

EMERGENCE OF RISKS IN ABSENCE OF 'PROPER' POLICY/PROGRAMMES : A CASE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT IN HAJIRA VILLAGE OF SOUTH GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

This paper argues that in absence of 'proper policy and packages', the 'quality of life' of the local people in Hajira village near Surat in South Gujarat has deteriorated notably after the industrialization. Industries have given least attention to the resettlement and rehabilitation aspect as a part of their project activity. Still, industrialists follow common practice of taking land, which is the permanent sources of livelihood for villagers, by giving cash compensation, often at low price insufficient to purchase alternative land in the vicinity area. Except few, majority of the local people have not benefited by the direct or indirect opportunities of employment that have emerged out of industrialisation. Out of frustration, the consumption of alcoholism has increased. Environmental problem has become worrisome. It has resulted in compounding health risk. Gender problem has also aggravated. Majority, especially the vulnerable groups perceive that they have become the 'victims of development', which often is reflected in the form of frequent protests/agitation. On the whole, people are very much dissatisfied and alienated with the present state of affair which calls for immediate attention of the policy maker and the concerned authorities for the 'sustainable development'. This calls for re-looking at the definition of 'affected people' and the 'Cash for Land' policy.

Keywords: Alcohol abuse, Carrot and Stick, Development Displacement, Gujarat Town Planning and Area Development Act of 1963, Halpati, SEBC Commission.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper describes some of the emerging issues with regard to industrial development-induced displacement by taking a case of Hajira village near Surat in South Gujarat. This paper is based on the research work that the author has completed as part of M.Phil program. Fieldwork was done in the year 2012. Total 59 households i.e. 14% families

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of the village Hajira were taken as sample on proportionate basis of various groups such as farmers, animal rearers, fishermen, agricultural laborers, gender etc. The paper identifies total eleven issues interalia, issue of livelihood, landlessness, joblessness, scrap collection, migrant labor, fishermen, gender, inequality, environment and health, food insecurity and impoverishment/ marginalization.

The paper is divided into five sections. The first section is the Introduction. The second section describes the background of the study. The third section describes the industrial developments in Hajira area. The section gives the information about emerging issues of industrialisation in Hajira while the fourth section discusses details about the flaws in the present policy and programs of the R&R. The last i.e. fifth section gives concluding remarks.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The Indian Constitution has given right to each and every citizen of India to earn their livelihood. Unfortunately this basic right is not fully granted in the case of development- induced displacement issues. The people who have been living under certain milieu involuntarily get displaced from their habitat in the name of the development. The government has right to acquire the private land of any person, for the larger public interest, of course, by following certain procedures and giving them compensation of home as well as the land. Studies (Vasudha *et al.* 2002, Patel 1994, Reddy 1994) have shown that the affected people are unable to get their alternative sources of the livelihood and that results in impoverished condition. In the wake of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG), the problem of displacement of the local people has become common phenomenon. On the issue of the displacement, various agitations¹ have been going on in various parts of India. Although, the social scientists have yet to study this phenomenon in a big way, they are unable to answer many of such happenings. It has been observed that the studies² on the industrialisation displaced people are very less compared to the irrigation dam projects (Vasudha *et al.* 2002). To evolve the comprehensive policy and program, more and more empirical studies at the micro level are welcomed (D. Christ 2001). In this background, the present exercise has been undertaken.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HAJIRA AREA

After introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1991, greater emphasis has been given to the industries, particularly the massive ones. In terms of industrialisation, Gujarat can be said as one of the leading States throughout the country. Between 1981 and 2001 there emerged certain pockets³ in Gujarat where industrial development took place impressively. One among them is the Hajira belt. Hajira witnessed phenomenal growth in terms of industrial activities, resulting in mammoth investment in a very strategic area. It was estimated that total capital investment of Rs.350, 000 million will be made in HADA area (2003).⁴ This is expected to rise to over Rs.500, 000 million of investment in the near future (2025) and represents nearly a third of the industrial investment in Gujarat and a tenth of its economic output. Two SEZs are proposed in the HADA region. They are as follows: ESSAR Power SEZ for Gems & Jewelry and ESSAR Hajira SEZ. Hajira and Magdalla ports in the district provide logistic support to industrial operations in the state. The prominent industries in HADA area are NTPC, L&T, ONGC, IOC, ABG, Reliance, ESSAR group of industries, etc. Table 1 gives

the spatial spread of industries in the HADA area, while Figure 1 provides satellite image of the location of various industries in HADA.

