

Effect Of Industrialisation On Agriculture: A Case Study Of Shivamogga District

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Abstract:

In the present day, land acquiring and Land grabbing is common in the name of development at the same time farmers are very eager to sell their agricultural land for a high rate. The government also in the name of development started acquiring lakhs together acres of land that are acquired for the establishment of the SEZs. The big Malls, IT Park, Garments Factories and Airport and other industrial establishments stand in the place of high yielding and fertile agricultural lands. As a result, the people from rural area are slowly becoming unemployed thus migrating towards towns or cities in search of jobs for their livelihood. This present paper is an attempt to study the effect of Industrialization on agriculture in Shivamogga district, Karnataka.

Keywords: Effects of Industrialization, agriculture, Shivamogga, SEZ, Land acquisition.

Introduction:

India is predominantly agrarian country and more than 70% of its total population resides in the rural areas. Agriculture is the prime occupation of these people, in other word the agrarian economy has been basis for materials meaning land. Thelexical meaning of the word relates to or connects the land with its ownership or cultivation. Agrarian social structure refers to the soil ownership or in other words, it is composed of various groups of people engaged in the use, ownership and control of land.

The government of India took various measures to put the rural economy in the path of progress in 20th century from 75 years period since independence the country has seen many remarkable changes. To increase productivity through green revolution, in the year 1991 central government opened its economy for development by following its LPG policy- a lot of drastic changes occurred in the field of telecommunication, IT and BT etc. The new economic policy and the establishment of the SEZs and MNCs led to the great setback to the agrarian economy. SEZ being a geographical region comprises more liberal economic and labour laws compared to the rest of the country. It also offers massive tax breaks on the premises that the investment drawn to the country will be worth the concession. The inspiration behind SEZ initiative in India is the articulation of the amazing economic growth in china over the last two decades with SEZ. These zones are created with strategies for development. On 10 May 2005, the SEZ bill was passed by the parliament in to a law. Six month later in February 2006 the ministry of commerce and industry notified SEZ rules.

SEZs can be classified in to public sector, private sector and joint venture of SEZs, with the support of the government. Under this scheme, government established Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB), through this project government acquired agricultural land for non-agriculture purposes. Wealthy people and politicians in power have misused it to do in justice to farmers by giving compensation lesser than the actual market rate or at the time of rate fixation made discrimination for their land based on nature of the acquired land. For example, only 2 lakhs rupees to each acre of the bagar hukku land and 6lakhs each to the private dry land and only 7 lakhs each for an acre of irrigated land was paid as per the government fixed price. The sufferers comprised of SC/ST litigants in the main and were demanding equal compensation for each acre of the land acquired, irrespective of its condition, however Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board fixed the rate of land 28 lakhs for an acre as on 27-08-2016. These norms were implemented

across the state. The researcher focused in this paper lies on SEZs in Shivamogga and their establishment and their effect on the agriculture of this area.

Key Words: Effects of Industrialization on Agriculture in Shivamogga district, Shivamogga Agriculture, SEZ Shivamogga

In the present days land acquire and Land grabbing is common in the name of development at the same time farmers very eager to sell their agricultural land for high price. Government also in the name of development started acquiring lakhs together acres of lands that are acquired for establishment of the SEZs. The Big Malls, IT Park, Garments factories, and Airport and other industrial establishments stand in the place of high yielding and fertile agricultural lands. As a result the people from rural area are slowly becoming unemployed thus migrating towards Towns or Cities in search of Jobs for their livelihood.

Methods of study

The Researcher has selected method of Interview schedule for collecting the primary data. He interviewed 300 respondents from various background. Among these 300 respondents 261 were male, 42 were female. These respondents belong to different castes, background. The analysis is done through the application of Bivariate and multivariate data analysis with the derived data from the interview schedule.

Area of Study

The researcher has selected Shivamogga district in this district 1461 acres of land acquired for the purpose of industrialization by the KIADB. Details of land acquired in this district are in Sogane for the purpose of Airport 913 acres land, in Machenhalli for the purpose of Constructing Keonics – industrial development 500 acres, In Honnaville, Navule and Basapura 48 acres land acquired for various purpose.

Objectives of study

1. To know how many of the former became landless and Jobless.
2. To know the percentage of migrants towards cities due to industrialization.
3. To search for a solution towards retaining the land or agriculture.
4. To identify if the industries have provided Jobs to the land loser.
5. To know how these changes have affected on their daily life.

