## The Land Broker State and the Politics of Dispossession: Connecting the Urban and Rural?

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### The Land Broker State





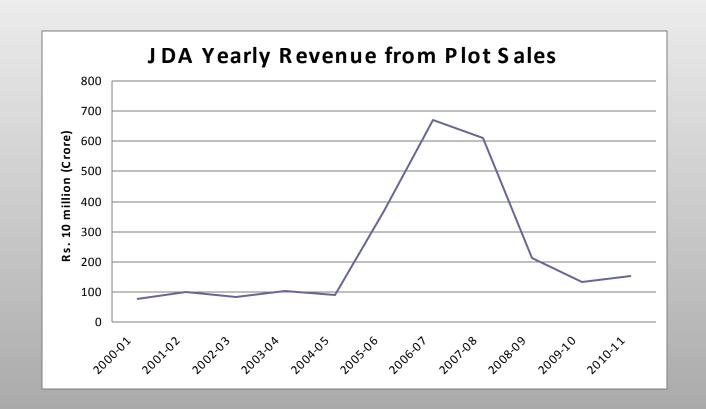












# Outcome of land acquisition for Mahindra World City SEZ by caste

Caste	% who sold compensation plot	Median price received for plot (US\$ per ha.)	% who became land brokers	% doing more wage labor after land acquisition	% with less food after land acquisition
General	19	\$71,111	21	6	31
Jat	25	\$66,666	25	25	25
OBC	58	\$62,222	10	25	58
SC/ST	82	\$57,777	6	53	75
TOTAL	51	\$62,222	14	29	51

#### Elementary Forms of Dispossession Politics

- 1) Dispossession politics targets the state, at the relevant administrative level
- 2) Because the state's use of extra-economic force is transparent, ideology takes the form of explicit state justifications of how dispossession serves "development." The public persuasiveness of these justifications is highly consequential for dispossession politics.
- 3) The leverage of anti-dispossession movements is physical possession of the means of production desired by capital. The strategy of dispossession politics involves devising physical, political and legal means to maintain that possession against the dissipating force of brokers, and the coercive force of the state.
- 4) The context of dispossession privileges local, ad-hoc, single-issue forms of organization that are autonomous from party politics. From this starting point, these struggles can, however, be painstakingly formed into alliances, contingently absorbed into revolutionary armed struggle, and find limited support from opposition parties as dispossession gains electoral salience.
- 5) Anti-dispossession struggles are inherently cross class, though the degree of their internal contradictions varies with local social structures. This creates challenges to forming strong local movements and building alliances across them, while also generating movements of different political character.

#### Variable Forms of Dispossession Politics

- 6) There are two broad strands of counter-movements against land dispossession: those who reject commodification altogether, and those who want a higher stake in it.
- 7) While the motivation for resisting dispossession tends to be the concrete defense of land-based livelihoods, this motivation can be incorporated into very different political ideologies.

#### Comparing Rural and Urban Dispossession Politics

Question 1: While anti-slum evictions also target the state, at the various administrative level responsible for slum demolition, does this create the basis for combined opposition to the land broker state? Or, does it reinforce fragmentation, with each movement mired in its own fight at its own administrative level?

Question 2: Is the neoliberal regime of dispossession as ideologically tenuous in urban areas as in rural areas?

Question 3: Is it more difficult to blockade a slum than farmland, both physically and in terms of garnering political support? Are the courts more hostile?

Question 4: While anti-eviction movements also seem to take the form of localized, autonomous movements, are there perhaps significant organizational differences (such as a greater presence of funded NGOs)? Are there also differences in the degree and kind of support they have gotten from political parties?

Question 5: Do the social relations within slum communities present different or comparable kinds of obstacles to solidarity against dispossession (ie. cut-off dates versus rural class and caste divides)? What are the obstacles to alliance created by the urban-rural divide itself?

Question 6: Do we see a similar divide between those who oppose eviction altogether, and those who want better rehabilitation? Do we see fewer movements in the first camp, either because of their tenuous claims to land, differences in aspirations, livelihood strategies, world views or the difference between farmland and urban habitation?

Question 7: Are the ideological expressions of urban anti-dispossession movements as diverse as those among rural anti-dispossession movements? And are the discursive articulations of anti-dispossession politics in urban and rural areas too incompatible to allow for significant and durable alliances?