Table 1: Spatial Spread of Industries in the HADA area

Name of Village	Industries
Mora	NTPC, L&T, Reliance, ONGC
Damka	Kakrapar Irrigation Canal, Reliance
Bhatlai	Diamond Cutting Units (12 Nos.)
Suvali	L&T, Pipeline
Vansva	GIDC
Ichapor	GIDC
Magdalla	ONGC/Roads/IOC/CRPF
Bhatpor	CIDC/LPC Plant-Gas Terminal
Kawas	GIDC/KRIBHCO/ONGC/NTPC
Hajira INA	KRIBHCO/LNGTerminal/ESSAR Steel/ESSAR Power
Magama	GIDC
Asarma	GIDC
Palanpor	GAIL
Pal	GIDC
Bhata	GIDC

Source: Lobo Lancy and Shashikant (2009)



Figure 1: Satellite image of location of Industries in HADA area

(Source: CEPT, 2004)

Large scale industrialisation has taken away major portion of land in and around Hajira village. The lands were taken for various purposes such as for erection of plants, construction of roads, railway, warehouses, townships, ancillary units and other logistic purposes. The lands were taken through diverse methods that include acquisition, purchase, grabbing, encroachment, etc. Lobo Lancy and Shahi Kumar (2009) noted that total 5,267 hectares of land of 18 villages of HADA got affected directly and indirectly. Socio-economic profile of HADA area suggests that majority of the affected population belongs to the SEBC caste⁵ and relatively of low educational background. They do not have much say in the State politics (Patel, Arjun 1994; Archrya, Akash 2000; Dharsani, Mahadeveiya 2012).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS: SOME EMERGING ISSUES

Emerging issues of Industrialisation in Hajira

In all, the study has identified eleven types of issues that have emerged due to the displacement that has occurred due to the industrialisation in Hajira. They are: issue of livelihood, landlessness, joblessness, scarp collection, migrant labor, fishermen, gender, inequality, environment and health, food insecurity and impoverishment/ marginalization.

Issue of loss of livelihood

Prior to industrialization, the people of Hajira were earning their livelihood mainly from primary economic activity such as farming, fishing, agriculture labor work, animal husbandry, etc. Very few families were engaged in tertiary sector such as job in industry, contract work, shopkeeper/ lari-galla /miscellaneous work. After industrialisation in and around Hajira area, the livelihood pattern has changed drastically. Due to the acquisition of land, they shifted from farming activity to non- farming activity. The traditional occupations changed with the advent of industrialisation in Hajira. Due to this, most families were compelled to abandon their traditional sources of living and forced them to adopt the new occupations that emerged in their vicinity areas. Table 2 indicates that more than 90 percent SFs who are agriculturists and agricultural laborers have stopped their traditional occupations after the arrival of industries. In case of animal husbandry and fishing, it has reduced to 68 and 33 percent respectively.

Table 2: Change in the Economic Activities of the SFs in Hajira

Occupation of the members of the SFs	Before Industrialisation	After Industrialisation	Difference
Agriculture	43	1	-42 (-97.7)
Animal Husbandry	33	11	-22(-66.7)
Agricultural labor	43	4	-39(-90.7)
Fishing	21	15	-7 (-33.3)
Government Job	1	1	0
Jobs in Industry	0	33	+33 (+100)
Contract work	0	1	+1 (+100)
Scrap collection work	0	22	+22(+100)
Rental income	0	1	+1 (+100)
Unemployed	0	1	+1(+100)
Other*	6	15	+9(+60)

* It includes services in Indian merchant navy, job in power loom, pension. jobs in Choriyasi dairy, driver, shop, lari-galla, house maid, vegetable selling, and insurance agent.

** Multiple responses, the HoHs engaged in multiple economic activities.

They have shifted to the temporary job in industry, working as a contractor, drivers, peon, watchman/ security man, running tea-stall/shop/ Dhaba, income from renting house, scrap collection work, housekeeping work, working as maid servant, vegetable vendors, working as insurance agent, etc. Of course they are facing many difficulties in adjusting with the new occupation.

