official institutions to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), linking this to the implementation of neoliberal policies. It addresses the environmental justice (EJ) issues that NGOs focusing on GBS has been brought up, along with their engagement in other EJ initiatives such as interactional justice, distributional justice, and procedural fairness. It identifies traits common to GBS NGOs engaged in various EJ endeavours, with a particular concentration on California. The findings indicate that distributional fairness efforts are linked to city contexts, greater revenue, and smaller geographical size.

3. Challenges and Opportunities in Land Acquisition in Andhra Pradesh

In Andhra Pradesh, acquiring land reflects the complex nature of development and economic operation, presenting both substantial possibilities and obstacles. Rural agricultural communities are being uprooted, which disturbs livelihoods and frequently results in financial instability. This represents one of the main issues. The difficult process of switching to new jobs and insufficient pay are common problems for farmers and landowners. The procedure results in social and cultural upheaval when communities are forced to leave behind ancestral lands that have great personal meaning. Due to opposition from residents and court cases, the acquisition procedure becomes even more difficult, which adds to project delays and expenses. Land acquisitions, however, present some significant opportunities. When handled correctly, it opens doors for significant infrastructure initiatives like factories, roads, and urban development, promoting modernization and economic growth in the area. The 2013 RFCTLARR establishes guidelines for fair payments and social effect evaluations, encouraging openness and community engagement. Utilizing these regulatory structures helps strike a balance between social justice and economic growth demands, ensuring that those impacted are treated properly while ensuring that initiatives move forward with less friction and more support from the public. The existing model paper is related to the challenges and opportunities in land acquisition in Andhra Pradesh as given below:

In 2023, Alamand Thakuri have discussed the idea of eminent domain, which enables government agencies to seize land for a public use in exchange for payment to the proprietor. It focuses its attention on the difficulties and complications of the land acquisition process, including the widespread demonstrations and acts of violence, especially in the tribal areas. This highlighted the necessity of gaining more knowledge of the procedures and challenges associated with various aspects of acquiring land in India.

In 2023, Ngongoet *al.*, has performed in the region of ENT's Central Sumba Region. The Google Earth Engine was used to apply machine learning techniques to the analysis of a classification and regression tree (CART) for the classification of land cover. The initial gathering of data includes an overall sample of 871 respondents, a focus group discussion (FGD) survey, and deep interviews. Non-parametric evaluations have been used in a statistical descriptive examination of the economic data. According to their study, (1) there has been a significant change in land use during the devolved era, which has affected nutrition and ecological services in some ways; (2) increased population has resulted from the growth of urban facilities in fertile and agricultural lands, and (3) national action via the Food Estate system has promoted and influenced changes in land use and the management of land in Central Sumba District.

3.1 Legal and Administrative Challenges

In 2020, Oskarsson and Sareen have examined the caste-based Adivasi land issue. Understand that Adivasi culture mobilized for its practical use and utilized for land rights; it does so via instances in two regions. The Samatha Judgment of the Supreme Court of India has essentially stopped all private mining operations in Andhra Pradesh. However, in Jharkhand, such laws are thought to be superseded by the National Coal Bearing Areas Act and both the current and previous land acquisition statutes, which give industrial land claims priority over identity-based ones. Evidence that is now accessible highlights the difficulties in gaining support for property rights that are based on an allegedly constant Adivasi identity. Such rights conflict with dominating interests

In 2022, Borraset *al.*, has maintained, and probably will continue to maintain, a prominent worldwide phenomenon despite declining foreign media interest. More people than previously believed are probably affected by this condition. A quantitative analysis of the land deal event indicates the importance of two different yet mutually beneficial "scopes": the land deal scope measured as a function of the exact geography area of working land offered and the land deal scope measured in regards to the wider range of lands involved in land making deals, of which only a portion becomes operating land deals. Non-operational land deals are the outcome of the latter category's logic, which demands more than the former.

3.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation Issues

In 2019, Somaiya has studied the legal implications of subjects like "public purpose" and "eminent domain," rehabilitation and resettlement policies, payment, protections for impacted families, and other pertinent procedures. The current study examines more general legal and political issues related to land acquisition within constitutional discussions of the implications of the LARR Act for a federal system. It

also provides a thorough analysis of current situations, with a focus on the potential ramifications of the Act's passage for India's future development trends.

