

Industrial Development And Human Rights In Odisha: A Case Study Of Jharsuguda District.

Bibekananda Behera (Ph.D Research scholar)

*Department of Political Science & Public Administration, Sambalpur University Jyoti vihar, Burla, Odisha
768019*

Corresponding author: Bibekananda Behera

ABSTRACT: *Jharsuguda, the industrialized city of Odisha situated, in the western part of Odisha is affected by increasing air and water pollution levels as a result of concentrated industrial and mining activities. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the ill effects of industrialization on human society, environment and over future generation. The central theme of this paper is to highlight, the process of industrialization, land acquisition and displacement in one hand and pollution and its negative effects on quality of life and status of people on the other hand. In recent years the large scale industrialization and associated environmental alteration and its impact on biodiversity pose a threat to human existence through basic necessities, recreation and the ecological functions. Human can feel the taste of development by living life; we cannot imagine development by putting living beings in the mouth of death, so that R & R policy is an important aspect to overcome these problems. The paper is divided into three sections. Section one deal with, History of Industrialization and Development Model, Section two deal with, Mineral resources and people of Jharsuguda District after industrialization and finally section three of the paper examined the condition of human rights and reality under R & R policy of Odisha.*

KEYWORDS: *Industrialization, Development, Displacement, Land acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, Human Rights*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Industrialization is a period of social and economic change that transfers a human group from an agrarian society into industrial one. It is a part of wider modernization process, where social change and economic development are closely related with technological innovation, particularly with the development of large scale industry and metallurgy production. The industrial sector is a driver of economic growth, Industrial sector is important in term of its contribution to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and employment. This sector which is vital in stimulating growth of the economy is closely inter-connected with primary and tertiary sector through its forward and backward linkages.¹ According to World Development Report, 1999, “The principal goal of development policy is to create sustainable improvement in the quality of life for all people. While raising per capital income and consumption is part of that goal, other objectives reducing poverty, expanding access to health services, and increasing educational levels are also important. Meeting these goals require a comprehensive approach to development”². In a country like India, industrial development contributes towards three major economic objectives (i) Facilitate rapid economic growth (ii) Bring about stability in the economy and (iii) promote territorial development of the backward region. Over the last six decades, the development of industrial sector in India has been remarkable features of its overall economic development. Moreover, since the second five year plan industrialization was considered the means to accelerate the growth of the economy by utilizing efficiently the unexploited resources in different parts of the country.

In India, Industrial development was recognized as a key factor in economic development of the country, even before independence by Dr.M.Visveswaraiiah, whose economic philosophy was “Industrialize or perish”. Even after independence, the earlier Indian philosophy continued to be industrialization of the economy. In fact, first prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru expressed that the real progress must ultimately depend on industrialization. As a consequence, from the second five year plan onwards, the Mahalanobis model of industrialization was adopted.Industrialization has a major to play in the economic development of the underdeveloped countries. The gap in per capital incomes between the developed and underdeveloped countries is largely reflected in the structure of their economies; whether an industrial one or not, industrialization is an effective solution to overcome the twin problems of over population and low per capita income. Industrialization is thus a pre-condition for sustained economic development because it is both a consequence of higher income and a means of higher productivity, with the rise in incomes levels people tend to

spend more on manufactured goods than on food. This differentiation in income elasticity of demand confers an advantage on the manufacturing commodities in the form of providing expanding market.³ Most of the industrial development projects in India have brought adverse effects in the form of displacement of people from their original place of habitation due to large-scale land acquisition. The third world countries are playing the heavy price for this, but what is usually glossed over this process is the involuntary displacement of the large number of people for the national interest.⁴