Issue of Landlessness

The Household Census carried out by the author indicates that out of total 431 families in Hajira, 219 owed the land. Out of this land owing families, 173 (79 percent) have lost their land to the industries and related development. Majority of the farmers are small and marginal farmers in the costal belt. They were engaged in intensive farming⁶ and earned their livelihood from the agriculture as primary occupation and animal husbandry as the supplementary occupation.

Data in Chart 1 reveals that 85 percent SFs lost land in the categories of 1 to 3 acres and 3.1 to 6 acres of land due to the industrial development. Out of total 34 SFs, 53 percent have become completely landless, whereas 47 percent have turned into small or the marginal farmers as they have lost ‘partial’ land. Thus, the farmers of Hajira who were small farmers have either become landless or turned into marginal farmers and that has resulted in creating severe impact on their livelihood situation.

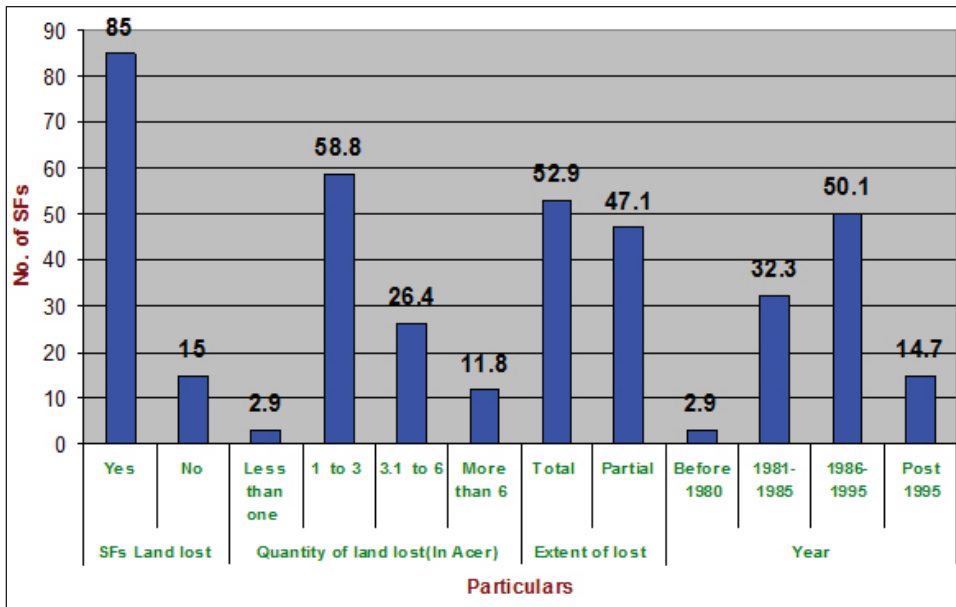


Chart 1: Land Lost to industries in Hajira

Usually, the industries paid cash compensation only to those families who lost their land. The assumption was that with cash compensation, the land looser would purchase land elsewhere. But in reality, only a few of the families have purchased land. In majority of the cases the farmers who lost their land have spent cash compensation in unproductive manner. Of course there exist a few exceptions (Table 3). It has happened in many other cases (Patel 1994).

Table 3: Use of Compensation money by the SFs of Hajira

Compensation	Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
Use of Compensation	Purchased land in another area	3	9.4
	Built new house	16	50.0
	Fulfillment of Social ceremony such as marriage, death, child birth, etc	18	56.2
	Started new business	1	3.1
	Purchased Two/three/ Four wheeler	4	12.5
	Repayment of debt	3	9.4
	Any other**	12	37.5
	N* = 32		

* Total 32 SFs have received compensation but they have used it for more than one purpose. Hence, Multiple Responses.

**Other includes Consumption, sickness expenses, domestic expenses, purchase of house, etc.

Issue of Joblessness

Prior to coming of industries in Hajira, people were engaged in the economic activity based on local milieu. Due to the acquisition of the land not only the farmers but also the interconnected groups such as share-croppers, ⁷ landless laborers, animal husbandry, fishermen, etc. have been affected in direct and indirect manner.

