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## **Industrialization and Social Transformation: A Case Study of Haldia in WB**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Industrialization is the process of transforming the economy of a nation or region from a focus on agriculture to a reliance on manufacturing. Industrialization can be driven by a combination of factors including government policy, labor-saving inventions, entrepreneurial ambitions, and a demand for goods and services. It has profound implications for the population, causing a wave of migration from small farms to cities and towns where jobs can be found. The socialist nations of the 20th century repeatedly embarked on centrally planned programs of industrialization. These include the first and second five-year plans in the Soviet Union and in India. Industrialization creates jobs that draw people from farms and villages to cities where manufacturing takes place. However hard those jobs were, they were often preferable to the precarious existence of a small farming family. As industrial workers' incomes rise, markets for consumer goods and services of all kinds tend to expand and provide a further stimulus to economic growth. Moreover, family structures tend to shift as extended families tend to no longer live together in one household, location or place. The main objective of this study is to explore the impact of industrialization on occupational structure and

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economic condition of the people. The new economic and occupational opportunities created by industrialization should by and large, be cornered by the higher castes which are already privileged. This paper focuses on industrialization and social transformation of Haldia due to massive industrialization.

**Keywords:** Industrialization, Economy, social transformation, development and displacement.

## **Introduction**

Industrialization is a transformation away from an agricultural- or resource-based economy, toward an economy based on mechanized manufacturing. It is the period of social and economic change that transforms society and community from agrarian to industrial. This involves an extensive reorganization of an economy for the purpose of manufacturing. Industrialization, after the industrial revolution in Europe, has acquired the status of great force of change in socio, economic and political sphere of people's life. The introduction of mechanized industrial production by the British in India during nineteenth century affected the traditional artisans and craftsman in adverse manner. They were reduced to the small peasants and agricultural labourers. The colonial economy remained multi-sectoral in which modern industry was only loosely connected to other major economic structures. Heavy industries were not permitted to grow. Even only those light industries were allowed to develop which had no potentialities to compete with similar home industries and were able to provide better and more profitable opportunities for the investment of British capitalism.

According to A.R. Desai "under the British rule, a hybrid national economy developed in India composed of two inharmoniously interconnected sector, viz., a sector organized for market and an inherited sector which predominantly survive and function for subsistence" (Desai,1976:71). The economic environment had far-reaching social consequences. The traditionally self-sufficient community based on the equilibrium of agriculture and artisan industry was disorganized. The old principle of coordination and cooperation, based on hierarchy, inequality and authority, in the pre-British community, was replaced by the principal of competition. The restricted and uneven economic development further prevented the emergence of a new form of social solidarity and modern outlook.

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After the attainment of independence in 1947, the national government restored to planned development policy. Efforts were made to accelerate industrial development with an objective to obtain self reliance and socialist pattern of society based on mixed economy. Industrialization and establishment of the complex of heavy industries were viewed as a principal method of raising labour productivity, increasing national income and the accumulation of fund, speeding up economic development and overcoming backwardness. Government of India has taken number of measures to established heavy industries, to encourage public sector, to regulate private sector and to protect the interest of industrial workers. These measures were expected to bring industrial revolution in the country by transforming a predominantly agricultural economy into an industrial economy.

Empowerment is about social transformation in social, cultural, economic and political sphere in. It is about power that did not possess. Empowerment is both a means to an end and an end in itself. It is seemed as a way of addressing the problem of right that remains unenforced. Empowerment is the process by which the powerless gain greater control over the circumstances of their lives. It includes both control over resources and over ideology, a growing intrinsic capability greater self confidence, and an inner transformation of one's consciousness that enables one to overcome external barriers. It is not about power over other but power to achieve goals and end (Beteille,1999:589). It involves not only changes in access to resources but also an understanding of one's right. It is generally applicable to powerless section of society.

### **Objective of Study**

The main objective of this study is to explore the impact of industrialization on occupational structure and economic condition of the displaced people. The initiation of the process of industrialization in hitherto non industrialized agricultural region would introduce a new situation in the existing environment. It may lead to the introduction of new educational facilities, administrative set up, urban development, shopping moles, and transport and communication system. Together, all these would definitely have an impact on occupational structure and economic conditions. The new economic and occupational opportunities created by industrialization should by and large, be cornered by the higher castes which are already privileged. However, industrialization offers caste neutral occupation, which demand individual talent and skill.

