

INDUSTRIALISATION INDUCED DISPLACEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON VILLAGE SOCIETY-(SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM HAJIRA , VILLAGE OF SOUTH GUJARAT)

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Abstract

By taking the case of a South Gujarat village, namely Hajira of the west coast of India, the present chapter tries to explore some of the issues related to the Industrial development induced environmental degradation and Climate change that are perceived by the village people due to process of 'modernization' that took place in the wake of Globalization. The chapter broadly identified the issues in terms of environmental/ pollution and health It also take note of impact of such issues on their livelihood, and how it has aggravated the problem of gender in absence of proper policy and program. It also assess the working of the 'state', elected local bodies (panchayat, government, GPCB), industry, civil society organization and local leaders on such issues. This study re-emphasized the needs of understanding the complexity of the rural society in a sociological perspective while planning and designing for tackling the wider and important issue at the level of adaptation policy and program. The article is based on authors' larger study that was carried out in village Hajira near Surat as a part of M.Phil. Program in the year 2012.

INTRODUCTION

In the wake of post- new economic era India has adopted a land policy which led to a lot of controversies created around the issue of land acquisition. A similar scenario is prevailing in other third world countries. Gujarat also have been witnessing such resistances relating to displacement and land acquisition for the corporate sector in the name of development. (for details see: Dave Rajani: 2010, Patel Ankit: 2010). Many studies explored the subject of displacement, though studies on Industrialisation induced displacement are not many.

The present article explore the empirical facts of what is happening to the people who are involuntarily displaced by the advent of industries and the way in which the corporate sector is intruding in to the resources of the common people in the name of development.

Author has addressed in these Case studies are: In what ways the Industrialisation has affected the groups having diversified sources of earning? How they have redefined their way of life, particularly the economic life in the changed circumstances? What people perceives about their own condition or the village as a whole? What sorts of difficulties/ problems they are facing due to the advent of Industrialisation in their area? What is the role of the State, corporate sector, civil society, village leaders towards the affected population? How the present development has affected the marginal section like women, agricultural laborers, fisher folk etc?

The article contains nine Case studies covering diversified socio-economic groups/categories such as agriculturists comprising of marginal, small and the middle farmers, animal husbandry, both as a primary as well as the secondary occupation, agricultural laborer cum fisherman, or exclusively engaged in fishing activities etc. of the village Hajira are presented. These Case studies were conducted during the period of July to August 2011. Names in the Case studies are changed to ensure the confidentiality. The short description of the Case study follows.

CASE 1

Janakbhai Patel, aged 70 years, studied up to 4th standard of Gundardi *faliya* of Hajira . He was engaged in agricultural and animal husbandry activities prior to advent of Industrialisation in his area. He stated that the Industrialisation started in these areas around 1989-90. Their fore-fathers were earning livelihood mainly from agriculture and land was the primary and main source of livelihood for them. Janakbhai was having five *Vighas* of land. 15 years back, he used to go to Surat for selling the surplus vegetables which he grew on his fields.

Prior to the arrival of industries, he was having 10-15 buffalos, whereas at present he owns only two. Janakbhai says that before the arrival of the industry, the people of Hajira were providing 400 liters of milk per day to the Hajira Milk Co-Operative Society now it has reduced to 40 liters per day. The Sumul Milk Co-Operative Society, Surat has also installed a cold storage plant in Gundardi *faliya*. Anantbhai is the president of Hajira Milk Co-operative Society, and a resident of Patel *faliya* of Hajira village. Earlier, the women folk too remained engaged in various agricultural related as well as other income generating activities. They were earning enough money to take care of their domestic needs.

At present his family has remained without work as his land has become fallow due to the Industrial pollution from industries of Hajira. They cannot cultivate the land due to the water logging problem caused by the release of water from the industry. Earlier they used to sell the vegetable to Surat, but now they themselves have to buy it from there. Euphemistically he said that 'this is the set of benefits the people of Hajira have got after the arrival of industries in this area'.