The Kolis and the Ahir were engaged in agriculture while the Halpatis (STs) engaged primarily as agriculture laborer and were partially involved in fishing activity. The fishermen were exclusively engaged in fishing activity. Women folk of Kolis, Machchis and Halpatis were also engaged in the economic activity along with their household chores. After the advent of industrialisation in Hajira, the employment structure has changed remarkably as the lands were acquired and seashore were also cordoned by port development activity. Agriculturists who were engaged in cultivation and lost their land have completely become unemployed. The lands which remain un-acquired also became unfit for cultivation due to the pollution by the industries. Earlier they were cultivating their land mainly with the help of their own family members.

Prior to industrialisation, agriculture labor work was one of the primary occupations, particularly of landless Halpatis⁸ and subsidiary work of few Kolis. Majority of the Halpatis were earning their livelihood through agricultural labor work and occasionally fishing activity but now all these have become matter of past (Table 4 & 5).

Table 4: Calling Agriculture labor after Industrialisation in Hajira

Particulars	No. of SFs	Percentage
No	40	100.0
Yes	-	-
N	40	100

Table 5: Nature of change of work among Agriculturalists after industrialisation in Hajira

Changes	Category	Response
Work days employment	Remained same	1(2.9)
	Decreased	34(97.1)
	N	35(100)
Wages	Yes	35(100)
	No	0
	N	35(100)
Stop work as Agriculture labor	Yes	33(94.3)
	No	2(3.4)
	N	35(100)
Members abandon the work	Less than 2	15(45.4)
	3 to 6	13(39.3)
	More than 6	5(15.1)
	N	33(100)

Of course, as indicated in Table 6, nearly 60 percent of SFs have got jobs in the industries but majority of them are on contract. Of course, it is different in terms of position, salary and the nature of jobs. More than 90 percent job holders are having temporary jobs. The Halpatis and Machhis have not benefited much out of the jobs in industries as they are illiterate and have not much influence. Women job holders are very negligible.⁹ It is to be noted that the contract workers are not receiving full salary and the other benefits such as medical benefits, gratuity, provident fund, etc. Around 300+ temporary contract workers of NTPC located near Hajira were on strike during author’s fieldwork.

Table 6: Profiles of the jobs in Industries of SFs in Hajira

Particulars	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Any of family Member engaged in job in industry	Yes	35	59.3
	No	24	40.7
	N	59	100
Age (in years)	20 to 30	15	42.8
	31 to 40	6	17.1
	41 to 50	12	34.3
	More than 51	2	5.7
	N	35	100
Gender	Male	34	97.1
	Female	1	2.9
	N	35	100
Education	1 to 7 Std	6	17.1
	8 to 10 Std	16	45.7
	11 to 12 Std	5	14.3
	Graduate	3	8.6
	Other (IIT, Diploma etc.)	5	14.3
	N	35	100
Skill they possessed and work in the industry	Un-Skilled	13	37.1
	Engineer	3	8.6
	Safety Supervisor	1	2.9
	Driving work	3	8.6
	Electrician work	3	8.6
	Fitter/ mechanical Technician	3	8.6
	Computer Operator	3	8.6
	Welder	2	5.7
	Crain Operator	1	2.9
	Technician	1	2.9
	ITI	1	2.9
	Fabrication	1	2.9
	N	35	100

Particulars	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Position	House keeping work	2	5.7
	Security work	2	5.7
	Industrial officer/ Engineer	3	8.6
	Safety Supervisor	3	8.6
	Driver	4	11.4
	Electrician	2	5.7
	Fitter	3	8.6
	Contractor	2	5.7
	Helper	2	5.7
	Store Assistant	3	8.6
	Crain operator	1	2.9
	D. P. Operator	2	5.7
	Meter Reading	1	2.9
	Power Operator	1	2.9
	Peon	1	2.9
	Fabrication Dept.	1	2.9
	Computer Operator	1	2.9
	Cutting Worker	1	2.9
	N	35	100
Year of job (in years)	Less than one year back	5	14.3
	1 to 2 years back	7	20.0
	2 to 6 years back	7	20.0
	More than 6 years back	16	45.7
	N	35	100
Status of job	Temporary	30	85.7
	Permanent	5	14.3
	N	35	100
Got job through	Himself/ herself	30	85.7
	Received as affected person	5	14.3
	N	35	100
Monthly Salary (in Rs.)	Based on the work done (contract)	6	17.1
	1000 to 5000	11	31.4
	5000 to 10, 000	13	37.1
	10, 000 to 20, 000	3	8.6
	More than 20, 000	2	5.7
	N	35	100

Due to the reduction of the income from farming and animal husbandry, few local have started a small shop also locally named *larri-galla* as an alternative source of earning. Few of the SFs of the Hajira village have started a small grocery shop.

