DELHI – MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR

A Hype-Busting analysis

5 true stories from the project that never made it to headlines.

A STUDY INITIATED BY NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PEOPLE’S MOVEMENTS
DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR forms the spine or the basis of DELHI-MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR. DFC is a railway network that connects 1500 kilometers of land starting from the DRY PORT at DADRI near NOIDA [DELHI NCR / UTTAR PRADESH] and ending at JAWAHARLAL NEHRU SEA PORT [JNPT] in MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA. The railway network is dedicated exclusively to the movement of cargo - from supply centers to industrial units and from manufacturing hubs to export centers.

There are two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) planned in India, Eastern Corridor (Dankuni-Ludhiana, 1839 Kms.) and the Western Corridor (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri, 1499 Kms.). DMIC is rooted in the Western.

This railway network crosses six states. These six states have limited manufacturing capabilities. Only a few industrial towns like Manesar and Pithampur exist along this corridor that would use this mechanism to transport manufactured goods. Just by itself, the freight corridor has few takers. To make it viable, new manufacturing hubs will be set up along the length of the corridor (extending 150 kms. on either side). As someone once said, ‘it’s a classic case of tail wagging the dog’.

Most of the land that falls in this corridor is A-grade agricultural land. Since the past few decades, the kind of second hand treatment that agriculture has received in India has already made thousands commit suicide, lakhs leave this profession and in general what Indians eat is no more fresh and healthy but expensive and chemical. DMIC will impart almost a third degree to agriculture - a blow that Indian agriculture will never recover from. In one quick move, Central Government, State Governments, Bureaucrats, Corporations, Urban Fans of DMIC seek
to gobble up huge amounts of agricultural land in India and convert them into urban-industrial settlements.

But will farmers so easily give up?

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\textit{Total DMIC influence area is 5, 30,318 sq. kms.}

13, 10, 44,432 acres

\textit{i.e. 32\% of land in India}

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\textbf{TOTAL PLANNED BUDGET $100 \text{ billion}}

\textbf{6065500000000 INR}

Japan is India’s partner and investor in both DFC and DMIC. The project is planned over an area 20\% more than the size of Japan.
Acquisition might easily be one of the most deplorable words in modern lexicon. It simply means taking away land which belonged to someone else, sans the landowner’s willingness to part with the land. It is an order which falls from above. A certain so and so piece of landscape which belonged to thousands of individual families will now be grabbed by the State and given to private wealthy investors and industrialists because it will benefit the nation, the world. The word nation might become one of the most deplorable words in modern lexicon.

In case of DMIC, acquisition of land is being pursued almost shamelessly by State Governments and their respective Land Dealing Agencies like GIDC and MIDC. Even after the controversial Land Acquisition Act was passed in 2013, governments are busy acquiring private land belonging to farmers using their own versions of land acquisition laws which they have passed in their state legislatures by hook or by crook. The Gujarat Special Investment Region Act (SIR ACT) is a classic conspiracy hatched to acquire land and currently challenged in the High Court by the humble farmers of Dholera Gujarat. In Jawaharlal Nehru Port expansion, the government is using some obscure act called 12.5% ACT to acquire private land. If the National Land Acquisition Bill was passed in 2013 then why are these exploitative acts being used to take away land? It can be anybody’s guess. The Land Act 2013 gives power to Gram Sabhas and original owners to choose whether to part with their land or not. It makes the concerned authorities responsible to chart out a proper Social Impact Assessment study before any acquisition so that the lives of the land-losers don’t land in jeopardy.
In 2007 The Concept Report drafted by IL&FS (Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd.) for DMICDC stated that they won’t be acquiring agricultural land.

Then in 2009 the Concept Report drafted by Scott Wilson for DMIC project stated that they be acquiring single cropping land too, excluding forest area.

Now as per the graph, government is acquiring more than 82% of agricultural and forest land and distributing it among MNC’s and Indian industrialists.
“The seeds for the project were sown as early as in April 2005 when Prime Ministers of India and Japan made a joint declaration for feasibility and possible funding of the dedicated rail freight corridors,” says the DFCCIL website.

DMIC was launched by the Union government in 2006.

The conceptual framework or the concept paper, prepared by IL&FS, was given a superfast approval by the government; it was ready by “the end of July 2007” and received “in-principle approval” on 16 August 2007, according to DIPP website.