At present, Janakbhai did not have even one *guntha* of land. The company paid Rs. 12 lakh per acre. With this money he would not be in position to get the land sufficient to construct even a bathroom in Surat. Explaining their present condition he said that 'our family has lost everything and is without a livelihood'. Some of them have migrated to nearby villages and to Surat. He was fighting the Court Case since 2004. Of course, he was of the opinion that the Kolis, the majority community of this area, have been exploited by many, especially the Parsi community, who took their land, as the Kolis have indulged in the debt trap of the Parsis.

While narrating the life history of the villagers he mentioned that he stopped rearing the livestock due to loss of land. Earlier, fodder was easily available at free of cost but now they have to purchase from the far-off villages of Olpad taluka.

Janakbhai, has been engaged in transport business since last ten years. ESSAR is his main client. His two sons are running Punjabi dhaba near Hanuman Mandir, by employing 8 to 10 persons. One, son studied MA where as the other studied up to 12th They have never sought the job in ESSAR.

He stated further that he did not mind if the government acquired their land for serving the public purpose, but instead the government is acquiring land for the business houses, giving it at throw-away prices and also extending other support by way of tax and other concessions.

Janakbhai informed that a few rich families of Hajira have left the village have settled in Surat city for the better future of their children. But those villagers who are poor remained there as they can't afford to stay in the city.

CASE 2

Rameshbhai, aged 55 years, was having three acres of land in Mata *faliya*. Narrating his case, he told that he was growing the vegetables in only 1 or 2 *Vighas* of land but he was able to grow adequate quantities sufficient to sustain his family throughout the year. In fact, earlier they did not have time to sit idle and were busy with the farming activity, which is labor intensive. Earlier, they used to get the vegetables in all the seasons and none remained without work.

He was also rearing livestock along with the agriculture. Before the arrival of the industries, he had 10-15 cows, 40-50 goats and 10-15 fowls. Earlier, he used to give 40 liters of milk everyday to the dairy and was earning Rs.25-30 thousand per month. Out of this, half of the money he was spending for household consumption and the remaining for caring of the animals.

They were living a contented life as in those days their expectations were also limited and people were not after money. They were self reliant and producing their own requirements such as vegetables, milk etc. They only had to buy things such as oil, salt etc from outside.

Since last 6-7 years, he was facing difficulties in agriculture. Even though his land was a little away from the industrial location, it is badly affected due to its pollution. He is not in a position to take the crop of *bajara* and, vegetables due to the problem of pollution. He stated that the crops started getting diseases from its root in the monsoon itself and died in the end. Previously, he used to take the crop of *bajara*, *chibhadi*, *turiya* and used to go to Surat APMC market for his produce selling. But at present the yield is so poor even after a lot of investment. 'Who will run the business which incurred loss in successive years? Now the farmers who used to earn their livelihood from the agriculture have stopped cultivating the land he added.

Depicting the changes after the arrival of industries he said that 'today, though I am a farmer, I have to buy each and every item like vegetables, milk, oil, salt etc. from outside. And I have to struggle a lot from morning to evening just for the survival'. At present, he is having no livestock. He left free his 10-15 cows along with its calf due to the non-availability of fodder, as the industries have encroached the 'gaucher' land. Today he was finding it difficult in rearing even one goat. Earlier he used to keep the 30-40 hens but today he has to buy the boiler chicken and eggs from outside.

His family expenditure, of late, has also gone up. They are six persons in his family. One kg. of vegetable cost for Rs.50-60/. Besides expenses on other item such as the flour, water, fuel, etc. have also to be met. On an average, it requires Rs.300/- per day to meet the expenditure of the family of six persons. Now, they cannot even afford to give milk to their children, as the milk price has touched Rs.40/ per liter.

Since last two months, he has started a small grocery shop as his income from agriculture and animal husbandry has stopped. He has two jeeps provided to Nicko Company on rental basis and his two sons are looking after it. However, during monsoon the jeeps remain idle. Both of his sons got married and are living on their own.