Recognizing the important of industry, Odisha formulated the dynamic new industrial policy (NIP) and evolved strategies to make the state a leading industrial destination in India. The new industrial policy has its focus on optimum use of mineral resources, up gradation of managerial skills and administrative, technical improvement and modernization in the field of manufacturing and infrastructure sector for higher growth of the state. Odisha occupy very important position in the way of industrialization. The industrial growth as measured by the index of industrial production was encouraging in the state during 2009-10. The manufacturing industry is one of the vibrant sectors of the state economy and contributes significantly to the industrial output. In producing steel, Odisha retains 10 percent of the total capacity of the nation, while it has 25 percent of total iron ore reserves in the country. The mining sector contributes about 7.5 percent of real GSDP of Odisha.⁵ In recently, Odisha has emerged as one of the most, preferred investment destination in India. Odisha is a resource rich state and the government of Odisha has recently launched a massive programmed for industrialization. There is a belief that this Industrialization will open new employment opportunities and also generate revenue for the government.⁶ On the other hand Jharsuguda district is full of mineral resources like coal, fireclay quartzite etc. coal is the prime sources of power or energy, which is very much necessary for industrial growth. So that due to easily available of coal and other mineral resources in Jharsuguda district various capitalist are interested to invest in Jharsuguda district, Consequence is emergence of industrialization and Jharsuguda being the trademark of industrialization In Odisha has always attracted other capitalist to establish their industry.

Development project have the potential to bring enormous benefit to human society but cost imposed by these is obtain borne by the poorest and the most marginalized section of society. Due to heavy industrialization large proportion of the society are displaced from their original habitats and with this process displacement Human Rights of the people are seriously affected consequence is violation of Human Rights.⁷ The displacement of people due to industrialization and without rehabilitation that continues to this day is a violation of Fundamental Rights as per the constitution of India. Article 19 (1) (e), which proclaims the right to settle and reside anywhere in the country and Article 21 which proclaims the Right to life and Livelihood are in constant violation. The most visible negative externalities of development are the acquisition of land and other immovable properties and displacement of people by uprooting them from their original places of habitats.⁸ During displacement people not only lose the natural capital like land and water bodies, but also physical capital (basic infrastructure like Road, house etc), Human capital and Social capital. The impoverishment risks and Reconstruction model introduced by Cernea details the displacement risks into the following- Landlessness, Joblessness, Homelessness, Marginalization, Food insecurity, Increase morbidity, Loss of access to common property resources and community disarticulation.⁹

Involuntary resettlement, ecological changes and environmental degradation have been a companion of development throughout history in both the industrial as well as developing countries like India. Development-induced displacement is one of the major social problems in the contemporary India. Its scale and complexity are going to expand in the context of industrialization. All form of development and change seem to entail some measure of displacement, which in turn calls for readjustment. In the narrow sense, displacement implies relocation of affected persons to a place away from their places of residence, but displacements need not necessarily involved relocation. Displacement may be either physical or economic. In most cases, displacement is triggered by land acquisition through the exercise of eminent domain or other powers of the state. Displacement is mainly due to industrial projects, mining projects and other developmental projects.¹⁰ The compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes and for public sector or private sector companies displaces people, forcing them to give up their home, assets, means of livelihood and vocation and to reside elsewhere and start their life all over again.¹¹ It has been an important reason for the pauperization of affected families, sometimes leading them to a state of shelter less and assets less destitution.

The displacement of people generally give rise to severe economic, social and environmental problems, production system are dismantled, productive assets and income sources are lost, people are relocated to environments where their production skill may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater kin groups are dispersed, and cultural identity, traditional authority and the potential for mutual help are diminished.¹² It disrupts long established social networks and with them the social support systems through which the young, the old, the poor and other all-risk members of the community are sustained. Whether they are capable or not, they all must go.¹³ The oustees being the victims of development, through the loss of their livelihood and sustenance economy are forced to depend on the market economy for survival. Their entry into

the direct market relations, without the necessary capital or skills, places them at a disadvantage from the very beginning. Displacement, thus usually leads to their pauperization and increased marginalization.