“A MoU relating to the DMIC has been signed between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI) of India to explore the opportunities for mutual cooperation.

MoCI has further initiated the process by appointing IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (IIDC), New Delhi, as consultant for preparation of conceptual framework of DMIC,” adds the same concept paper, without explaining why the government did not conduct competitive bidding in making the selection and why IIDC, a subsidiary of IL&FS, was selected.

(Interestingly, IL&FS, which the government regards as a ‘private company’, is owned 43.47 per cent by three central government-owned financial institutions and 24.16 per cent by ORIX Corporation, a Japanese financial services group, according to IL&FS website.)²
An ‘apex monitoring authority’, chaired by the finance minister, was set up in September 2007 to “give overall guidance, planning and approvals”. Members include five union ministers, deputy chair of the planning commission, and chief ministers of the six participating states.

The DMIC is being implemented by the DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) which was incorporated in January 2008.

Private players like IIFCL - *INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED & IDFC* were part of the initial shareholding of DMICDC. Shareholding patterns changed in 2012. According to an Economic Times article dated 28 March, 2012 – “Private players IL&FS and IDFC replaced with state-run companies in order to avoid conflict of interest later in the project implementation stage.”

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Revised equity structure of DMICDC with Government of India</th>
<th>49%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government owned financial institutions equity</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<th>Distribution of 25% shareholding in DMICDC among Government owned Financial Institutions</th>
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<tr>
<td>19.9% Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)</td>
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<td>4.1% India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)</td>
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<td>1% Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)</td>
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11 such corridors are planned across India. But DMIC is the largest of them all.
Zones and corridors sum up the logistical strategy today in this age of neo-liberal economy.

-Ranabir Samaddar, Director, Kolkata Research Group

The last time Indian farmers faced acquisition at such humongous levels was with SEZs – Special Economic Zones that were launched with much fanfare but ultimately failed to take off. Not just SEZs, but earlier experiments in corridors have turned sour for India’s visionary planners.

Mumbai-Pune corridor | Delhi-Chandigarh corridor | Hyderabad-Vijaywada corridor | Kolkata-Burdwan corridor, now mostly lie unplanned, unregulated, uncared for. In some cases the industrial and manufacturing units along these corridors have closed down; the small towns lie in dusty and unkempt shape.³

The roots of DMIC can be traced directly to failed SEZs, as this example illustrates –

In 2006, the mood around SEZs was different. Reliance was investing heavily in Haryana and Maharashtra to develop SEZs. Resistance by farmers to give up land, economic downturns and policy failures followed. In 2010, Economic Times reported that the ambitious SEZ spread over 25,000 acres is now watered down to an industrial township project co-developed by IL&FS and Reliance [45% stake each]. Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) will hold 10% stakes of this Model Economic Township’ at Jhajjar. Of the about 10,000 acres acquired for what was meant to be an SEZ, 9,000 acres will be used to set up the township. The remaining 1,088 acres will be retained for the multi-product SEZ in
Gurgaon. According to the report, this move was prompted by the uncertainty over tax concessions for SEZs under the proposed new direct tax law. The Direct Taxes Code Bill says only units in SEZs that commence commercial operations by March 2014 or are notified before March 2012 will be allowed profit-linked deductions. Immediately, what was once an SEZ became the main hub for DMIC in north-India. Haryana Industrial Investment Agency proposed inclusion of the township to DMIC authorities. Japanese companies like Mitsui were invited to participate in this $1 billion high-value manufacturing area.\(^5\)

This INDUSTRIAL ZONE – Gurgaon [& Manesar – Bawal, Haryana] which fall under Phase I of DMIC implementation is infamous for its slavish working conditions. Manufacturing units favour cheap, unorganized and meek workers. Attempts at forming unions are crushed severely and the region has seen some of the most violent labour-management conflicts in recent times.

*The plain fact is that the space of corridor is at once a space of land dispossession, fancy dreams, brutal labour regime, and unbridled entry of foreign interests — all these facilitated by the government in the name of public-private partnership.\(^3\)*

According to Commerce Minister Sitharaman, in 8 years since the SEZ Act and rules were notified in February 2006, total employment generated by SEZs as whole is 1,283,309 persons.\(^4\)

Today, 47 million young Indians under the age of 24 are jobless & looking for work.