Change in occupational structure is one of the indices in change of status of people in Haldia. People no more stick to agricultural activity but after opening of more and more industries, people are getting jobs in industries as professionals and menial labourers also. Mobility in social status can be found among slum dwellers. The industrialization process has been one of the most important transformative forces in our society. It has tremendously influenced our relations with nature and is one of the main causes of urbanization. The focus on empowerment has given a new emphasis to the building of economic and social capability among men and women. Keeping this framework in mind, I set my research objectives as follows-

- (a) To study the process of industrialization and assess the extent of socio-economic condition of displaced people
- (b) To study the status of resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced person and compare their socio-economic status before and after displacement due to industrialization in Haldia region.
- (c) To examine the industrialization and its social consequences.
- (d) To examine the role of industrialization for empowering Haldia people.

**Origin of the research problem:** It is very important to analyze effect of industrialization on people. Central allocation is one of the main reasons for industrialization in Haldia. As central government allocated resources for establishment of port at Haldia and subsequently provided funds for other industries which were established at Haldia. But crucial role played by the state government who have planned for development of infrastructure at Haldia which accelerate industrialization process. Political stability in West Bengal also helped in implementation of many central and state schemes for industrialization process. Political condition creates certainty for business enterprises and its growth. The new economic reforms that were introduced by the Indian government in 1991 opened Indian market for foreign investors. CPI(M) government in West Bengal declared New Industrial Policy in 1994. As per this policy, foreign investment as well as technology was invited in the state. On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2001 West Bengal government declared to extend support for setting up new industries It wanted to provide grants and electricity in cheap rates. As per this declaration, districts were divided into B and C categories. North and South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and Nadia

were under B category and Kolkata as well as other districts came under C category. It was decided that fifteen percent of total investment would be provided as grants to new industries under B category and twenty five percent to the industries under C category.

### **Methodology**

Keeping in view the nature of the study the research would be undertaken with both analytical and exploratory methods. The analytical methods have used to examine the theoretical postulations and the required data was collected through the empirical survey. The data was collected from Haldia and its adjoining area. Hence the study is addressing the research queries from both theoretical and empirical stand points.

To achieve this larger objective both primary sources like government documents and newspaper as well as other firsthand information from the concerned people have collected apart from secondary sources like, books, journals, articles to examine the problem theoretically. The data was collected through interview schedule containing information related to nature and source of industrialization, displacement, rehabilitation package, people's empowerment and people's response to the process of socio-economic change in the locality. The question included both open and closed depending on their nature. As I have interviewed 3921 people, any random sampling framework would hardly help me. This is more due to the fact that persons unwilling or lack of experience in sharing information can be of no use for my research. Hence, I have interviewed all those who have definite information about the industrialization and who could communicate. I have followed the 'network approach' to gain familiarity with my respondents.

### **Approaches to Industrialization**

There are three major approaches to analyze the relationship between industrialization and society. They are as follows.

#### ***Marxist approach***

According to Marxist approach, it is base (economy) which determines super structure (politics, administration and so on), hence industrialization instead of being affected by social structure will itself bring change in society. It affects the social system in several ways. To begin with, it changes the mode of production or as Karl Marx said, industrialization creates new relations of production.

The new relations of production then give rise to new pattern of social relations, new values and norms and a new cultural ethos. Marx envisaged the emergence of industrial conflict as a culmination of industrial process. To him it is nothing but a part of the broader social conflict between the two classes-have and have-nots which he traced out in all societies and thereby used it to explain the fundamental historical process of change and development of human society. Thus, Marxian approach to industrialization strongly considers it as one of the factor for social change in the society.

In Marx's theory of history, it is the conflict between the material or technological 'force of production' and the relation of production, for example, the relation of private property which is the fundamental source of change. Change is inevitable and it is ultimately the culmination of a continuous class struggle which can be traced out in all kinds of societies because of its dynamic nature. Marx rightly observes, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle. Freeman and slave, lord and serf, guild master and journeyman in a word, oppressor and oppressed stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now open fight, a fight that each time ended either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the concluding classes" (Marx, 1975:41).