Issue of Scrap collection work

Scrap collection work is another area which 36 percent SFs of Hajira have adopted. This occupation is generally adopted by the Halpati, Machhi and few Kolis, particularly by the women having poor economic background but it is not without problems (Table 7). The male members consider this work as derogatory¹⁰ and hence they do not like to do such work, in spite of their severe necessities. The women go for scrap collection in a group of three to four. This activity was found to be injurious to the health and proved hazardous for the life¹¹. In spite of the hazardousness¹² of this activity many women, particularly from the poor sections adopted this occupation because of absence of other alternative occupations.

Table 7: Information related to scrap collection activity of SFs in Hajira

Particular	Category	Frequency	Percentage
SFs engaged with scrap collection work	Yes	21	35.6
	No	38	64.4
	N	59	100
Average family member per household engaged in scrap collection work.	1.42		
Time period of members engaged with the scrap collection work	Last four month	4	19.0
	Four month to 1 yr	1	4.8
	1 yr to 2 yrs	6	28.6
	2 yrs to 4 yrs	5	23.8
	More than 4 yrs	5	23.8
	N	21	100
Types of Item one gets in scrap collection work N = 21*	Bricks	3	6
	Iron Liquid	19	38
	Small piece of Iron	15	30
	Copper	3	6
	Chamkin	5	10
	Dhatu	3	6
	Wrought iron	2	4
	N	50	100

Number of work days in a year in scrap work	Uncertain	8	38.1
	2 month	4	19.0
	3 to 4 month	3	14.3
	4 to 6 month	5	23.8
	More than 6 month	1	4.8
	N	21	100
Income in last 1 year in scrap work (Rs.)	100 to 1000	6	28.6
	1000 to 5000	11	52.4
	5000 to 10000	2	9.5
	More than 10000	0	0
	Uncertain	2	9.5
	N	21	100
Facing any problems in scrap collection work	Yes	20	95.2
	No	1	4.8
	N	21	100

* *Multiple responses.*

Issue of Migrant Labour

Issue of migrant labor has emerged in the aftermath of industrialisation in Hajira. Due to the industrialisation, more than 10, 000 people have migrated to this area from the States other than Gujarat. There are some advantages and also some disadvantages due to the influx of the migrant labor in the Hajira and neighboring villages. They live in the HADA area. The local people who have vacated land in their homestead land have built up *Kholis* and started giving it to the migrants and earning some rent. Few are earning handsome money out of it. The people are very much scared due to the influx of the migrant laborers. Few people have decided not to give the house on rent to the migrant labor in the main land of the village. They do not know much about the migrants. There are few incidents that have occurred in which the company employee from outside State have fled from these area by eloping with the local girl. The women folk hesitate to move particularly in the evening and at the noon time. Usually the contractor prefers the migrant worker instead of the local workers. It was commonly heard that the local workers are not habituated with the hard work. Bargaining power of locals has reduced due to the coming of the migrants. Now local people started feeling that one or the other day, they would have to vacate from their village. They felt isolated. They are also marginalized in terms of political position too as the non-Gujaratis are becoming member of the village after completing five years of stay in the village. Some have started believing that the Sarpanch of the village would not be going to be elected from the local village but from the non- local people. The filthiness has also increased due to the arrival of the migrants in

the village in large numbers. Other nuances like gambling, prostitutions, theft, alcoholism has also increased in the village due to the migrant labours. People in the neighbouring village have started avoiding giving their daughter in marriage to locals of village Hajira due to such nuisance.

Issue of Fishermen

Before the industrialization, some of the SFs of Machhis, Halpatis and Kolis of Hajira were engaged in fishing in Hajira. The data shows that nearly 58 percent of total fishermen families who were engaged in fishing activity before industrialisation have abandoned fishing occupation after the industrialization in Hajira. All the fishermen who were engaged in fishing told that the quantity of the fish catch had reduced (Table 8). It had happened mainly due to the pollution by the chemicals, dragging / filling activities and noise pollution in sea (Table 8). Certain type of fishes¹³ were no longer available, quantity of fishes in catch has also reduced after the industrialization. It has also impacted negatively to their earning and the numbers of work days (Table 8). Nearly 87 percent fishermen told that their fishing instruments remained ideal. It is to be noted that the data gathered from the Fisheries Department also indicates that the fish catch had reduced in the Hajira area. It also caused impact over the nutrition intake of the non-vegetarian consumers in the village.