Table -1 Details of Size of land caste wise

Sl no	Size of land	Male				Female				Total			
		SC/ST	OBC	GM	Total	SC/ST	OBC	GM	Total	SC/ST	OBC	GM	Total
1	½ to 1 Acre	70	31	05	106	07	05	03	15	77	36	08	121
2	1-2 Acres	39	31	04	74	05	06	02	13	44	37	06	87
3	2-3- Acres	12	28	14	54	01	04	02	07	13	32	16	61
4	04+ Acres	05	12	10	27	00	02	02	04	05	14	12	31
Total		126	102	33	261	13	17	09	39	139	119	42	300

Table -2 Details of field work

Sl no	Variables	Yes				No							Total G Total
		SC/S T	OB C	GM	Tota l	SC/S T	OB C	GM	Tota l	SC/S T	OB C	GM	
1	Have you become Landless or Jobless?	135 47.8 97.0%	112 37% 94%	35 11.6 83%	282 100 94%	04 22. % 3%	07 39% 6%	07 39 16.6	18 100 6%	139 46.3	119 40	42 14 %	300
2	Have you changed your occupation ?	128 48% 92%	102 38.4 85.7	33 38.4 85.7	263 100 87.6	11 30% 8%	17 46 14	09 24 21.4	37 100 12	139 46.3	119 40	42 14 %	300
3	Have you retained your occupation of agriculture ?	11 31 08	17 48.5 14	07 20 17	35 100 12	128 48 92	102 38.5	35 13 83	265 100 88	139 46.3	119 40	42 14 %	300
4	Have you migrated to cities?	45 46 32	35 36 29	17 17.5 40.5	97 100 32.3	94 46.3 67.6	84 41 71	25 12 59.5	203 100 67.7	139 46.3	119 40	42 14 %	300
5	Have you appealed to the court against land acquisition ?	12 86 09	02 14 02	--	14 100 05	127 44 91	117 41 98	42 15 100	286 100 95	139 46.3	119 40	42 14 %	300
6	Has the Govt provided house to you under any scheme?	125 44.5 90	117 42 98	39 14 93	281 100 94	14 74 10	02 10.5 02	03 16 07	19 100 06	139 46.3	119 40	42 14 %	300
7	Have these industries provided jobs to you or your family members?	19 34.5 14	21 38 18	15 27 36	55 100 18	120 49 86	98 40 82	27 11 64	245 100 81.5	139 46.3	119 40	42 14 %	300
	Total												

Data analysis:

As part of the researcher fieldwork, he has interviewed 300 respondents male: 261, female 39 of whom 139 are from the SC/ST category, 119 from OBC and 42 from the GM category. Researcher has also collected information about the land owned by each family. It was found out that 121 families hold a land of ½ to 1 acre, whereas 87 families possess 1 to 2 acres of land, while 61 families owned 2 to 4 acres and 31 families are the owners of more than 4 acres of land. Because of land acquisition for the development the government acquired their lands, 94% of the families became landless labourers, 47.8% of these labourers are from SC/ST and 11.6, 03% are from GM category. 88.3% of the people in all were forced to change their original occupation. Among them

people from the sc/st categories are greater in numbers than the others 48.3% this is because of the small pieces of land owned by them ½ to 1acre each only 11.6% of the families continue to retain their original occupation. 48.5% of these families who hold on to their professions belong to the OBC categories and 20% are from the GM category. 32.3of the people who migrated to urban areas went away in search of food and shelter. Among them 46.3% are from SC/ST, 36% from OBC and only 17.5% are from the GM category. The numbers of migrants is the highest among the SC/ST groups as they are the biggest suffers of loss of land.

Only 4.7% of the people approached the court for getting equal compensation. Their demand arose from the fact that the government used the discriminatory policy of sanctioning only 2lakhs rupees per acre of the bagar hukukum land and 6lakhs each for the private dry land and only 7 lakhs each to an acre of irrigated land they comprised of SC/ST litigants in the main. These litigants demanded equal compensation for each acre of the land acquired irrespective of its condition.

90 to 95 % of the displaced people have been allotted houses under the rehabilitation scheme. Many industries came forward with the assurances of providing jobs to the people who lost their lands and jobs. Many of those who were lucky to be rehabilitated because of being educationally backward, by comparison. This is a result of the industries planning for their bright future rather than coming forward to the rescue of downtrodden.

Despite the monetary compensation from the government, the condition of the lives of the remains pathetic and pitiable.

Findings:

1. Majority of the people who comes under this scheme are became landless and jobless labour.
2. Many of them migrated toward cities by searching job for lively wood.
3. Land acquisition affected common people daily life because all essential goods and service rate have risen greatly.
4. Politician and land developers were acquired land for real estate purpose.
5. Increasing more environment pollution.
6. Land determines the economic as well as social position of rural households. However, this economic, social status of farmers would be lost the moment their land is acquired by capitalists on the one hand they have to surrender their land. To the capitalist and on other hand they have to look for their livelihood. Which is difficult as they are unskilled.

Suggestions:

1. In the name of development government should not acquire the land from small landholders.
2. Land should be acquired based on necessity that land should not be misused.
3. Land acquired must be compensated for with fertile land elsewhere.
4. Government launch various welfare scheme for improving their economic and social development.
5. Job opportunities should be provided for land losers children.
6. The inherent skill among the land losers must be spotted and encouraged through opportunities for starting small scale industries.
7. "Bagar Hukukum land" should be sanctioned for starting small-scale industries.
8. Providing health amenities educational facilities food grains through (ration depot).
9. Provided area where these people settle down permanently as one community suitable accommodations.

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