According to government projections of employment generated by DMIC is that it will double employment potential (14.87% CAGR). What is the real number that it will ‘double’? What is ‘potential’? The hype around DMIC rests on vagueness. And media celebrates ambiguity.
PUBLIC MONEY, PRIVATE PROFITS

The dubiousness of PPP projects [PUBLIC – PRIVATE – PARTNERSHIP]

“Around 80 per cent of these cities will be developed through the PPP model while the government has to build the basic infrastructure.”

- Amitabh Kant, IAS Officer, 1980, Kerela Cadre, Ex-CEO DMICDC, currently Chairman of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion that holds a stake in DMICDC.

The trick is simple: classify everything that you want taxpayers to pay for as “infrastructure” and then plan your investment around that infrastructure to make big bucks.²

- Kapil Bajaj, Scholar, critic of DMIC

‘PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FUND’ or PDF

Rs 1000 crore ‘project development fund’ or PDF to be contributed to equally by the governments of India and Japan for DMICDC to prepare ‘master plans’ and feasibility studies of various projects.

Master Plans and Feasibility Studies do not generate any private profits and are used only to pay hired consultants; hence they are good candidates for public funding.²
DMICDC – Private or Public?

DMICDC is deemed to be a ‘private company’ under government rules (considering that 51 per cent of its equity is held by two private companies), even though it is primarily operating on taxpayers’ money, has the Centre as the largest shareholder, four government directors on its board, and a government nominee as a CEO! It has the power of the government and profits of a private player. ²

DMIC – Industrial Project or Real Estate Project?

“When initially we thought about DMIC, we did not think of building new cities, but later we realized without world-class cities, no industrial hub can thrive.”

- Amitabh Kant

According to the minutes of the 136th meeting of the Expert Appraisal Committee on projects related to DMIC conducted recently (30th July, 2014 – 1st August, 2014) in Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi –

“Dighi Port Industrial Area will be developed as a new industrial and integrated township enclave, according to a comprehensive land use framework following international standards.”
The Dighi Port IA will offer ample real estate, parks and open space, public transportation, pedestrian and bicycle trails, and other amenities.”

Is the government trying to improve India’s manufacturing capability through parks?

The situation in Dholera – one of the most promoted and the most controversial project in Gujarat is the same. From Industrial Area to Special Investment Region and now touted as a Smart City – Dholera’s future is regularly twisted according to the nature of the multi-million international conferences where India’s policy makers go to fetch some more funds.

Instead of looking humbly into India’s cottage, small and medium scale industries and developing ways to infuse a new life into them, promoters of DMIC are playing a very big gamble with public money on the basis of scale. It’s not only unfair to the hard-working farmers who are set to lose their land but also to Indian industries who could have made much better use of resources and government funds had DMIC been a little more modest. Right now, DMIC is only a mix of dramatics, oratory and fantasy story-telling that India’s contemporary rulers have mastered and successfully employed to win an election over an electorate fed on television, cola and illusions.
References –


2. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor: devious scheme, dubious deals, Kapil Bajaj


INDIA’S URBAN AWAKENING

Scott Wilson Group (wholly owned by the URS Corporation, as of 2010) - a global engineering and design consultancy was awarded the contract to prepare a ‘Detailed Perspective Plan’, which was published in June 2009. This Perspective Plan was to become the central public document pertaining to the DMIC project.

Around the same time, another familiar global consultancy, McKinsey & Company embarked on a massive research project which culminated in April 2010 with the publication of a paper titled ‘India’s urban awakening: Building inclusive cities, sustaining economic growth’. ¹

The premise of this paper is that India is going to urbanize at an incredible pace and its future lies in a steady increase in the number of its cities. It is also curious that the paper, which ostensibly had no connection to the DMIC, presented a series of recommendations that closely mirrored and affirmed the model of urbanization favored by the DMIC namely, “facilitate creation of 25 new world-class satellite cities near the largest metropolitan areas”.

Moreover, the McKinsey report also recommended that “(the) government should not view these cities as a purely private play, and should become an active facilitator especially in the provision of infrastructure with long lead times such as
bulk water, electricity, and trunk-transportation connectivity (i.e., roads and rail)” – the objective of the DMIC in the words of McKinsey & Company.