Explaining the present situation, he told that everyone is struggling hard for their survival, as much of the land of Hajira was taken by the ESSAR. Citing the example of the Halpati laborers, he stated, that earlier, when they were engaged in agricultural labour work they not only got wages but also other items like; vegetables, milk, curd, butter milk etc. at free of cost. Prior to Industrialisation of this area, the Halpatis were also felt secured as they had protection from the farmers. Today the farmers themselves are in trouble and so they cannot give assurance of protection to the others.

CASE 3

Kantibhai Rathod, Age 70 years, Halpatiwas, Taluka Choriyasi, illiterate, fisherman recollected about the chronology of events as to how Industrialisation took place in this region. The KRIBHCO Company was first established in the village Kawas around 25 years back. Then came the ESSAR Company in Hajira and after that the Shell Company was established about ten years back. Adani Company has started its operations only a couple of years ago.

Due to the arrival of these companies, the Koli Patels have lost their agriculture land as well as the village common land. The fisher folk lost their fishing space from where they used to catch the fishes like; levata, karachla, dhangar, chiriya, gal, zinga, katala, bumala etc which were available in abundance. He said that during those days they were getting fish worth of Rs. 10-15 thousand in a week. He said that though their houses were *katcha*, they were not facing threat of their survival. The essential items were available at lower prices and standard of living was not very high.

He said with a pride in his voice that “at present he has a Black and White TV and his was the first TV in the Halpativas, which he purchased from the income of the fishing activity prior to arrival of the industries.

The ESSAR has taken the space where they used to dry their nets, and gave them compensation worth of Rs.1.21 Lakh. The space is being used now for keeping ships. The company has not paid compensation to all the fishermen, who are now forced to keep their nets at different places in open space located between the Shell and Nicko. Around 11 Halpatis were paid compensation in the forms of money all of which they have already spent on non-productive items such as purchase of Scooter, TV, Cell Phone etc.

He added that he was engaged in fishing since last 58 years and he was getting 60-70 kgs. of fish per day of prior to the Industrialisation. At that time he was getting 12 *ana*, (16 *ana*= one rupee) per one kg fish and 8 *ana* for one-half kg fish. In those days Fakirbhai Machhi from Surat used to come to Hajira to purchase the fish. The traders were also lending money in advance to the fishermen, especially on such occasions as marriage or death when they were in need of money. He got all his sons married within fisher folk community. He spent around Rs.50, 000/- on each of his son's marriage and thus, he spent total of about Rs.2, 50,000/- towards the marriages.

His wife Ramiben got into scrap collection work since the last two years due to loss of agricultural labour work. According to him, this activity has lot of health risks. Quarrels often take place at the work site. If a Halpati woman, get the scrap worth of 10-15 K.g., the fisher folk/ Koli women would snatch away the material from them as they feel that they have the first right over it. They sell the scrap materials to the traders at nearby villages of Damaka-Bhatlai for which they receive Rs. 15 for 1 kg. of iron, Rs.50 for 1 kg. of *chamkin*, Rs. 30/ for 1 kg biscuit of iron and Rs. 90/ for 1 kg aluminum.

His livestock also declined as most of his animals died during the last 10 years due to the pollution. At present, he is having only five goats, in place of 25-30 goats earlier.

According to him by the coming ten years time, they would be forced to abandon their fishing activity completely as the companies have seized Hajira from all the sides and they are expanding activities year after year. Within 2-3 years the way leading towards the sea will also be closed.

The arrival of the industries resulted in the loss of employment for the local people. The numbers of orphans and widows have increased as many young men become alcoholics due to unemployment. Not a single Halpati got a permanent job in the industries. The contactors have engaged four Halpatis boys but their status is not made permanent even today. They hired them only for 2-3 months give a break and recruit again, if they have work. In this regard, four persons- three Halpati and one Machhi who are engaged in fishing activity visited Mundra, four months ago to see how the fisher folk of Mundra Port in Kutchh successfully fought against the company. Though they could see the reason to fight unitedly for their rights the absence of units among the village people of Hajira is the major concern. They need a committed leadership.

CASE 4

Rekhaben, a widow of 26 years of age, stays in Halpativas. Her husband who was a chronic alcoholic committed suicide at the age of 27. He lost his regular income from fishing and agri-labour work after Industrialisation.