In 2021, de Mello *et al.*, has explored the difficulties of placing environmental laws into practice that mandate the preservation of natural plants in Brazil's agricultural settings. It focuses on landowners' legal obligations to keep "legal reserves" of native plants on their land and what their choices are if their reserves fall short of the minimal requirements. Their study assesses several approaches to achieving conservation goals, taking into account the ecological equivalency of the affected regions. These approaches include both offline and on-site preservation and recovery. The results indicate that conserving aims have cost-effectively achieved over much of Brazil with mild ecological equivalency standards without adversely affecting profitable farming. To achieve the goals, however, a certain amount of plant regeneration in the Atlantic Forest biome is required.

3.3 Opportunities for Sustainable Development

In 2023, SwarnaPragathi *et al.*, has discussed the importance of aquaculture in coastal areas, especially in India's Andhra Pradesh. It focuses on India's significant role in the nation's gross value added as its second-biggest producer of aquatic foods. Millions of people rely on the aquaculture industry for both work and wholesome food. The sector has obstacles, including poor output, illness incidence, and technical constraints, despite its promise. It has highlighted the significance of enhanced governance, policy backing, and capacity development in propelling the expansion of Andhra Pradesh's fishing sector. It also highlights the state's emphasis on socioeconomic growth through the marine food industry.

In 2023, Vannadiland Prasanna have offered an extensive examination of the socio-ecological impacts of growth initiatives and the legal framework for environment approvals, thus providing a systematic examination of the links among environment impact assessment (EIA) and sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the Indian context. An argument is made for incorporating the SDGs into India's EIA model through the creation of a theoretical framework that shows the connections between the systemic changes in the socio-ecological domains, policy problems, and the SDGs. Their study argues that the legal ambiguity and diluting in the formulation and implementation of EIAs reverse the significant socio-political change that is necessary to achieve sustainability.

References

- [1]. Chittem, P.B. and Kunda, S.K., 2018. Socio-economic condition of the Litopenaeus vannamei farmers with implementation of better management practices (BMP's) in Andhra Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Studies*, 6(6), pp.325-331.
- [2]. Duddigan, S., Collins, C.D., Hussain, Z., Osbahr, H., Shaw, L.J., Sinclair, F., Sizmur, T., Thallam, V. and Ann Winowiecki, L., 2022. Impact of zero budget natural farming on crop yields in Andhra Pradesh, SE India. *Sustainability*, 14(3), p.1689.
- [3]. Srinivasan, J.T. and Nuthalapati, C.S.R., 2020. Development-induced displacement risks and coping with resettlement. *Journal of Rural Development*, 39(2), pp.169-186.
- [4]. Ballabh, V., 2024. Transitions in Socio-Economic Dimensions of Adivasi Landscape. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 79(1).