Table 8: Fishing Activities among the SFs of Hajira

Fishing Activity	Response	Frequency	Percentage
SFs engaged with fishing before industrialization	Yes	26	44.0
	No	33	56.0
	N	59	100
SFs Abandon fishing	Yes	15	57.7
	No	11	42.3
	N	26	100
Reduction in the quantity of fish catch	Yes	26	100.0
	Reduced 25-50%	2	7.7
	Reduced more than 50%	24	92.3
	N	26	100
Reduction in income from fish sale	Yes	26	100.0
	Reduced 25-50%	2	7.7
	Reduced more than 50%	24	92.3
	N	26	100
Reduction in work days from fish catch	Yes	26	100.0
	Reduced 25-50%	2	7.7
	Reduced more than 50%	24	92.3
	N	26	100

Issue of Gender

Majority of the women in the village Hajira are from the semi-backward or the backward communities and they are playing very crucial role in maintenance and governance of the family. Unlike the women folk who belong to the upper caste, the lower castes women are not fully dependent upon their men folk for their survival. Majority of the women of the backward section are found working in one or the other economic activities. Fisherwomen were found helping in selling out the fish apart from their day to day household chores.

In Hajira village, the women belong to various communities like Koli, Ahir, Machi and Halpati. In village Hajira it is found that in all spheres of economic activity like agriculture, fishing, vegetable selling, agriculture labour work, scrap collection work and other work; women play important and essential role. It is also found that in Choryashi Taluka, women play important role in decision making in the family. It is found that in Hajira, many families survive through women income where male member are unemployed. It is also observed that many women have become widow due to the bad habit of drinking by their husband. It is also found that female member are bold, courageous, hardworking and sometimes do don the responsibilities of male member. The literacy rates of female of Choryashi Taluka is bit low but in practical life female are very active in decision making.

Issue of inequality

It was observed that due to the industrialization, inequality has got sharpened. Lot of contract works have emerged due to arrival of industries in Hajira belt. Generally those person/s got contracts who were politically influential, educated, financially stable, having managerial skills to take out the works from others. The contract works varies from time to time. It was told that there were about 50 types of contract¹⁴ (as informed by the local people). The amount of contract varies from one to another contract. But majority of them are above Rs.10 lakh. Generally, local people are engaged in the contract work related to housekeeping, maintenance, civil work, transport, horticulture, electricity, canteen, etc. It was found that the influential and those who could afford to invest money took the contracts. The poor people cannot even think of undertaking such contractual work. Giving contract to the local person has also big political advantage. Those who got such contract work usually remained supportive of such industries as they get personally benefited by this development. The industries usually give contract work to the politically influential local people and used this as technique to keep them under obligation¹⁵ of the company, so that they cannot oppose the injustices made to the local people.¹⁶ Thus on one hand, a small section of the village people have benefited and improved their economic condition but at the same time sizable population of Hajira village have deteriorated in their economic condition. Some have purchased auto-rickshaw and Maruti van for ferrying the passengers from one place to another.

Issue of Environment and health

The environment issue has also emerged due to the industrialization in Hajira. Adverse environmental impact could be seen in many fronts; such as on the health of people, land, water, crop, fish, animals, birds, fauna, air, noise etc. The ESSAR industry is located very nearby to the village Hajira. The industry constantly releases the flyash and smoke in the

air. The iron particles constantly are emitted and it has caused severe impact on the health of the people. People are suffering from various diseases; such as lung cancer, bronchitis, cold, cough, fever, etc. Many people have said in their interviews that the greenery of the Hajira has totally been lost after the arrival of the industries in Hajira. Earlier people used to come to Hajira for the change of the air and for longevity but now, it is said, if one has to die early they should visit Hajira. People are also suffering from poor eye sight. The natural vegetation has disappeared.

