Polity & Governance · GS - II

Examine the challenges involved in balancing the protection of public land with the constitutional rights and rehabilitation needs of families affected by eviction drives.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 01/11/2026	GS - II	Polity & Governance

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Public land governance; unlawful encroachment; Article 21; due process; vulnerable households; rehabilitation and resettlement

Model Answer

Introduction

Eviction drives are sometimes undertaken to reclaim public land or implement development projects. However, when families face displacement, governments must balance lawful land administration with constitutional safeguards and humanitarian concerns.

Need for Eviction

Removing unlawful encroachments can protect public assets, preserve environmentally sensitive areas and enable planned infrastructure development. Such action must be supported by legal authority and reliable land records.

Rights and Procedural Safeguards

Due Process: Authorities should follow applicable laws, provide required notice and allow affected persons to challenge disputed claims through available legal remedies.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups: Poor households, women, children and other vulnerable residents may face serious disruptions to housing, education, livelihoods and access to essential services.

Rehabilitation: Where required or appropriate, resettlement, livelihood assistance and access to basic services can reduce the social costs of displacement.

Way Forward

Governments should improve land-record verification, conduct transparent surveys, consult affected communities and establish accessible grievance-redressal mechanisms. Eviction should be lawful, proportionate and procedurally fair.

Conclusion

Effective land governance requires both protection of public property and respect for human dignity. A transparent, lawful and humane approach can reduce conflict and improve public trust.

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