Hence no trauma can be more painful for a family than to get uprooted from a place where it has lived for generations and to move to a place where it may be a total stranger. And nothing could be more irksome than being asked to switch over to an avocation, which the family has not practice before. The trauma is greater when displacement is attended by lack of information, uncertainty, long waiting, very little compensation, social dislocation and the cultural stock that accompanies any diasporas when cohesive rural and particularly tribal communities are scattered and resettled away from their kinship and linguistic group.¹⁴ However, the effects of displacement are more disastrous in the case of the tribal people. Among the tribal people, the concept of individual land ownership is largely unknown. The areas where the tribal people live are believed by them to be the common property, of the entire community more over since the rights over the resources of their habitat on which they sub served are customary rather than legal, the tribal people are often denied compensation when their land are acquired by development agencies.¹⁵ They happen to be amongst the most underprivileged and, even after decades of development, still remain outside the pale of any farm of visible change in their condition. The dislocation to the life of the poor is totally stripped off their possessions; they are compelled to move in search of livelihood to unknown destinations. Industrialization and its allied activities generate dust, gas, noise pollution at the workplace. These may cause health hazards to the industrial workers in long term if proper precautionary measures are not adopted. This is injurious to human health and also affects biological assets in the area besides being a constant source of nuisance. Air pollution also results in serious aesthetic impacts apart from social concerns. Dust pollution is a another major problem in mining project and the mineworkers who are directly in the occupational activities in coal mine are most susceptible to the harmful effects of these existing conditions.

Restructuring income and livelihood of the people due to involuntary resettlement depends largely on how displacement is planned and carried out. When people are displaced from their native places, it has various effects (World Bank:1994) such as: Dismantling of production system, Disorganization of residential settlements, Loss of many jobs and assets, Disruption of local labour market, Severance of link between producers and their customers, Dislocation of informal social networks such as short-term credit, food security etc, The cumulative effects of all these is impoverishment through landlessness, Joblessness, Homelessness, Marginalization, Food insecurity, Loss of access to common property, increased morbidity(deteriorating health) and the destruction of social fabric and local economy. Involuntary displacement of people also raises legal issues. Violation of Human Rights started with this process of Industrialization and its displacement. Landlessness is the main form of decapitalization and pauperization of displaced people, through loss of both physical and man-made capital and assets. Expropriation of land by product authority destroys the principal foundation upon which the production systems, commercial and trade activities and livelihood are based. Industrial waste also contains chemical and metal that are directly harmful to human health and the eco system. Apart from health effect, which indirectly affected human productivity, polluted water also effects on land productivity, crop production suffer from contaminated irrigation water from both surface sources and from ground water sources. Village located in the periphery of the different sponge iron and other industry have their agricultural field rendered unproductively with accumulation of dust and air emission on the soil, the quality and quantity of the agricultural production has been affected drastically. The production capability of land gradually decline due to the impact of industries. The quality and quantity of crops and vegetables is getting affected in the surrounding villages. Industrial waste contain large amount of various chemicals which get accumulated on the top layer of the soil, resulting in loss of fertility ultimately results in change in ecological balance of the environment due to reduction in plant growth and finally it is related to human health. Due to air pollution industrial affected people are suffering from different type of healthcare problems like Gastro-intestinal, neuromuscular, respiratory and cardiovascular as well as allergic skin lesions.

Objectives and Methodology:

The main objective of the paper is to analyze the process of economic development through industrialization, and its impact on human rights of the people, The paper is divided into three sections. Section one deal with, History of Industrialization and Development Model, Section two deal with, Mineral resources and people of Jharsuguda District after industrialization and finally section three of the paper examined the condition of human rights and reality under R & R policy of Odisha. The paper is based on the secondary as well as primary data. Secondary data is taken from different relevant books, journals and reports of the government at the same time primary data is collected from field survey, questionnaire and interview with people of Jharsuguda district.

Section 1: History of Industrialization and Development Model

This section deals with the history and different stages of evolution of industrialization, at the same time Nehruvian Model of economic development. The Harrod-Domar model which postulates economic growth as a function of savings/ investment rate and of capital to output ratio (productivity of capital) was considered to be relevant for developing countries. It laid emphasis on capital formation as the key element of economic growth. The concept of Big push and Balance growth theory on the line of thinking of Arthur Lewis, Nerkes, Rodan and Scitovsky had gained wide acceptability during that time. After independence the political leadership was concerned with both political and economic development of the country. The political goal was national unity and identity where as the economic goal was rapid structural transformation from an backward agrarian economy to the modern industrial economy.¹⁶ Odisha is one of the resource rich states of India and as a result, large numbers of mineral processing industries are located in Odisha to invest particularly in the area of bauxite-aluminum, and iron ore steel etc. The high voltage support of the state government has extended to industrial houses, has created widespread discontent among the people who have been affected directly by projects launched on them. In this connection, it is important to ask questions: prosperity for whom? At what cost? Does this prosperity ensure 'equity and justice'? These fundamental questions regarding the ongoing development paradigm require the scrutiny of planners, development practitioners and corporate magnates that have joined hands for improving the state's economy.