Part economic analysis, part demographic projection and part policy recommendations, this paper has come to occupy a mythical place in the politico-economic realm of India. The ‘McKinsey Report’ often cited by mainstream news organizations when describing infrastructure and urban development, refers in most cases to this 2010 paper. The 590 million ‘urban inhabitants in 2030’ figure is often quoted as fact by corporates, bureaucrats, politicians and journalists alike.

It is another matter altogether that this figure was arrived at as a result of an internal econometric model developed by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) to “study the implications of urbanization at the local, state and national levels, and the economic and demographic impact on the 70 largest cities in India.”

The first phase of the DMIC which is currently underway will consist of seven ‘nodes’ all but one of which is Investment Regions. Of these, the Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR) in Gujarat is by far the largest exceeding 900 square kilometers. It is also the flagship SIR project of the Gujarat State Government and understandably, the most publicized of all the DMIC cities. In the words of Amitabh Kant, CEO of the DMICDC, “a completely new Singapore created in the heart of Gujarat”.

- SWARNABH GHOSH / EXCERPTS FROM A ‘VISUAL CARTOGRAPHY’ PROJECT ON DMIC
References –


2. Original - http://extrastatecraft.net/Projects/DMIC
INVESTMENT REGIONS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

[min. area 200 sq. kms.]  [min. area 150 sq. kms.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>INVESTMENT REGIONS</th>
<th>INDUSTRIAL AREAS</th>
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<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>Dadri – Noida - Ghaziabad</td>
<td>Meerut - Muzaffarnagar</td>
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<td>HARYANA</td>
<td>Manesar – Bawal</td>
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<td>GUJARAT</td>
<td>Ahmedabad – Dholera</td>
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<td>Dhule-Nardhana</td>
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<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>Pitampura – Dhar – Mhow</td>
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<td>Ratlam-Nagda</td>
<td>Shajapur - Dewas</td>
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PHASE I DEVELOPMENTS
THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN THE FIRST INFORMATION REPORT OF A GOVERNMENT’S MAD RUSH TO INDUSTRIALIZE AND URBANIZE AREAS WHERE PEOPLE HAVE SUSTAINED ON AGRICULTURE FOR CENTURIES. THE FACT THAT THEY ABHOR THIS INTRUSION HAS BEEN MADE CLEAR THROUGH DIRECT ACTION BY THESE COMMUNITIES. BASED ON LOVE, NATURE, KINSHIP AND CO-EXISTENCE, THESE CULTURES ARE FORCED TO FACE CONFLICT BECAUSE THEIR URBAN NEIGHBOURS NEED MORE

MORE

MORE
Case I

*Declaration of Mandal - Becharaji Special Investment Region and subsequent conflict, Gujarat*

- Precursor to the Dholera Movement
WHY SIR

More than 38 per cent of the DMIC falls in Gujarat. Almost one-third of the proposed investments of US $90 billion in DMIC is expected to take place in Gujarat.

The Gujarat Special Investment Region Act passed in 2009 was directly to facilitate the project by developing 13 SIRs and 4 industrial areas centered on manufacturing.

WHAT HAPPENED IN MANDAL BECHARAJI

May 14, 2013 Government notifies Mandal-Becharaji Region as SIR in regional newspapers. Land acquisition notice issued to nearly 50,880 ha of farm land from 44 villages of Surendranagar, Ahmedabad and Mehsana districts. Protests from farmers are spontaneous.

June 20, 2013 the state government passes another pro-industry order, which further alienates farmers. Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), responsible for extending the Narmada waters to various parts of Gujarat, denotified 2,922 ha of the Narmada Command area in Mandal taluka.

August 14, 2013 Pre-election pressure amidst intensified protests makes state government re-think its decision and MB-SIR is downsized, excluding 36 villages from the project.
IMMEDIATE IMPLICATIONS ON AGRICULTURE & RELATED ACTIVITIES

According to the Unjha Agricultural Products Marketing Committee, which heads Asia’s biggest cumin seed wholesale market, the Mandal region grows one of the best varieties of cumin in the world. Production of other cash crops has also been above the world average.