Rekhaben have 3 children, and after the death of her husband, her family has abandoned the fishing activity. She also could not get work as agriculture labourer as majorities of the people have either lost their land or land that remained with them is uncultivable due to pollution.

Feeding her family has become extremely difficult due to absence of regular work and rising price of the essential commodities. For livelihood she has to shift from fishing and agricultural labour work to scrap collection work that was available. She added that the women, especially the widows are having tough time. The scrap collection work is not an easy task as they have to work in harsh conditions and have to face difficulties such as physical injuries, infectious diseases, and other health problems. Besides, there is competition from other women, harassment from the security guards, policemen, traders, etc. the Kharva and Koli women and they do not allow Halpati women to take iron scrap and snatch it away from the slightest opportunity that available to us at the door step.

She has been in this scrap collection work for the last seven years. She says that scrap collection work is 'uncertain' in terms of availability of scrap. Last year on an average she got a scrap worth of Rs. 5000/- per month. She had saved some money out of it and bought a T.V and a mobile phone. She was of the opinion that the quality of life has deteriorated and local people are facing many problems due to Industrialisation. She feared that her condition will become miserable once the scrap collection work ends, and they might face starvation.

She further added that the unity of people has also weakened. The leaders and influential persons of the area developed links with Industrial groups. The leaders have betrayed the people. She is not happy with the scrap collection work but she has no options left.

CASE 5

Sureshbhai Patel, 49, Koli by caste, lives at Nilam Nagar of Hajira. He is working as Plant Manager of GSPC and his father had a job in Merchant Navy Company. He had only one acre of land He did not lose land to the industry but the land became useless due to pollution from industries. Earlier he used to grow *bajra* and Cereals. He was also engaged in animal husbandry activity along with agriculture. He had 3 buffaloes and 5 goats and used to sell the milk to Milk Co-operative Society. But after arrival of industries, he got job as a plant operator. So he left the occupation of animal husbandry.

According to him, the condition of his family has improved. On one hand, he didn't lose anything, and on the other, he got a permanent job and his son too got a job in Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation as a trainee engineer with a stipend at the age of 20. So in overall terms, the condition of his family improved but at the same time, he conceded that the condition of the village and its people has deteriorated. He added that in the post Industrialisation era, consumption of liquor has increased considerably. He was of the view that the problems of women have increased. The women felt insecure to move outside, particularly in the evening because of the presence of the migrant labour.

According to him, the industries have not only affected their health, they have affected their agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing activities. Industries have not taken any measure to reduce the pollution. They only take care of their company and the township. They do not fulfill any public obligation. Company, he revealed the fact that no officer till date has approached village people to ask about their difficulties and grievances.

He also observed that the village unity has weakened, mainly because of two reasons; one, the leaders are not taking village people into confidence and without consulting or informing them, they are taking the decision on their behalf. At the same time the leaders have their own association.

Sureshbhai informed that except providing jobs and health facility, the industrialists have done nothing for the local people. They did not provide any insurance cover to its workers.

He opined that the problems of filth, traffic, pollution etc. have increased. Due to pollution the temperature of his area has gone up in recent time in this area.

Majority of the Hajira people do not have the knowledge of land acquisition, Act and nobody has make them aware about their rights.

Sureshbhai was of the view that due to the arrival of industries in Hajira area the life of about 10 % have improved as they have benefited from the industries by way of compensation, employment, contract work, but the rest of the village people have suffered the adverse impact of the industries.

CASE 6

Ramubhai Patel, residing in Patel *faliya* of Hajira since his birth, studied up to 11. He is a Koli Patel by caste, considered socially, economically, backward caste (Identifies by Baxi Commission) and is 44 years old. He lives

in a joint family, consists of 8 members. Now, he is running a grocery shop and earning about Rs.5 to 6 thousand per month. His family lost their land in the in the initial phase of Industrialisation at Hajira . At that time, in 1985, the industry paid Rs.1.95 lakh per acre which is a meager amount; compared to today's price. He spent this money on social occasions such as marriage and for purchasing vehicle. His family also bought one shop at that time.