It was on 7th April 1948 that the Resolution on industrial policy was adopted by the government, laying down the broad objectives of government's policy in the field, and demarcating the respective spheres for private and public sectors. In Odisha, industrialization started shortly after independence. The oldest in the state were coal mines at Talcher and IB valley and paper mills at Choudwar and Brajrajnagar, Odisha appear in the industrial map of the country after setting up of an integrated steel plant at Rourkela during second five year plan. The histories of industrialization in Odisha indicate that certain development processes initiated by the government have accelerated industrialization in the state. For example the constructions of Hirakud dam, largest dam in the country provide power at cheaper rate. Odisha has got rich mineral resources deposits in certain geographical location and there are diversities in those deposits. While 98.39 percent of the country's chromites are located in Odisha, about 60 percent of the country bauxite reserve is also found in the state. Odisha has also got the country 27.99 percent of iron ore and 24.11 percent coal deposits, 91.84 percent of Nickel ore, 28.41 percent of manganese and 30.83 percent of mineral sand which have occupied important places in the mineral map of the country.¹⁷

The industrial policy resolution, 1948, broadly elucidated the intention of the government on fundamental aspects of industrial policy to remove misapprehension and to promote joint Endeavour by labour, capital and general public in order to pave the way for rapid industrialization of the country. The emphasis would be on the production of capital equipment goods satisfying the basic need of peoples and commodities for export. On the basis of that, Govt. of Odisha also formulated its own industrial policy in the name of OIP 2001 and the objectives of OIPR 2001 was to create a business climate conducive to accelerate investment in industry and infrastructure projects; raise income, Employment and economic growth in the state, reduce regional disparities in economic development. Promote the image of Odisha as an attractive destination for investment both domestic and foreign direct investment. The state considers industrial growth as a means to sustainable livelihood by promoting higher capital formation absorbing surplus work force. To realize these benefits and hasten the socio-economic changes, industrial development is accorded top priority by the state government. The state government has made pioneering efforts in formulating a robust Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy by adopting a holistic livelihood approach for Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project Affected Families. Similarly an approve private policy dispensation has been put in place for industries to contribute towards periphery development as part of their corporate social responsibility. Nehru's faith in modern science and industry led to the drawing up the famous Nehru-Mahalanobis Model. The model proposed a capital – intensive, heavy industrialization strategy run by public sector. The public sector was to build key industries that would take the economy to commanding heights, leaving the private sector in this mix-economy to play a complementary role.¹⁸ Thus, to bring economic prosperity, to overcome the handicap of its colonial past and to catch up with the west, a Eurocentric Model of development was adopted by planners¹⁹ development was excessively defined in term of growth of GNP, increase in real national income It was believed that rapid economic growth could take place and the cumulative gains from the growth of GNP would automatically 'Trickle Down' to the poor in the form of increased employment and income opportunities²⁰.

Section 2 : Mineral Resources and People of Jharsuguda District after Industrialization

Jharsuguda is one of the 30 district of Odisha situated in the western part of the state and it is rich in mineral resources, especially in coal. It is one of the most industrialized district of Odisha, The Jharsuguda district lies between 21.2 degree north to 22.7 degree north latitude and between 83.23 degree east to 84.23 degree east longitude. The district is rich in mineral like coal, quartzite and fireclay. Besides deposit of lime

stone, granite, white sand stone and late rise stone are also found in several places. Jharsuguda district comprises of five Block like kirmira, laikera, Kolabira, Lakhanpur and Jharsuguda Block himself. The district has some major industries like Vedanta Aluminum, Ultra-tech Cement, Tata Refractory Ltd, Odisha Power Generation Corporation, MCL and many more sponge iron industries.