One respondent said, “Many people of Hajira area are now suffering from dangerous diseases like cancer, HIV and other diseases. Earlier we did not find disease like TB, diabetes, and blood pressure but now we find such patient in many houses.” Another respondent said, “People of Hajira are living in Danger Zone”. Citing the reasons of the spread of cancer, he stated that the industrial production is primarily based on coal and it constantly emits carbon monoxide, flyash, silicon etc. Constant iron particles are also released into air that causes many health related problems. The SFs also alleged that the problem of health and hygiene have aggravated after the influx of migrant population.

Issue of Food Insecurity

Due to the loss of the land, the farmers who used to sell the grains and vegetables have started buying these items from the open market. It has so happened that after growth of industries in Hajira, the animal breeders who used to sell milk to the village milk co-operative society, as once sellers, now they themselves have started purchasing milk. “*Earlier milk was going to Sumul dairy from the village, now the milk is coming to village from Sumul dairy*”, thanks to industrialisation”, an old man reported.

Citing the example of the Halpati laborers, a SF stated, that earlier, when they were engaged in agricultural labor work they got not only wages but also other items like vegetables, milk, curd, butter milk etc. free of cost. Prior to industrialization of this area, the Halpatis felt secured as they had protection from the farmers. Today the farmers themselves are in trouble and so they can no longer give assurance of protection to the others.

Issue of Impoverishment / Marginalization

The poor planning, implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement program were the main reasons for the devastation of PAFs of Hajira after the industrialization. The programmes that the industries have initiated were not adequate to cater to the aspirations and to solve the problems of various strata of the Hajira village. Many people of Hajira faced displacement forcibly and that too without the adequate support from the industries as well as the government, and hence they were forced to resettle on their own. Most of the affected families were unable to regain their earlier economic status that they were enjoying prior to the industrialization. Most of the industries lack proper resettlement and rehabilitation policy and the programs and they have initiated only ‘ad-hoc’ programs without the participation of the people at the grassroots level, therefore, most of the programs have remained on paper. Even after lapse of 20 to 25 years of their displacement, many people of Hajira are still struggling hard for accommodating themselves successfully in the new situation.

The above mentioned description reveals the fact that due to advent of industrialization in Hajira area, the condition of the farmers, cattle rearers, agricultural laborers, fishermen and women has deteriorated to a large extent. Many of them have been displaced from their traditional means of livelihood. The traditional life supporting arrangement they have evolved over generations have destabilized due to the development process. On average, the people of Hajira were found to be unhappy and pressed against this development. In order to express their grievances there were many occasions in which they have come on the road. It is also observed that only medium and poor families are living in Hajira, the rest have migrated to Surat for the livelihood. It is also said by villagers that Hajira has become the "Old Age Home" in which only older people are living while new generation are likely to migrate from the village. These development processes not only change the culture but also affect the composition of family, reaction with neighbor and relation among family member. After opening of industrial units, the unity among village member has also deteriorated. In absence of proper work, the male folk have turned towards alcoholism. In some families, women are the only bread winner by doing scrap collection work and working as "housemaid" in township.

In the whole process, the State has remained tilted towards the industrialists. People are generally left to find the solutions of their problems on their own. Industrialists woo the affluent section of the rural society and try to get their work done by playing petty politics with the local groups. At present, simultaneously two worlds exist side by side; one the world of industrialist and their employees, another is of local village people. The former is full of facilities while the latter lacks basic amenities & dignity of life in their condition. On the whole, people are very much dissatisfied and alienated with the present state of affair which calls for immediate attention of the policy maker and the concerned authorities for the 'sustainable development'.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The paper concludes that though in terms of investment and import-export, the industrial development remained attractive in Hajira area but in terms of social, human and environmental aspect it has remained far behind. This has happened mainly because the development still is seen in terms of mere 'economic growth'. Due to industrialization, local people have been affected adversely. In absence of proper policy and packages, the 'quality of life' of the local people has deteriorated notably after the industrialisation. Industries have given least attention to the resettlement and rehabilitation(R&R) aspect as a part of their project activity. Still, industrialists follow common practice of taking land, by giving cash compensation, which often is too low to purchase alternative land in the vicinity area. Policy of 'Cash for Land' has miserably failed in regaining their earlier standard of living for majority of the families.