He added that his grandfather had large holding of land. He was a well-known person in the village. At that time he had a very luxurious standard of living. He had many servants and houses. He added that running a grocery shop is not an easy task, particularly after the arrival the industry, as the competition from similar establishments is stiff as both local and the people from outside have come here and established their shops. The people of the HADA (Hajira Area Development Authority), which consists of 18 villages have either bought a tempo (for carrying the luggage), a Maruti Van or an Auto Rickshaw or they started a shop or *larri-galla* as an alternative source of earning. Earlier Hajira village had only three to four shops but now there are many. Sometime it is difficult to maintain family from the earnings of a small shop.

Ramubhai have a dream to buy a house in Surat but now he has abandoned the hope. He added that, Industrialisation has given birth to diseases like Cancer and AIDS. There are many Cancer patients in Hajira at present, even in his own Patel *faliya*. He has also given the names of 3-4 persons who have died and of 8-10 persons are suffering from it, at present. Recently one person has just died due to Cancer from Patel *faliya*.

His brother's wife also died due to Cancer. He added that as the industrial production is primarily based on coal it constantly emits carbon monoxide, fly ash, silicon etc. Constant iron particles are also released in to the air. It resulted in dangerous diseases like Cancer. So the people of Hajira are suffering a lot and living in the 'Danger Zone'.

The industrialists are so much self – centered and profit oriented that they violate all the rules and regulations like observing certain minimum distance of the industrial plant from the human habitat, implementation of the CRZ (Costal Regulation Zone) Act, and other rules pertaining to pollution. In fact they are filling the river Tapi and the Arabian Sea, illegally. They are obstructing the natural flow of the river. He added that `this is one of the contentious issues against the industries, but who will listen. When the authority is totally in alliance with such industrialists? Recently, the authority of Gujarat has given permission to the Cortex plant, in Hajira . It is considered as one of the most hazardous plant.

CASE 7

Mukeshbhai Patel, 44 Patel *faliya*, working as a D.P. operator in GSPC (Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation). Personally he was affected badly after advent of industries. He lost his leg while working in ESSAR Company but they did not give him any compensation and he is still fighting a legal case against the ESSAR industry. He informed in detail that ESSAR is very notorious group. It is not taking any responsibility towards the workers, especially working under contract system. While working in the industry once he met with an accident and he lost his leg. The ESSAR Company did not give anything because he was not employed directly by the industry. Of course his contractor paid the hospital bills but after the recovery when he approached the ESSAR and inquired for his job, he was driven out and in spite of his repeated requests he was not given his work back. He is fighting with the contactor for the compensation since last 14 years. He often joins the rallies, *Dharna*, *Chakka Jam* programs against the industries. According to him, 'Profit Making' by hook or cook is the prime motto of the company; they do not care for the others-villagers, environment, health, employment, etc.

He said that due to the ESSAR Company. He lost everything-his land, livelihood, livestock, and employment in agriculture, village, life, happiness and finally his leg. He was of the view that all these suffering and negative impacts are due to the strength of power of the industries and the poor person like him to suffer. Now, he is employed with GSPC, Hajira and working as a D.P. Operator at a salary of Rs. 4000/ per month. He was complaining that due to his physical limitation he can't move freely and now he has to compromise with the less salary. At present he is getting Rs, 100/ for 8 hour work and Rs.150 for 12 hour work in a day. He has two children and his wife has to work to assist him. The income of his family is very low and sometime he has to run his home by curtailing the essential expenses. He often finds problem in paying the tuition fee of his children. He was demanding that the industrialists should take the responsibilities towards its low paid workers. The contract persons should also get the safety cover and their security.

Due to intensified Industrialisation, his family condition has deteriorated while the condition of village has remained the same. About 10 % families of Hajira have benefited due to Industrialisation. He observed that the village people have become more self-centered and money minded. Incidences of quarrels in the family and among the village people have increased.

He added that the local people who are able to invest money have started giving the rooms to migrants on rental basis. He has also given two rooms on rent-basis and earning Rs.2000/ per month. `It is the only 'Saharo' in the critical moment', he perceived. He opined that the dirtiness and filth have increased due to the poor drainage work. Incidents of malaria have also increased.

