

# Impact Of Industrialization On Tribes Of Koraput Region: A Study Of NALCO, Damonjodi And HAL, Sunabeda

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*Abstract: The industrialization and economic growth is one of the national interest and government policy today. The industrial revolution in India started during the Second World War. This paper is an attempt to understand positive and negative impact of industrialization on tribes of Koraput region in general and Sunabeda and Damonjodi in particular. Comparative method was used to understand the conditions of tribes in pre-industrial stage and their living conditions after the industrialization. It is studied that even after carrying out several welfare programmes and more recently Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of the Companies the living conditions of people is not improved. It is felt that there is the need of tribal development according the skill and genius of the tribes. Skill enhancement of tribes according to the needs of the company along with enhancement of public infrastructure is required for their improved living standards.*

**Keywords: Industrialization, Tribes, Development, Displacement, Koraput Region, CSR**

## I. INTRODUCTION

The pre-British period fail to witness such land mark achievement in the area of industrial development in Koraput. But certainly it has laid foundation by drawing the blue print for construction of Visakhapatnam to Kirundal Railway, Machhkund Power House, identification of Bauxite ore in Panchpatmali hill, Damonjodi, are initial development activities undertaken by the British Government. The greater Koraput was consisting of present four districts i.e. Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, and Koraput and was falling under Visakhapatnam district of Madras Presidency. These initiatives are of having exploitative hidden agenda to explore iron ore from Bastar region, and establishment of power house to generate electricity and facilitate construction of railway line and expert mineral deposits to Japan and other countries via Visakhapatnam port. The construction of railway track from Visakhapatnam to Raipur via Rayagada (part of pre-divided Koraput) was also chalked out during the British India. In this process the initial process of industrialization was began and further encouragement was done for the establishment of other manufacturing industries after India's

independence. Most of the present connecting road from Koraput to Raipur, Visakhapatnam and neighbouring urban centers of within the district, Odisha state, adjoining Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh state were identified and used for the transportation.

Since pre-British period Koraput region was continue to remain as a tribal majority habitation with poor infrastructure and isolated place with poor road connectivity. The geographical location of the place falls under the part of Eastern Ghat mountain range surrounded with thousands of small mountains and hill terrains. With the coming up of several big industries, micro, small and medium enterprises, industrialization process has grown up. Now the place is well connected with rail and road but yet to be connected with air lines.

The region has rich cultural heritages and the tribes were leading a community life and not allowing outsiders. All the outsiders were treated as alien and British could able to enter the region only through the help of Missionaries. The people of the region were allowed missionaries because of their humanitarian welfare approach and philanthropic works. For quite some time the local feudal chiefs were defeated by the

others like mughal, samavansi, satabahanas, the king of solar dynasty and Marathas for a quite longer period but could not sustain for a long time. They have admit defeat in the hands of British and by 1820 AD British could managed to capture the entire Koraput region. The real process of industrialization of greater Koraput began with the creation of Koraput as a new district separating from Visakhapatnam after the reorganization of Odisha as a state in the year 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1936.

The establishment of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), at Sunabeda and National Aluminum Corporation Ltd. (NALCO) at Damonjodi initially attracted people with new set of skills. Similarly some other big industries like Machhkund, Upper Kolab, Balimela, Indravati Hydro Electricity Project, Vedant, Utkal Alumina, IMPHA, Therubali, JK Pur, BILT Jeypore, Shenadhara Industries (Cement), Ampavalli also attracted people with different set of skills. With population flow to this region many enterprises varying from different ranges along with business and commercial activities were gradually established. During the year 2010-2011, 126 new and small scale industries were established in Koraput district with total capital of about Rs. 514.00 lakhs. That generated 773 numbers of employments in the district. [1] A number of development projects have been established by both the Central and State government and big Private Companies were also encouraged to establish the factories and industries in order to accelerate the economic growth of the nation. The constructions of large projects require large scale land acquisition and had resulted forced evacuation in the form of displacement. While studying development induced displacement, Jena (1998) pointed out that development related displacement is a common in developing country like India. [2]

In this study firstly, for understanding the conditions of tribes for the stages of development point of view and the impact of industrialization, it is necessary to understand pre-industrialized living conditions of tribes. Secondly, attempts are made to understand the impact of industrialization on living conditions of tribes after industrial growth in the region. For the quality living standard point of view, the impact of industrialization on tribes has been discussed here in two type i.e. positive impact and negative impact.