### ***Moore's approach***

Among various social prerequisites required for industrialization overall change in the traditional norms, value and customs are the most important. The traditional values prove not conducive for rapid industrialization, for they create a rigid system following where as the process of industrialization requires fairly free and independent movement of enterprises. As Moore argues, "the value of economic growth requires for example, a fairly high degree of individual mobility and a placement system grounded on merit in performance and the requirement is likely to come into conflict with a number of strongly supported values relating to the primacy of kinship position and obligations as a moral virtue. In this sense extensive value changes are the most fundamental condition for economic transformation" (Moore, 1960:810 ).

The other essential social pre-requisites for the industrialization process are institution like marriage and economic exchange, a hierarchically governed bureaucracy, fiscal organization of state such

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as banker and tax collector as well as appropriate means of transportation and communication. The role of entrepreneur in rapid economic growth is an established fact.

Wilbert Moore stresses more on the social condition for the growth of industries than the economic factors although he simultaneously recognizes the importance of certain economic factor which make the process of industrialization take place very rapidly(Moore, 1965:9).

Besides these, Moore argues that a committed entrepreneur—the institutionalization of rationality and a strong motivation for the widespread change in the existing social order is more facilitates condition for industrialization. He further stated that some leading sector of the population must be committed not only to the idea of economic growth but also to its political implementation in term of progress and places, the identification of necessary technique to be borrowed or adopted or even invented for unusual application.

The role of entrepreneur in rapid economic growth is an essential fact and even classical economists like Schumpeter have also been fully agreed upon it. The entrepreneur is the innovating individual who introduces something new into the economy, a new method of production not yet tested by experience in the branch of manufacture concerned(Moore, 1946:439).

#### ***Veblen's approach***

Veblen stands for dualism-the dualism of industry and business enterprise. He firmly believed that a clear explanation of the modern economic phenomenon is not accurately possible with other than an approach issuing from the businessman standpoint. The industrial system constitutes the material framework of the modern civilized world, but the animating force in this context is business enterprise. Thus, a theory of modern economic phenomenon must be a theory of business enterprises.

According to him industrial development is very much dependent upon the business enterprise. It is the role of this institutional class that industries grew rapidly with an accelerated speed. However, he says that in the contemporary world, the sole motive of this class is profit making and not the production increase as seen in the past. He further said that people in this civilization are materialistic in outlook and lead life accordingly-shaped by mechanization process. He stresses that the emergence of modern way of life is attributed mainly to the

intrusion of new technology. As a result of technologic intrusion, the range of western man's diverse activities is now cosmopolitan in character, engulfing all the civilized nations not just Europe (Veblen, 1899:21). Thus, Veblen on the one hand, stands in terms with Moore's approach with regards to the role of entrepreneur in rapid industrialization and on the other hand Marx in the social aspect of industrialization which is the sole factor for all sorts of change in society.

Thus, each approach has emphasized one or other variable ranging from entrepreneurship, social structure, and technology development to industrialization. Moore has emphasized the dynamic of social structure and entrepreneurship. Marx has emphasized on the nature of mode of production, which includes both the relations of production and the form of production as the determinant of super structure comprising of politics, social structure, law, religion and ideology. Veblen considers that the sole motives of modern business enterprise are profit oriented and not the production oriented.

### **Developmental Project at Haldia**

In the name of 'development' for West Bengal areas are witnessing a gigantic industrialization and developmental process involving the exploitation of its natural and human resources. Large-scale industrialization started with opening of a port at Haldia in Purba Medinipur. Large numbers of industries have been set under public and private sector units.

Table 1.1 shows existing industries and its produced items at Haldia. The state government has proposed for mega chemical hub and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) at Nandigram in Haldia region. In this regard Indonesia based Salim Group urged state government to allocate 25000 acres of land at Nandigram to set up a SEZ. With the introduction of SEZ, Haldia port will become an imperative component for economic growth. Gradually, Haldia will emerge as a major chemical hub in this region.

### **State Government Programme for Rehabilitation in Haldia**

Haldia Development Authority (HDA) has created job opportunities for the people of Haldia, as it is involved in allotment of land for social infrastructure, industrial infrastructure and for rehabilitation of displaced people from different projects. Unemployed, poor people got opportunity to work in different projects. It helps displaced people who are affected after construction of factories on their land, HDA and Haldia Municipality allotted land and rehabilitates displaced people and

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**Table No.1.1: Existing Major Industries at Haldia**