- [5]. Sharma, B.V., 2020. Interplay of Culture and Horticulture Among the Savara of Andhra Pradesh, India. *Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India*, 69(1), pp.15-32.
- [6]. Misra, K., 2021. Political domination and economic dispossession of farmers: The case of land acquisition for special economic zones in India. *Journal of Globalization and Development*, 12(2), pp.181-219.
- [7]. Schons, S.Z., Amacher, G.S., Cobourn, K.M., Shinde, N. and Gundimeda, H., 2022. Incentives for Rural Households to Establish Tree Cover on Agricultural Land in Andhra Pradesh, India. In *Environmental Economics in Developing Countries* (pp. 154-180). Routledge India.
- [8]. Siva Reddy, K.S. and Ravishankar, D.K., 2020. A study on farmers perception towards agricultural loans in rural areas with reference to rayalaseema region, Andhra Pradesh. *International Journal of Management (IJM)*, 11(3).
- [9]. Das, A., Anbu, K. and Mazumder, A., 2020. Exploring feasibility of Land Pooling/Land Readjustment instruments in informal settlements—a Perspective from the Ground (India). Editorial Board, p.161.
- [10]. Mohapatra, S. and Verma, P., 2020. Bhoodān-based Land Acquisition (BhaLĀi): Creating Stakeholder Bhalai, Spiritually. *IIM Kozhikode Society & Management Review*, 9(1), pp.62-71.
- [11]. Schons Do Valle, S.Z., Amacher, G.S., Cobourn, K.M., Shinde, N.N. and Gudimenda, H., 2021. Incentives to Establish Tree Cover on Agricultural Lands in Andhra Pradesh, India: A Household Perspective.
- [12]. Murthy, K.R., 2019 A study on Agriculture loan impact on socio and economic conditions of farmers' in North costal districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- [13]. Sapre, A.A. and Gori, S., 2023. The Predicament of Land Acquisition, Displacement and Resettlement: An Analysis of Indian Scenario. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, p.00219096231179651.
- [14]. SambhavShrivastava, K., Gupta Bhaya, S. and Wordsell, T., 2020. Subversion of Due Process for Seeking the Consent of Communities in Land Acquisition and Resultant Land Conflicts.
- [15]. Sreelakshmi, P. and Basavaraj, S., 2022. Impact of Livelihood Strategies on the Dependence on Agriculture in Arid Regions of Andhra Pradesh, India. *Vision*, p.09722629221131104.
- [16]. Tirumala, R.D. and Tiwari, P., 2021. Land-based financing elements in infrastructure policy formulation: A case of india. *Land*, 10(2), p.133.
- [17]. Gururani, S., 2024. Property-work, work of property: figuring land and caste in an urbanizing frontier. *City*, 28(1-2), pp.64-83.
- [18]. Chowdary, C.M., Shanthasheela, M., Rajasekharan, R. and Vasanthi, R., 2022. Assessing the Performance of Farmer Producer Organizations: A Study in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh, India. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*, 40(10), pp.351-357.
- [19]. Rigolon, A. and Gibson, S., 2021. The role of non-governmental organizations in achieving environmental justice for green and blue spaces. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 205, p.103970.
- [20]. Mahesh, B., Ravindra, M. and Sreenivasulu, B., 2023. The Progress and challenges in providing agricultural inputs via RythuBharosaKendralu in Andhra Pradesh: an empirical analysis. *Journal of Research Administration*, 5(2), pp.2244-2255.
- [21]. Alam, S. and Thakuri, P., 2023 Evolution and Implementation of Land Acquisition Legislations in India. In *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Sustainable Development* (pp. 252-256). CRC Press.
- [22]. Ngongo, Y., DeRosari, B., Basuki, T., Njurumana, G.N., Nugraha, Y., Harianja, A.H., Ardha, M., Kustiyo, K., Shofiyati, R., Heryanto, R.B. and Rawung, J.B.M., 2023. Land cover change and food security in central Sumba: challenges and opportunities in the decentralization era in Indonesia. *Land*, 12(5), p.1043.
- [23]. Oskarsson, P. and Sareen, S., 2020. Adivasiness as caste expression and land rights claim-making in central-eastern India. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 50(5), pp.831-847.
- [24]. Borrás Jr, S.M., Franco, J.C., Moreda, T., Xu, Y., Bruna, N. and Demena, B.A., 2022. The value of so-called 'failed' large-scale land acquisitions. *Land Use Policy*, 119, p.106199.

- [25]. Somaiya, H.S., 2019. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Law, Policy and the volatile quest for harmony. *Think India Journal*, 22(33), pp.252-263.
- [26]. de Mello, K., Fendrich, A.N., Sparovek, G., Simmonds, J.S., Maron, M., Tavares, P.A., Brites, A.D., Rodrigues, R.R., Joly, C.A. and Metzger, J.P., 2021. Achieving private conservation targets in Brazil through restoration and compensation schemes without impairing productive lands. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 120, pp.1-10.
- [27]. SwarnaPragathi, M., Anitha, M., Sreenivasulu, G. and Jayaraju, N., 2023. Sustainable aquaculture and economic development in coastal areas: The case of Andhra Pradesh, India. In *Coasts, Estuaries and Lakes: Implications for Sustainable Development* (pp. 393-404). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- [28]. Vannadil, P.K. and Prasanna, C.K., 2023. Integrating sustainable development goals into environment impact assessment in India: A conceptual analysis. *Sustainable Development*, 31(6), pp.3993-4006.
- [29]. Kumar, P., 2021. A comparative economy of land tenancy in India empirical evidence from four states. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, 35(1), pp.31-54.
- [30]. Purushothaman, S. and Vanjari, R.S., 2022. One Part Farmers: Villages two decades after land acquisition for the Bengaluru International Airport.
- [31]. Nair, M., 2022. Between land and the market: farmers' mobilizations in Chhattisgarh and western Uttar Pradesh. *Globalizations*, pp.1-15.