CASE 8

Ramabhai Ahir. Ramabhai is 70 years old is a Shepherd by caste. He is illiterate and he resides in Hajira since his birth. As per his caste occupation he was engaged in rearing the livestock along with the agriculture. Earlier his family lived in Gundardi faliya but now shifted to new society. He lost his land as well as dwelling. He informed that his family was basically depending on agriculture as well as animal husbandry activity. The Ahir community is traditionally depending upon the livestock. He had 50 cows, 50 buffaloes 2 bullocks 12 calves and 5 hens before the arrival of Industry. Now it has decreased considerably. At present he owns only 10 cows, 1 buffalo, 2 goats and 5 hens.

He added that absence of pasture land was one of the prime reasons why the decline of animal husbandry activity has declined. After the arrival of industry the major portion of the pasture land has been encroached or acquired. So it is difficult to get the fodder for animals. Now, they are compelled to buy animal fodder from Olpad. It is very far from the village Hajira and it is very difficult to get it and the cost is not affordable. So the numbers of animals have decreased.

He further added that at present the extent of land owned has decreased. He added further that he lost most of his livestock when he was staying at Gundardi *Faliya*. They died either because the animals consumed plastic or due to their entering the industrial premises. He thus lost 25 Cows in this manner.

He further added that earlier most of his time he was busy tending his cattle. He used to wake up around 3:00 A.M. to milk the cattle and used to supply 200 liters of milk daily at the Choryasi dairy. Now it has ended.

Of course, his grandson, who recently passed ITI, had a different view regarding this activity of animal husbandry. He did not like the occupation of animal husbandry, as it is time consuming and laborious intensive without dignity. He does not like to spoil his hand with cow dung. He felt happy and well come industry in this area, as it has given chance to get out from the traditional occupation and to take the benefits of new opportunities and challenges imparting education. Now they don't have agricultural farm as well as animal husbandry.

Ramabhai added that his son got into now occupation after the entering of industries. He son bought a Maruti Van and gave it on hire to the Industry and outside industry. His son is facing very difficulties in the new job but he has no other option as they have lost everything.

Ramabhai further added that he had a 2 acres land and 6 residential plots in Gundardi. Towards this, which he gave up voluntarily, he got Rs. 1.35 corer covering their home, standing crop, well, etc. towards the compensation. He received it and shared it among his three brothers and two sisters. So, on an average every son got very less sum. And from this compensation money they have bought the residential land worth of Rs.40 lakh and built separate shelter in Mata faliya new society for each of his brother. The whole compensation spent in constructing new dwelling units, celebration of social occasions, and in purchasing vehicles. Now they are without money.

He further added that ESSAR industry had given promise to give job to his sons at the time of purchasing land and dwellings. But their promise is yet to be fulfilled. He now constantly worries about his and his family's future.

CASE 9

Keshavbhai Patel, 62 years, studied up to 8th standard, belongs to a Koli community and is currently residing in new colony. According to him, prior to the arrival of industries in this area, he was involved in multiple economic activities such as cultivation, rearing livestock, and in agriculture labour. He owned 3 acres of land which he lost to EASSR industry. He was paid compensation at the rate of Rs.12 lakh per acre, which includes all-land, standing crops, and trees, bore well, etc. He was quite unhappy with the amount of compensation paid to him as he felt that the amount of Rs.36 lakh is a very meager amount. From this compensation, he bought 3 acres of land at Vadoli which is about 60 kms from Hajira . Because of the distance it was difficult for him to cultivate it. His family owned one plough, krab, oil engine pump and other necessary agricultural tools, but now all that has become useless.

He was quite an enthusiastic persons was always ready to take risks. He bought three four wheeler vehicles a Wagoner, Qualis, and Maruti Van- and hired them out in industry on contract. He was getting a monthly income of Rs.28, 700 for Quails, Rs. 22700 for Wagoner inclusive of expenditure like; Fuel, salary of drivers and other maintenance charges. The money saved after meeting his expenditure was used for maintenance of his family as well as for meeting the expenditure on social occasion/s. He added that he realizes the value of education now. He felt that before the arrival of industry he had everything- land, power, social position, income, but now he don't have anything. He is anxious about the future of the generations to come.