Jharsuguda district is very rich in coal mineral resources. The IB coal valley coal field lies between lat 21° 41' and 22° 06' long 83° 30' and 84° 08' covering an area of 1375 sq km. At present IB valley area consist of three open cast mines namely Lajkura open cast mines, Samleswari and lilari open cast mines. These coal fields are a part of large synclinal Gondwana Basin of Raigarh-Himgir and Chattisgarh coalfield (Mahanadi valley) and form its south Eastern most member. Due to easily available of coal in Jharsuguda district various industries are interested to established their industries at Jharsuguda. Coal is a prime source of industrial production. Fireclay is the second important mineral resources of Jharsuguda district. Fireclay very generally as a mineral aggregate composed of hydrous silicate of Aluminum ($Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$) with or without free silica. Fireclay is resistance to high temperature, having fusion point higher than $1600^{\circ}C$. There fore it is suitable for living furnaces, as fire bricks and manufacturer of utensils used in the metal working industries. fireclay mines cover an area of 48.684 ha located in kudaloi of Jharsuguda district which is popularly known as Bholmal fireclay mines.²¹ Quartzite is the third important resources of Jharsuguda district and it is very easily available in different part of the district. Quartzite is highly resistance to both mechanical and chemical weathering so that it is often used as foundry sand with a melting temperature higher than most metals it can be used for the molds and cores of common foundry works. Refractory bricks are often made of quartz sand because of its high heat resistance.

Due to easily available of mineral resources in Jharsuguda district, various industrialist were interested to establish their industry at Jharsuguda and in this process of industrialization large proportion of the society specially tribal people are displaced from their original land. Industrialization not only displaced them from their ancestral land but also destroy their social, cultural and economic life. Now people become refuge in their own land. Human rights and environment are so inextricably interlinked that enjoyment of Human Rights is not possible without taking into account the environmental components. Human Rights and environment go hand by hand because the degradation of the environment violates numerous well-recognized human rights. The link between the environmental pollution and human living conditions are of even greater relevance when one considers that the victims of environmental degradation tend to belong to more vulnerable sections of society (racial and ethnic minorities or poor) who regularly carry disproportionate burden of environmental contamination.²² This close relationship and interdependence of both environment and human rights make it clear that environment is not only a pre-condition; rather it is an integral part of enjoyment of various forms of human rights.

Displacement and resettlement cause serious economic, social and cultural disruption. The compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose and for public sector and private sector companies displaces people, forcing them to give up their home, asserts and means of livelihood and to reside elsewhere and start their life all over again. It has been an important reason for the pauperization of affected families, sometimes leading them to a state of shaltherless an asset less destitution. De-capitalization of affected people imposing opportunity costs in the form of loss of natural capital, loss of manmade physical capital, loss of human capital and loss of social capital. As long as these capitals are not fully returned, cost externalization, the bane of sound development economics, occurs on a vast societal scale. The intention of resettlement has always been to provide a better living environment. In fact, the participation of the displaced people in both work and community life enable them to carve out a satisfactory living style. The prime objective of rehabilitation has been to replace lost assets. For various reason, this method could not be adopted and cash compensation was paid for acquired properties. In this content, several questions have been raised; whether the money paid by was adequate to acquire property again? Whether the compensation was utilized for acquiring productive assets? And whether the money was invested for useful purpose? Living with industrial neighborhoods, increasing urbanization and continuous mixing with other caste people have tempted people to buy various modern items such as, motor cycle, car, table chair, mobile phone, TV, etc only few clever people are invested their money to purchase land at different places.

In most of the cases resettlers expressed their dissatisfaction that the types of houses provided by industrial authorities were neither suitable nor liked by most of the tribal people. The most common aspects of industrial development projects are generation of employment opportunities, increase in level of production, rise in income and consumption levels, and development of infrastructure facilities and prosperity of the nation as well as a good relation with the local host communities, on whose land the project is constructed. Rehabilitation is incomplete as long as the displaced persons are unable to support himself and his family through his own efforts. Financial capital denotes the stocks and flows of financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. Creation of employment opportunities and skill formation for timely absorption of affected man power are the two most significant aspects of rehabilitation of affected people.