## II. THE LIFE STYLE OF TRIBES OF KORAPUT IN PRE-INDUSTRIALIZED PERIOD AND AFTER INDUSTRIALIZATION

The pre-industrialized tribes were relatively backward, isolated, their habitation and housing pattern, food habits, clothing, traditional social institutions, entertainment in the form dance and music with costumes, occupations are different than the tribes who are living in the era of industrial development. Belief in traditional medicine in their health practices developed with indigenous knowledge system. Believe in traditional healing and local healer. They were living with nature surrounded by virgin forest and green vegetation coverage. They were living a community life along with fellow feeling. People were happy with whatever available to them and material aspiration among the people was almost absent. Their evening was quite interesting with

traditional dance and music and people enjoy it after having country made traditional beverages. They have limited requirements and most of them are available to them in the vicinity of their villages as there were hardly urban centre near to their villages.

After the growth of industrialization in Koraput region significant changes among the tribes have taken place in their overall living standards. In comparison non-tribes still tribes are backward and continue to maintain their isolation in selective area of their life. Still they love to live with the nature, many of the tribes have changed their food habits, clothing and dressing styles. Their staple foods have been changed due to supply of agro-industrial food processing edible items. There is the change in occupational structure in the form of food gathering, hunting, primitive mode of agricultural practices to modern industrial and construction workers and modern bureaucratic profession like officer, clerk, attendant, acquired skill on various industry required trades like fitter, mould, welding, electrician, electronics, carpenter, mason, and business entrepreneurs. Their sources of entertainment in the form of smart mobile phone, TV, movie, radio, audio-visual technology, along with dance and music occupy centre stage in their life. Their dwelling habits and housing pattern has been changed and kutchha mud wall house with thatched roof has been changed with pucca concrete building. The improved road connectivity and transportation system has further changed their life style. Now consumer culture has touched almost each and every sphere of their social life. Their traditional family life and marriage practices have been changed due to change in their occupational structure and employment opportunities. The spread of education also accelerated due to industrialization and became instrumental to bring significant changes among the tribes of Koraput region. The habit of living in their tribal dormitories for both boys and girls almost come to an end. As the society move from traditional restrictive law to modern law, many of the socio-cultural values are eroded, evil practices, and superstitions are either come to an end or in the verge of extinction. The impact of industrialization on tribes may be discussed with reference to positive and negative impact.

## III. POSITIVE IMPACT

There has been significant development taken place in the tribal society leaving indelible account in each and every aspect social life. Let us begin with the positive note and advantages of society after going for industrialization. There is the improvement of road, transportation and communication. Sizable number of people got employment opportunity and their living standards have been improved. There is the breakup of isolation and assimilation with non-tribes has taken place. There has been increase of income and savings among the tribes. The pre-industrial hostile tribes considering non-tribes as alien now become closer to mainstream society. There are many tribes started to lead their life like non-tribes due to their modern education and new occupation. The industrial growth became one of the major factors for bringing modernization. Many of the socio-cultural traditions are getting modernized with impact of industrialization. [3]

That apart in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility activities, both NALCO and HAL has undertaken several development works benefitting several thousands of tribes in their periphery villages. Both the industries have worked for the qualitative improvement of the living conditions of the people. Their thrust area are infrastructure development in the form road connectivity, supply of electricity, supply of drinking water, building hostel, classrooms, kitchen, toilets for schools, etc. [4]

#### IV. NEGATIVE IMPACT

The establishment of large industries requires acquisition of large area of land for their operation. In this process of land acquisition large numbers of people get displaced and displacement of people due to industrial development is a worldwide practice. Normally this place is inhabited by the tribal people and the other backward people. One of the major negative impact is the ultimate result of such establishment of HAL and NALCO projects is displacement of the tribal and other backward people.

The people inhabited in these villages were uprooted from their hearth and homes, fields and sources of livelihood as well as a consequence of such projects. Generations together settle villagers, especially the agriculturists, landless laborers, artisans and fishermen, had a deep attachment to the soil, environment and to the common property resources. Such kind of heterogeneous village communities when displaced from their original place of settlement desire to live resettle in the same pattern at the new place as was in the original villages. But for the sake of 'national good' the villagers were displaced from their original habitats and scattered over different village communities. Of course, in return, the nation (Government) gave them compensation in terms of cash, land and site for house construction, transportation and other expenses. But such kind of economic compensation may not satisfactorily counterbalance the social, cultural, psychological and ecological disturbances. The economic compensation helps in physical resettlement but tribal displaced people's needs are beyond it. They need to be rehabilitated socially, economically, attitude and ecologically as well. Thus, on one side, this entire process of rehabilitation is much more complex and is a challenge for resettlement and rehabilitation authorities. On the other side, this complex process leads socio-cultural, economic, attitudinal and ecological sufferings to involuntarily resettle communities. The present problem emerged from the basic concern that no such fresh exclusive study on the issues of displacement by the NALCO, Damanjodi and HAL to through light on the various issues confronted by those people. The primary aim of this study is to ascertain the socio-economic and also attitudinal impact of such large projects like HAL, Sunabeda and NALCO, Damanjodi of Koraput Orissa. This study not only confined to LDPs families and their problems only, but it has also aimed at study the overall impact of the large scale developmental projects on the partially affected area and impact area.