It can be said from the above description, that the process of development has not remained smooth but proved painful to many, particularly for the vulnerable group. Our exercise shows that majority of the affected population have not only suffered in terms of the economic condition but they have paid price in terms of their culture, identity, way of life, food habits, market linkages, social relationship, power relations, traditional occupation, living standard, value system, morals, beliefs, customs, festivals, aspirations and socio-cultural ties. It is often

proclaimed that one ought to contribute for the progress of the State in the nation building process, but now those who are negatively affected by the development have started raising the question: “Why should only they suffer?” Development process itself creates feeling of insecurity, alienation, threat against their human right, threat for the living (home), threat for future generation. People all over India are showing their displeasures towards the industries on the issues of R&R. It can be said that the sustainable development can not take place by keeping the affected people under constant unrest. It is also the moral duty of the State as well as the corporate sector to rehabilitate those who are impacted adversely by the setting up of industries. The affected people can also be considered as one of the important stakeholders of development. It is further deserved that cash compensation does not prevent the impoverishment of the affected people. Compensation is in itself not enough to restore and improve the livelihood disrupted by displacement.

ENDNOTES

1. EPW has published details of numbers of such protests from time to time. For instances in Singur and Nandigram, Polavaram Project, Dantewada, Tata Motors in Singur, TISCO Project, Mining ‘Development’, and MNCs [see: Guha (2007), Rao (2006), Patnaik (2007), Mishra (2006), Punwani (2007), Chandra (2008), Sarangi(1996, 2004), etc.]
2. For instances Vasudha *et al.*(2002), Reddy(1994) and Ray and Sashi (2011) have given few references of such studies.
3. Large scale industrial development took place in the places like Dholera, Hajira, Ankleshwar, Vapi, Mundra, Vadodara etc.
4. It was constituted in 1985 under Gujarat Town Planning and Area Development Act of 1963 for planned industrial development of area under its jurisdiction. Nine villages Hajira, Sunvali, Rajgari, Mora, Bhatali, Damka, Vansva, Kavas and Limla spread over 86 sq. km. come under HADA’s jurisdiction. HADA region comprises 14.5 percent area of Choryasi Taluka of Surat district and 17.2 percent of the total rural area of the Taluka. The land is mainly saline and marshy. The terrain is undulating, with chain of sand dunes and drifting sands, making agriculture less productive.
5. SEBC are the castes who are backward in terms of social, economic and educational backwardness other than the SCs and STs. SEBC Commission has identified 82 caste as SEBC caste in Gujarat. Thereafter some more castes were added in the list.
6. Usually they grew the vegetable as these were cash crop and thereby earned the money for day to day consumption and through such kinds of farming more family members got the employment. Nearby Surat market gives them good opportunity for this kind of farming. (For more details see: Gupta, Dipankar, 1979).
7. Halpati popularly known as *Dubals* i.e. weak, are the tribal who specially were brought to the plains for doing the agricultural labor work. Noted sociologist, Jan Breman has extensively written on the exploitative condition of the Halpatis by their *Dhaniyami*, i.e.; their master. (For details see: Breman J. 1974).

8. In Hajira only one lady, a daughter of the present Sarpanch is working in ESSAR as computer operator. No other lady was found working in industry or in the office.
9. In cities those who lives in slum are the poorest of the poor. They are often engaged in rag picking activity.
10. Recently one woman had died as she was burnt by the iron part, which was very hot. Some of the chemicals are dangerous to their health. Moreover, they have to sift out the scrap and hence during their work much dust goes into their body through breathing.
11. Recently, daughter in-law of one of the retired school teacher was burned to such an extent and finally died while searching the scrap. This news has appeared for few days in the local dailies but after that nothing has happened.
12. Among many fishes lost, we have listed few. They are: Ramcha, Chiliya, Modar, Levta, Boi, Karachla, Bumla, Gingha, Dahangda, Palava, Pople, Khut, Singada, Varkhla, Gal, etc.
13. It includes housekeeping contract, transport contract, canteen contract, horticulture contract etc.
14. There are few cases in which the company has punished the person who opposed the industries and took the side of the local people. Thus contract with the local people is used as 'Carrot and stick' by the industrialists.
15. The local MLA and the influential persons were aware about the problems faced by the local people, but they did not open mouth. Hardly they had raised this issue in the Assembly or in the meeting with the District Collector or at other appropriate level.

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