	<b>Name of Industries</b>	<b>Items Produced</b>
1	Tata Chemicals Limited	Industrial Phosphate and Acids
2	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	LPG, motor Gasoline, Naphtha, Oil, Kerosene, Bitumen
3	Exide Industrial Limited	Automotive Batteries, Heavy Duty Batteries
4	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	Dimethanate Fenithrothion, Ethion, Malathion
5	Consolidated Fibres & Chemical Ltd.	Acrylic Fibre
6	Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd.	LLDPE, HDPE, Naphtha Cracker
7	Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation	Purified Terephthalic Acid
8	Petro-Carbon & Chemicals Ltd.	Calcinated Petroleum Coke
9	Indian Oil Corporation Petronas Limited	LPG
10	Shamon Ispat Limited	Steel Rolling
11	South Asian Petrochem Limited	Polyethylene Terapthalate (PET) resin Bottles
12	Hindustan Lever Limited	Detergents
13	Madhya Pradesh Glychem Industries Limited	Edible Oil
14	Manaksia Limited	Aluminium Rolled
15	Acalmar Oil and Fats Limited	Edible Oil Refinery
16	Marcus Oils Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	Polyethylene Waxes
17	Reliance Industries Limited	Petroleum Storage and handling of Petroleum Products
18	IBP Corporation Limited	Petroleum Storage
19	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Petroleum and allied products
20	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Petroleum and allied products
21	URAL India limited	Trucks and automobiles
22	R.D.B. Rasayans Limited	HDPE, PLB and HDPE Ducks
23	Haldia-Barauni Crude Oil Pipeline Project	Petroleum Storage and Transportation

*Source: Haldia Development Authority, Annual Report .*

provides jobs guaranteed which empower the people and increases their efficiency so that they could feel secure after evacuation from their own land.

**Table No.1.2: Displacement and Rehabilitation in Haldia**

Sl.No	Projects	No. of affected household	Rehabilitation Place
1	MCC PTA India Corp. Pvt. Limited	556	Ramnagar Purbaraghunathchak
2	Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd.	883	Kshudiram Nagar
3	Indian Oil Corporation, Indian Oil Petronas Limited, Marcus Oil & Chemical	108	Kshudiram Nagar
4	TCG Refinery Ltd. and Others	335	Bhabanipur Colony
5	KOPT/Haldia Dock Complex	1164	Durgachak Colony
6	KOPT/Haldia Dock Complex	201	Debhog Colony
7	Municipality Development Projects (Township)	83	Brajanathchak Colony
8	Port Industrial Area Development	425	Hatiberia Colony
9	HDA water treatment plant	124	Geokhali
10	Azad Hind Nagar(Township)	42	Biswanathdutterchak Colony
	Total	3921	

Source: HDA Annual Report

Table 1.2 shows that people are displaced after setting of different projects and HDA rehabilitate these displaced people by allotting land, which is given in lieu of compensation so that the displaced people can construct their houses on the same pattern as left behind. HDA tries to create rehabilitation places as exact replicas of the old. As displacement leads to the breakdown of the social order, a remedy is taken by HDA and Haldia Municipality to preserve the old order as far as possible in the new environment.

### **Land Acquisition Agency**

It was found that in Haldia, Haldia Development Authority (HDA) acquired land, and it was the municipal authority who distributed cash compensation among displaced people. After acquiring land from indigenous people, HDA handed over the land to project management.

Data in Table 1.3 give details about the legal ownership of land of the respondents. Out of 3921 respondents, 3643 (92.91 %) are having

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title ownership deeds of the land. Their lands are fertile where two crops are grown in a year. Most of the 'no response' category belongs to landless category, in most of the cases people are living for more than three generations.

**Table 1.3: Possession of Property Deeds of Land with Respondents**

Response	No. of Person	Percentage
Yes	3643	92.91
No	278	7.09
Total	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

### **Compensation**

Compensation is the most significant and central aspect in the study of rehabilitation of the displaced person. The problem of the estimation of compensation of the respondent's property both moveable and immovable is the prime factor in the estimation of the compensation. The district land acquisition officer did the estimation of the compensation of the land. He took into consideration the total volume of land, fertility of land, and type of land (wet or dry).

In response to a question about receiving compensation for their house, land and other assets, 3643 (92.91 %) of the respondents said 'yes' as they had received money, 278 (7.09%) replied in the negative, as they did not receive any compensation. Interestingly, 8% of those receiving the compensation had to pay bribes to get it. Compensation (includes money and jobs) is given only to those who have ownership right on the land. Whereas, who have problem in succession and

**Table 1.4: Compensation received by respondents**

Response	No. of Person	Percentage
Yes	3643	92.91
No	278	7.09
Total	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

inheritance, they are compensated by money and not through job in UCIL.

