



AMITY
UNIVERSITY
— CHHATTISGARH —

5 DAYS MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MDP)

ON

[LAND ACQUISITION IN INDIA]



22nd July to 26th July, 2024

Organized by
Amity Law School, Amity University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh- 493225

AMITY UNIVERSITY CHHATTISGARH

Amity University Chhattisgarh (Raipur) is a part of 20-years old, leading education group of India, set up with a vision to contribute to nation-building through education, where currently 1,50,000+ students are pursuing 250 programmes across campuses in India and abroad. Amity University Chhattisgarh (Raipur) is yet another landmark project by Amity to revolutionize the Indian higher education sector by providing globally benchmarked, research and employment-oriented education. The university follows the core philosophy of achieving academic excellence through industry integration, internalization and research. The teaching and learning methods adopted by the university include both traditional and contemporary techniques. Adequate practical exposure is provided to the students through Industrial visits, Research projects, Case-based teaching and Field exposure. The young minds are stimulated through regular discussions, sessions, presentations, role plays, simulated management games, workshops and seminars.

AMITY LAW SCHOOL (ALS) CHHATTISGARH

Amity Law School (ALS), Amity University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, affiliated to the Bar Council of India, is one of the premier institutions of Central India established with an objective of evolving and disseminating comprehensive legal education based on Research and Innovation. It is focused with a holistic approach towards interdisciplinary clinical legal education and to promote ethical values and foster the rule of law and to promote legal awareness in the society to achieve political, social and economic justice. **Amity Law School offers B.A.LL. B (Hons.) and B.B.A. LL. B (Hons.) five-years integrated courses and one-year LL.M. course.** ALS through its internationally acclaimed syllabi creates legal professionals of international competence who prove to be excellent litigation specialists, corporate lawyers, judicial officers, arbitration and mediation experts etc. The brilliant young minds are nurtured under the tutelage of a world-class faculty that demands innovative thought and has been able to initiate an interdisciplinary approach to all topics of study. The faculty includes prominent scholars of Law, Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, Social Sciences and Foreign Languages. In addition, distinguished judges, eminent jurists, policy makers, high ranked civil servants, public figures and prominent lawyers regularly take sessions to make Amity Law School a vibrant intellectual community.



5 DAYS MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MDP) ON LAND ACQUISITION IN INDIA

Land acquisition is the power of the Union or a State government in India to take private land for public, and to compensate the original owners and other persons affected due to such acquisition. The degree of land acquisition by the government in India has manifested itself on a large national scale over time, affecting great proportions of the country. In 2011, the amount of land used for agriculture decreased in greater degrees than in previous years like 1991 and 2000, owing this to government land acquisition. 2011 is the year when land rehabilitation bills combating land acquisition were starting to be proposed, but it is evident that the government has been progressively reducing the resources allocated to agriculture in India. Additionally, there was an almost 2 percent increase in the use of non-agricultural land in the decade following 2001. Overall, these land acquisition schemes and urbanizing agendas of the government have resulted in more than 20 million people being forced from their lands in the last 40 years, with 70% not receiving proper compensation and relocation. When considering the amount of displacement since the start of independence in India, this number grows to as high as 50 million afflicted by land acquisition, with 10% of the nation's productive land taken for purposes differing from the original intended use of the land.

Until 2013, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 governed land acquisition in India. The 1894 Act provided compensation to landowners but did not provide any form of compensation to other persons affected by the acquisition. The older law did not clearly define public purpose or fair compensation. After a number of attempts, the UPA government was able to replace the 1894 Act with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (2013 LARR Act). The 2013 LARR Act focuses on providing not only compensation to the land owners, but also extend rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to livelihood looser from the land, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation. The minimum compensation to be paid to the land owners is based on a multiple of market value and other factors laid down in the Act. The Act forbids or regulates land acquisition when such acquisition would include multi-crop irrigated area. The Act changed the norms for acquisition of land for use by private companies or in case of public-private partnerships, including compulsory approval of 80% of the landowners. The Act also introduced



changes in the land acquisition process, including a compulsory social-impact study, which need to be conducted before an acquisition is made. The new law, also has some serious shortcomings as regards its provisions for socioeconomic impact assessment and it has also bypassed the constitutional local self-governments by not recognizing them as "appropriate governments" in matters of land acquisition.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 has shaped a distinguished land acquisition management categorized by market-linked reimbursement, socio-economic appraisal, proper rehabilitation and resettlement ways for affected people. This MDP aims to create awareness about land acquisition laws. The land acquisition laws have changed over the period since Independence. The contemporary laws on land acquisition have established a systematic legal structure and administrative mechanism. The programme aims to discuss various aspects associated with government projects and land acquisition such as principle of Eminent Domain & Indian Constitution, Displacement of People, Monetary Compensation etc.

PARTICIPATION FEE

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| 1 | For Lawyers & Working Professionals | ₹15000 |
| 2 | For Academicians | ₹7500 |
| 3 | For Research Scholars & Students | ₹5000 |
| 4 | Fee for Boarding and Lodging at the Campus | ₹5000 |

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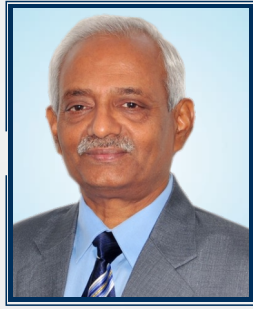
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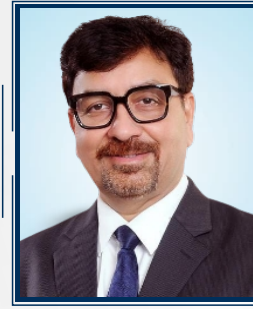
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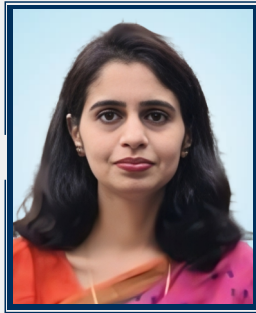
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