According to him, though the economic condition of his family has improved he became unemployed. The condition of the village as whole has deteriorated. According to him, when the land acquisition was going on no one either Panchayat, Government, Industrialists etc. had informed him about what is going to happen and about the details of the process. He did not have much knowledge of land acquisition. They were not aware of the notifications issued by the collector and they did not know much about the public hearing. No one has

informed them about all such procedures. He felt that 'the companies, the government, the industrialists and the leaders have cheated and looted us in the day light'. He added that the award was totally false, it demarcated the land, which had not come under their preview'. He has been activity participating in all these meetings, *dharnas* and relating to the village, people and industries. He fought against the industry for higher compensation and job. Finally he got more compensation.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the above mentioned Case studies, it can be concluded that the process of development has not remained smooth but proved painful, particularly for those who are vulnerable sections of the rural society. It had also shown that the Industrialisation-induced displacement has a different impact on the people shows that majority of the affected population have not only paid the economic cost but also social cost. It has added misery to those who are already marginalized in the history and are struggling for their survival. Industrialisation induced displacement has proved disastrous to their previous ways of life imparting their established including livelihood patterns, food habits, market linkages, etc. Majority of the people are left out to resettle and rehabilitate of their own.

As mentioned in the text, the village people are finding it difficult in adjusting and adapting to new livelihood situation which have been shattered because of the displacement. The process of re-adjusting has proved painful and resulted in stresses and psychological traumas; particularly in the absence of the 'proper' support from the state, the corporate houses and the civil society. Our Case studies indicate that the industrialists, state apparatus, local leaders worked hand in glove for promoting their collective self-interests. The local people could not see any hope against these mighty powers. 'If any people can make injustice we can approach to the Government, the Government is our ultimate *Mai-Bap* (parents) but, whom do we complain when the Government itself does injustice to us'. This quote reflects the 'helplessness' of the poor people.

Following main points emerged out of the Case studies:

- [1] It is observed that there is a differential impact of the industrial development on the village society. As the village society is not an homogeneous entity and it has intra-stratification this reflected in the percolation of benefits or the loss of livelihoods became of the entry of the industries. It is observed that those who have earlier social capital like ownership of land, social skills, education, political power etc. are benefited out of the industries by way of getting employment or a contact. But those who do not have such social or economic capital could not consolidate whatever meager compensation that they got from them.
- [2] The land of the weak and vulnerable is being increasingly appropriated by the rich; the industrialists. The land resources are transferred to them and the state is not only failing to protect the interests of the poor people, but is facilitating the process by acting in a manner in the name of development like a party to the rich people. There should be appropriate policy, without which the entire development process would continue to be unjust and exploitative.
- [3] It is observed that the condition of the women have become worse in the whole process of development. They are forced to adopt the most indignant forms of work such as scrap collection, which considered most hazardous. The women of a certain group are compel to compete with the women belong to the other groups. As women they have lost their unity and solidarity.
- [4] The need and significance of benefit sharing also comes out as an important theme. It is observed that the benefits the corporate houses are getting from out of the land resources transformed to them in the long run are very high. In lieu of the prestigious livelihood the affected populations are getting the benefits for one time and that too meager. Once, the units' gets works at the full swing it is most precious. The entire benefit of the future development goes exclusively to the industrialists and the land losers are not getting a just share out of these proceeds.
- [5] It is observed that the big industrialists are adopting highly profit oriented approach and they do not care much for the adverse impact their industries have on the people or on the environment. They try to maneuvers the influential people and woo them with certain benefits and get their work done, but though in short it looks very attractive proportion but in the long run it is not in the interest of the industries. The hard reality cannot be put under the carpet for long. The industrialists should accept the social responsibility towards the affected people and also take their welfare and development into account.

In the end, on the basis of the facts that are presented in the Case studies, it can be said that the state should immediately think of bringing out the R&R policy of the industrial development induced displaced population on a priority basis by conducting the micro level empirical studies at various places.

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