### ***Stay after Displacement***

Complete Rehabilitation was not done by Haldia Development Authority. Some of them who did not possess ownership deed had no place to live; others given land at different rehabilitation colony. Table 1.5 indicates that out of 3921 samples, 1624 (41.42%) were residing at Kshudiram Nagar Rehabilitation Colony, 289 (7.98%) were settled at Mahatma Gandhi Nagar Rehabilitation Colony, 1108 (28.25%) people settled at Bhabanipur Rehabilitation Colony and others 900 (22.95%) settled at Ramnagar Purba Rehabilitation Colony and Biswanath dutterchak Rehabilitation Colony.

**Table 1.5 : Place of Stay after Displacement**

Place	No. of persons	Percentage
Kshudiramnagar Rehabilitation Colony	1624	41.42
Mahatma Gandhi Nagar Rehabilitation Colony	289	7.98
Bhabanipur Rehabilitation Colony	1108	28.25
Others( RamnagarPurba Rehabilitation Colony and Biswanathdutterchak Rehabilitation Colony)	900	22.95
Total	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

### ***Educational Level of Respondents***

The Haldia Municipal Corporation claims that several measures are being adopted to enhance the educational level of the project affected person. But my field data clearly show that out of 341 heads of households selected for interview, 199 (58.35%) are totally illiterate, 15 (4.39%) respondents have education up to fifth standard, 98 (28.73%) respondents have education up to tenth standard, 10 (2.93%) respondents have graduation degree and one has professional degree.

Table 1.6 shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of literacy. The state government has opened primary and middle school in Hindi medium under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), which is an effort to universalize elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. I also collected data from these schools.

**Table 1.6: Respondents' General Education Level**

<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>No. of Person</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	199	6.35
Up to class 5	876	22.34
6 to 10	432	11.02
11 to B.A.	2127	54.25
Polytechnic passed	216	5.51
Law Graduates	56	1.42
Engineers	15	0.38
Total	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

The process of land acquisition at Haldia poses several problems for the affected people. The sufferings of the affected people get further aggravated due to the lack of transparency and accountability of agencies responsible for resettlement. The factors that contribute to the feeling of helplessness include lack of transparency, partial and delayed information, weak efforts to ensure participation of affected communities and non-responsiveness to grievances. With the result, several social and occupational changes occur in their social structure.

### ***Types of Houses***

For the assessment of social conditions, living condition of the ousted like house pattern and family structure are taken as indicators. Data in the table gives details about the type of houses before and after land acquisition. Mud houses at present are 114 (2.90%), where they were 2911 (74.24%) before land acquisition. Likewise, there is increase in rock houses. There are about 297 (7.57%) rock houses at present where as they were 300 (7.65%) before land acquisition. There

is a significant improvement in bricks houses. There are about 2610 (66.56%) bricks houses at present, where as they were only 120 (3.06%) before land acquisition. In case of asbestos houses there is a substantial increase, i.e., 900 (22.95%) at present compared with 590 (15.05%) before land acquisition. Thus, it may be stated that there is a slight decline in mud houses as against a significant improvement in rocks, bricks and asbestos houses. It has been found that a large part of the amount received as compensation for land was used not for the purchase of land but for the construction of house.

**Table 1.7: Types of Houses Before and After Land Acquisition**

Types of Houses	Before Land	Acquisition	After Land	Acquisition
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mud	2911	74.24	114	2.90
Bamboo	300	7.65	297	7.57
Bricks	120	3.06	2610	66.56
Asbestos	590	15.05	900	22.95
Total	3921	100	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

### **Source of Entertainment**

As the table indicates, the whole region of Haldia is undergoing a transformation in people's life style and source of entertainment. Displaced people have started using modern items for entertainment purposes. Data shows that people use radio/*Jathra* 198 (5.09%), Dish T.V. 735 (418.75%), Bangla Cinema 645 (16.45%). Despite the use of modern mechanism of entertainment, tribal festivals and local *mela*

**TABLE 1.8: Source of Entertainment**

Items	No. of Persons	Percentage
Radio/ <i>Jathra</i>	198	5.09
Dish T.V.	735	18.75
Bangla Cinema	645	16.45
Festivals	335	8.54
Local <i>Mela</i>	200	5.10
Any Other	8	0.4
Total	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

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still consider as an important traditional source of entertainment. The table indicates that out of 3921 samples, 335 (8.54%) are enjoying festivals, 200 (5.10%) prefer local *mela* (fair) and other entertainments are 8 (0.4%). Thus, it is clear from below data that large number of people are enjoying traditional source of entertainment.