However, the most important problem to be looked while embanking on those ambitious projects is the resettlement and rehabilitation of person uprooted due to those bit industrial

establishment. The Project Affected People (PAP) face lot of problems in the process o shifting from their immoveable assets to the project authority provided adequate compensation in the form of land for agriculture, house site and compensation for rehabilitation.

The construction of such big industrial establishment/projects means requirement of vast tracts of land. This means the more displacement of people from their ancestral land. In the cases of HAL and NALCO projects are constructed in the remote area and are generally habituated by the tribal people. This project affects the tribal people directly or indirectly because the tribal people who are originally the habitants of the forest areas. In the long run project authority, may benefit from such multipurpose projects, but the immediate loss of home and land is great and the experience is painful and marginalization of tribal people of thus areas particularly and for other generally. They are uprooted from their natural environment and lose their traditional access to forest and other natural resources. They are provided with an alien setting which leave them totally shaken. This is most unfortunate consequences of such larger industrial establishment.

#### V. NALCO AND DISPLACEMENT

The NALCO, established in the year 1981 New Delhi, in the process of establishing their Plant at Damanjodi, of Koraput in Odisha necessitated/ displacement of the tribal people and other caste groups tribal people from a number of villages in and around the Damanjodi. For the purpose of the establishing the factory and residential complex, it had acquired 4534.95 Acres of land in Damanjodi. Out of the 4534.95 acres, 299.08 acres is schedule caste land, 2214.81 acres is scheduled tribe land 2021.06 acres is other caste land. In between the year of 1981-83 NALCO acquired 7727.35 acres of land out of which 4534.95 acres is private land and 3192.40 acres is Govt. land. [5]

In the case of NALCO started its production and emerged to be a star performer in production and export of alumina, and more significantly, in propelling a self-sustained growth, with more than a decade, the problem, related to involuntary displacement started to manifest as the role of district administration was not experienced to expected level of implementation. Though some displaced group of no doubt enjoyed improvement in economic condition on account of employment in NALCO and further demanded for better and bigger houses, employment for second generation youth who were minors at the time of displacement, right on homestead land, provision of agricultural land at the cost of NALCO.

The problem emerged from the basic concern that no exclusive study on the issues of displacement by NALCO, Damanjodi is available, whereas the project has been exhibiting tremendous performance and harvesting huge profit and receiving various certifications in the field of environment management etc. Hence the studies conducted long back and that do not focus light on the present condition of the displaced and rehabilitation person of NALCO project. During the last decade, two further expansion of the NALCO project at Damanjodi has taken place which will have its own effect

on surrounding area directly or indirectly. To meet with problem of the displaced people the State Government has framed new rehabilitation policy in the year 2007. So, these factors demanded a fresh study on the problems of displaced people and also the rehabilitation by the concerned projects.

## VI. HAL AND DISPLACEMENT

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) was established in the year of 1964. For the establishment of the HAL factory and residential complex, it had acquired 8187.94 acres of land out of which 890.46 acres is Govt. alienated land and 7297.48 acres is private acquired land in the beginning time but now it acquired 3121.15 acres of land for this construction purpose out of which 805.43 acres is Govt. alienated land and 2315.72 acres is private acquired land. [6] The displacement of the tribal people and other caste group from a number of villages in and around the Sunabeda is directly or indirectly affected the tribal people.

This is true that by the large factory which provide multiple profits to the project authority but the immediate loss of the home and the land of are great and traumatic and that led to marginalization of the tribal people. They are uprooted from their condition as compared to before displacement period. People are generally depended upon their ancestral land, forest, river, and other natural resources. Displacement led to lose their communal right over the forest, river and other natural resources. From forest people generally collect the edible items and other materials for construction of their home. Forest also fulfills the needs of domestic animals. In this condition, it is easily imagined that how far thus tribal people are connected and depended on their land and natural resources. Here other question also arise that how the tribal people manage their life, culture, community life? Because it revolved around the land and forest, it not only provided the basic needs of the tribes but also it is help to maintain the community life and culture of the tribal people. No doubt the

HAL provided employment to some displaced group in HAL Factory through contractual basis but their needs is secured livelihood. The displaced people are demanding for permanent job for thus who are working in a contractual basis, house and employment for the youth.

## VII. CONCLUSION

The study reflects that there is both positive and negative impact on the tribes due to establishment of HAL, NALCO and other industries. A tremendous different is seen among the tribes of pre-industrial society and industrial society. The role of technology is important for bringing such significant changes among the tribes. It is obvious that the living standard of pre-industrial tribes are poor and back ward than the industrial society. But the plight of the displaced tribal people of the industrial society is very worse. Because the first generation displaced have received compensation and employment opportunities, the second generation people got some sorts of employment and the third generation is struggling employment opportunities and resisting the continuation of factories and companies.

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