In the aftermath of loss of agricultural land and traditional sources of occupation more and more family members have become unemployed and underemployed. They are more or less untrained and unskilled to engage in some other activities. Occupational rehabilitation is very essential for the landless affected labourers and workers dependent upon agriculture pursuits. Acquisition of agriculture and crumbling of the economic base on which the people of Jharsuguda district dependent for their livelihood, threw the people especially poorer out in the job market for search of new avenues. The biggest hurdles coming in the way of these people were that they were not acquainted with any occupation other than agronomy. Those who could not adjust to this new economic syndrome or industrial economy remained unemployed or had to beg. Now the Jharsuguda district, specifically Lakhanpur and Jharsuguda block are out of the clutches of the agricultural and its inhabitants are engaged in various activities. No doubt industrial authorities has assured to provide occupational rehabilitation to the affected people by offering employment to one person from each family, depending upon the skill possessed by him. However, it has not been possible for the project to provide permanent jobs for everyone, because the plant is based on the latest technology which requires limited man power.

A marked difference could be observed in the average annual's income of the displaced persons during pre and post-displacement periods, proportion of families below the poverty line has been reduced from the pre to post displacement periods. At the same time a higher proportion of the families are now coming under a higher income slab in comparison to the pre-displacement periods. Displaced people have got a temporary job in the concerned industry or under the contrary basis in the project area, which helped them to increase their annual income after displacement. The tribal and other indigenous people have strong attachment to their houses and lands, which are essentially family assets, symbolizing the accumulative efforts of generations. Therefore, uprooting them from their ancestral lands disturbs and erodes their way of life. The inter-family relationship also started changing after they moved to the resettlement colonies. The resettler of different industries of Jharsuguda district found themselves in an industrialized world, where the agricultural mode of production was replaced by industrial activities. Nuclear family lack matured persons to advice and suggests way to tackle the problems, as a result the youth and the middle-aged fell victim to illicit behavior such as indulging in liquor and drugs. In the new economic system, due to acquisition of agricultural land and the destruction of the village set up, women had no work to do. In the new resettlement colonies they did not get enough space and sanitation facilities. With the establishment of project and coming of outsiders, the crime rates in the surrounding villages are on the increase.

Section 3: Condition of Human Rights and Reality under R & R Policy of Odisha

Due to extensive coal mining and vigorous growth of industries in this area water resources have been badly contaminated. The habitants have, however, been compromising by taking contaminated and sometimes-polluted water, as there is no alternative source of safe drinking water. Besides, mining, coal based industries like coal washeries, coke over plants, coal fired thermal power plants, steel plants and other related industries in the region greatly impart towards degradation of environmental equality and the human health. The numbers of Asthma patients will rise and in future, there may huge rise of lung cancer cases. Environmental pollution has caused widespread damage to trees, fruits, vegetables, flowers and in general vegetation as a whole. When the absorption of sulfur dioxide exceeds a particular level, the calls become inactive and are killed, resulting in tissue collapse and drying of leaves.²³ Some of these gases can seriously and adversely affect the health of the people of Jharsuguda district and should be given due attention by the concerned authorities. Air pollution damage to property is a very important economic aspect of pollution which occurred due to heavy industrialization in Jharsuguda district. Air pollution damage to property covers a wide range-corrosion of metals, soiling, eroding of building surfaces, fading of dyed materials, rubber cracking, spoiling and destruction of vegetation, effects on the growth of the animals as well as interference with production and services.