### **Use of Consumer Items**

Displaced people have started using modern consumer items. Though, it is not so popular but displaced people have increasingly become aware of the consumer items such as branded clothes, cosmetics, bikes, computers, music system and fast foods. As Table 1.9 indicates, 400 (10.20%) people have started using branded cloths, 500 (12.75%) people have started using cosmetics, 91 (2.32%) and 381 (9.72%) have opted for bikes and computers. Surprisingly, 2500 (63.76%) and 50 (1.27%) people have confirmed about the use of smart phone. So it is clear from the data that the displaced people have started using consumer items.

**Table 1.9: Uses of Consumer Items**

Items	No. of Persons	Percentage
Branded cloth	400	10.20
Cosmetic	500	12.75
Bike	91	2.32
Computer/Laptop	381	9.72
Smart Phone	2500	63.76
Music System	50	1.27
Total	3921	100

Source:Field survey by author in 2019

### **Emotional Disturbance**

The methods of observation as well as focus group discussion were used to assess the culture and emotional change among displaced people due to land acquisition. Table 2.0 indicates that out of 3921 respondents, 2600 (66.31%) were replied that during the initial phase after displacement, they could not observe any festival which disturbed them and 430 (10.97%) were disturbed by other reasons. Thus, it may be concluded that land acquisition has destroyed religious shrine, sacred tree, deities and festival ground which disturbed them emotionally.

**Table 2.0: Emotional Disturbance due to acquisition of religious places**

Places	No. of Persons	Percentage
Loss of Religious Shrine	2600	66.31
Sacred Tree	311	7.93
Loss of Deities	400	10.20
Loss of play Ground	180	4.59
Any Others	430	10.97
Total	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

### **Condition of Present Houses**

An attempt is also made to analyze whether the present housing condition is better than the previous one, which they had before displacement. For this, questions have been asked from respondents in the form of not better, better and remain the same. In response, 300 (7.65%) respondents said that their housing conditions are not better than the previous one. Only 3110 (79.32%) had better condition of houses. Whereas 511 (13.03%) explained that their dwelling has not changed and remains the same.

**Table 2.1: Conditions of Present Houses**

Condition	No. of Persons	Percentage
Not Better	300	7.65
Better	3110	79.32
Remains Same	511	13.03
Total	3921	100

Source: Field work by author in 2019

### **Main Occupation**

Data in the table gives details about the main occupation of the respondents after land acquisition. Out of 3921 respondents, 350 (8.93%) are agriculturists and 210 (5.35%) are Industrial Skilled labourer. There are a significant number of displaced people, i.e., 1520 (38.76%) who is working directly as Industrial Unskilled labourers with industry. There are 280 (7.14%) in business, 42 (1.07%) in govt. service, 600 (15.30%) Van puller workers and 350 (8.92%) in private service. Among the remaining people, 25 (0.63%), 416 (10.61%) and 128 (3.26%) are engineer, vanand *toto* driver respectively.

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**Table 2.2: Main Occupations of the Respondents**

<b>Occupations</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculturist	350	8.93
Industrial Skilled Labourer	210	5.35
Industrial Unskilled Labourer	1520	38.76
Businessmen	280	7.14
Govt .School Teacher	42	1.07
Van puller	600	15.30
Private Service	350	8.92
Engineer	25	0.63
Vander	416	10.61
Toto driver	128	3.26
Total	3921	100

*Source: Field work by author in 2019*

***Income of Respondents***

Data in Table 2.3 shows the present total income of the respondents. Among the 3921 respondents, more than fifty percent, i.e., 2015 (51.39%) belong to the annual income group of Rs. 30001-35000. The second majority of respondents, i.e. 301 (7.68%) and

**Table 2.3 Total Annual Income of the Respondents (in Rs.)**

<b>Income Groups</b>	<b>No. of Person</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 5000	3	0.76
5001-10000	25	0.64
10001-15000	106	2.70
15001-20000	126	3.21
20001-25000	216	5.51
25001-30000	300	7.65
30001-35000	2015	51.39
35001-40000	301	7.68
40001-45000	265	6.75
45001-50000	275	7.01
50001 and above	289	7.37
Total	3921	100

*Source: Field work by author in 2019*

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300(7.65%) are in the annual income group of Rs. 35001-40000 and 25001-30000. Thirdly, majority of them, i.e. 289 (7.37%), 275 (7.01%) and 265 (6.75%) are in the annual group of Rs. 50001 and above, 45001-50000 and 40001-45000. There are 216 (5.51%), 126 (3.21%) and 106 (2.70%) of the respondents belonging to the annual income group of Rs. 20001-25000, 15001-20000 and 10001-15000. There are very few people, i.e. 25 (0.64%) and 3 (0.76%) who have annual income of 5001-10000 and Less than 5000 respectively. Thus, it may be stated that most of the respondents' annual income is more than Rs. 30001-35000.

### **Role of Trade Union in Haldia**

Trade unions affiliated to ruling party play an important role for supplying contractual labourers and daily wage labour. During the rule of the Left Front, CPM affiliated trade unions played important roles in almost all industries for supplying labourers who may be skilled or unskilled. Only technical staffs were directly appointed by industry. Today TMC affiliated unions control all skill, semi-skilled and unskilled labour forces and they supply labour forces according to their wishes so it is mandatory on part of labourer to affiliate themselves under TMC union otherwise they will lose jobs. Van association is also very strong; commuters' charges are fixed by them. Data in the table shows that majority of people i.e., 3100 (79.06%) supporting TMC led trade union.

**Table 2.4 Trade Union**

<b>Trade Union</b>	<b>No. of person</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
TMC Union(INTTUC and AITTUC)	3100	79.06
CPM Union(CTU)	400	10.20
Others	421	10.72
Total	3921	100

*Source: Field work by author in 2019*

### **Haldia Development Authority**

Haldia Development Authority (HDA) has been formed under the West Bengal Town and country (Development and Planning) Act, 1979. The main objective of this authority is to ensure planned and integrated development of Haldia Industrial Urban Complex. It has the responsibility for prompt and proper execution of plans and schemes

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approved by the state government in various departments for development of Haldia Industrial Urban Complex. It has formulated Haldia Perspective Plan for Haldia Planning Area (HPA), which gives vision of an ideal township, rich in urban facility and thriving with opportunities in the industrial sector. It presents policies and proposals to achieve a desirable standard of living for the community at large. It will also provide a good environment for work, living and leisure to people. HAD has created job opportunity to the people of Haldia, as it is involved in allotment of land for social infrastructure, industrial infrastructure and for rehabilitation of displaced people from different projects. Unemployed, poor people got opportunity to work in different projects. It helps displaced people who are affected after construction of factories on their land, HDA and Haldia Municipality allotted land and rehabilitates displaced people and provides jobs guaranteed which empower the people and increases their efficiency so that they could feel secure after evacuation from their own land.

### **Major Findings**

- The industrialization process transform and generate more income to the people of Haldia.
- Haldia Development Authority (HDA) has created job opportunities for the people.
- The industrialization process displaces people in large number and changes their social setting.
- The poor and innocent people lagged behind in sharing the benefits out of the development. The new jobs in the project are taken away by outsiders who have technical knowledge, not to the poor.
- As displacement leads to the breakdown of the social order, a remedy should be taken to preserve the old order as far as possible in new environment. The Rehabilitation should facilitate the entire community including the landless labourers, tenant, land holders homeless and the unemployed and forest dwellers to get the benefits of compensation.

### **Conclusion**

The industrialization process at Haldia has brought lot of social transformation. It has offered new tempo of life. The living standard of the general masses has improved a lot. It has created a new outlook

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that is individualism, rationality and lust for material comforts. Empowerment among people is coming through various means and it has strengthened people's economic and social capabilities. It brings social transformation and changed the society from a hierarchical to egalitarian. The NGOs like ICARE are enhancing talent of young generations through various educational institutions which helps in getting better job opportunity in competitive market.

### **Suggestions**

- Government should provide royalty to people whose land was acquired for industrialization.
- Displaced people should be given permanent jobs in factory which make them empowered as they are providing land for industry.
- The Rehabilitation should facilitate the entire community including the landless labourers, tenant, land holders homeless and the unemployed and forest dwellers to get the benefits of compensation.

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