Sustainable Development 'intergenerational Equity', if present generation continues to consume and deplete resources at unsustainable rates, future generation will suffer the consequences of environmental degradation. The other problems associated with displacement are the issue of rehabilitation and resettlement of the forcefully uprooted people. Despite large-scale displacement the rehabilitation and resettlement of the project affected people has been minimal. Among the reasons for dismal record of rehabilitation are the basis of project designers, their emphasis on engineering and financial aspect and non-recognition of human sufferings. Besides administrative weakness, adhoc rehabilitation planning and lack of proficiency capacity to cope with such challenges are other reasons for the abysmal record of resettlement of displaced people. The overall result is that some people enjoy the gains, while displaced share only pain of development. Even though some degree of population relocation is at times unavoidable, this inequitable distribution of gains and pains, benefits and losses, it is neither inevitable nor justified. It is infect contrary to the very goal of development. This scenario raises the fundamental question "Development for whom"²⁴

Expropriation of land removes the main foundation which people productive system, commercial activities and livelihood are constructed. Once people lose their land for project purposes, it becomes extremely

difficult for them to own land again, for the reasons that include scarcity of agricultural land for resettlement and inadequate compensation to replace the land loss. Often, people with no land or other means of making a living depend on common property resources. Tribal people and women of rural areas are among those who mostly depend on such resources are lost when people are forced to relocate, resulting in huge loss in income and livelihood levels. . There is also the danger of parasitic and vector borne diseases in the relocated sites because of unsafe water, poor sewages etc. in fact lack of food, unhygienic living and environmental degradation in the new places where found in the project area to have a serious impact on the health of the oustees. In the IB valley project, pollution caused by coal dust and frequent blasting has caused skin diseases, eye irritation, gas tic disorder, diarrhea and other ailments. Greater purchasing power of the multinational companies makes the process of land acquisition much easier and rejection of the draft national policy for Resettlement, which recognizes some basic rights of the displaced people. This process is treating the natural resources as mere commodities, rather than recognizing the importance as means of livelihood for several communities. The state instead of safeguarding the rights of the citizen, has been acting as an ally and promoter of private companies without responding to the basic human rights. Sometimes, the state resorts to repression and brutal police action, when people demand for their rights.

II. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

So far as Jharsuguda district is concerned, in the name of economic development and rapid industrialization, wide range of agricultural land, sources of water and deep forest is beings destroyed. If industrial organization will increase in such a way then Jharsuguda district will be no more a space to live in. Development is not purely an economic phenomenon but rather a multi-dimensional process involving reorganization and reorientation of entire economic and social system. It is a process of improving the quality of all human lives. Displacement is not uncommon in the industrial development process, but it is expanding its size and adverse impact that are now a cause for serious concern. The current development paradigm as promoted by globalization, liberalization and privatization is one of the main reasons for continuous violation of human rights. People displaced by industrial development projects confront a variety of impoverishment risks that include landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, increased morbidity, food insecurity, loss of common property and social disarticulation. Until recently, resettlement has remained largely a neglected aspect of the development process. Resettlement programmes have predominantly focused on the process of physical relocation rather than on the economic and social development of the displaced people and other negatively affected people. such programmes simply lower the living standards of the relocated people, as the living conditions at resettlement sites are generally very poor.

Human can feel the taste of development by living life; we cannot imagine development by putting living beings in the mouth of death. Development project have the potential to bring enormous benefit to human society but cost imposed by the poorest and the most marginalized section of society. Due to heavy industrialization large proportion of the society are displaced from their original habitats and with this process human right of the people are seriously affected leading to violation of human Rights. Displacement is something related to forcefully dislocation of peoples from their original habitats. Government will have to give the answer of capturing the land, water, and forest resources of Jharsuguda District by administrator without proper Rehabilitation and Resettlement package. Because of the industrialization various problem were started in this region due to capturing of the land of the peoples, destroying the forest and polluting the sources of water there is water problem in many place of Jharsuguda has become a matter of think about. Environmental deterioration could eventually endanger life of the present and future generation. Therefore the right to life has been used in a diversified manner in India. It includes, inter alia, the right to survive as a species, quality of life, the right to live with human dignity and livelihood. The time has come to raise question to the profit making industrialist about the development which will cause destruction.

Development in general consensus is seen as a rights to which all people should have access but just as people have rights to development. They have a right to be protected from development negative effects, including arbitrary eviction and the loss of economic, social, civil and political rights. When displaced does occurred as a result of development the utmost care has to be given to improve lives and livelihood and that is should be a transparent and participatory process.

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