If implemented, the proposed project would have displaced 75,000 cattle that supply milk to government cooperatives as well as private dairies. Maldharis [an ethnic community of cattle-rearers], who depend on **community grazing land**, would have been the worst affected. At least **15 per cent land planned for MB-SIR was the common grazing land** of the Maldharis. The community was planning to march its cattle all the way to Gandhinagar if the government did not cancel MB-SIR.¹
Farmers flex muscle over land

Thousands of farmers demand withdrawal of Mandal-Becharaji SIR notification by government

Don't use fertile land as SIR

Kanubhai Kalsaria said, "The benefits of Narmada waters have just started to trickle in Viramgam and Mandal. These areas fall under the Narmada command area and the government should desist from building industries in fertile areas. If the farmers stand united, they will succeed." Sanat Mehta said, "Only if 80 per cent farmers agree can the government take over their land. The government has not taken the farmers into confidence. The objections raised by the farmers have not been taken into consideration by the government."

Gitapur farmer Lalji Patel, 55, who owns 11 acres, said, "Even if the government gives me Rs 1 crore for an acre, I won't sell my land. My 21-member extended family depends on the farm for our livelihood. The government is trying to implement a law against us which the Britishers had introduced 110 years ago."

Farmers' leader Pratap Solanki, 63, of Ukardi village who initiated the movement in the nearby villages, owns 22 bighas of land and is a post master himself with a BA degree. Solanki said, "The government is ready to give Rs 500 for per sq metre of land. At this price, a farmer won't be able to purchase land anywhere else as land prices are high. Only if the government gives the farmers Rs 55 lakh per acre will they be able to purchase land elsewhere. Otherwise, they will be finished economically and socially."

If the government will consider the demands of the farmers, Industries Minister Saurabh Patel told Mirror, "A month ago, farmers from Viramgam had come to meet me and had demanded more money for their land. I had told them that whatever the prevailing market price of land in nearby villages, we will think over it."

Reference:

1. Taken by the horns, Anupam Chakravartty. Sep 30, 2013 - Down To Earth /

http://www.downtoearth.org.in/content/taken-horns
CASE II

DHOLERA

DMIC’s FLAGSHIP PROJECT FACES FIERCEST OPPOSITION
PART I – SIR ACT

[SIR Notification in 22 Villages of Districts Barwala and Dhanduka, spanning 920 sq.kms., collectively referred to as Dholera by administrators, and will fall under District Ahmedabad.]
SIR ACT was passed on 3\textsuperscript{rd} March, 2009 in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, to facilitate the building and management of large sized investment regions and industrial areas in Gujarat.

By a mere notification published in an official gazette or local newspaper, the government can ear-mark a particular area and declare it a Special Investment Region.

When this ‘ear-marked’ area happens to be already inhabited, showing signs of a potential agricultural economy, the SIR status can be a curse for people dependent on those lands for food, water and security of life. Farmers, farm workers, fisherfolk, pastoralists, tribes, nomads – in short, India’s longest sustaining ecologically sensitive communities, collectively known in the urban lexicon as ‘villagers’. Every blow in the name of development has been inflicted upon them, often without any signs of guilt.

The Act threatens to displace them, irrevocably alter their occupation and life-style, uproot their existing communities, systems of faith and kinship patterns and make them subject to a policy-makers wildest dream.

As evident from events transpiring around the declaration of Dholera SIR, affected communities are no longer mute victims. Protests have been spontaneous. Mainstream media has been reluctant to report.

Public hearings have been enthusiastically attended by villagers and questions have been raised. No satisfactory explanations were offered from the government’s side. This has led to intensification of the struggle. The state has been quick to cancel permissions for rallies and in one instance has arrested 18 peaceful protestors.\textsuperscript{1}
Proposed Site / Dholera Region, located within Saurasthra Peninsula bordering the Gulf of Khambat comprising 19 villages of Dhandhuka Taluka and 3 villages of Barwala Taluka, totaling 22 villages.
Highest LU/LC class is agriculture land, constituting 47.46% of the study area, almost 42,000 hectares.

Source: Draft EIA Report, prepared by Senes Consultants

Total DMIC influence area is 5,30,318 sq. kms. (13,10,44,432 acres)

i.e. 32% of land in India

In Gujarat alone, 66,168 sq km (1,63,50,113 acres) is marked out for DMIC.

Dholera is 927 sq kms (2,29,066 acres)

Of which, agricultural land is 1,03,780 acres

i.e. 47.46%

62% of the population is employed in agriculture.

It’s not just industrialization, but industrialization at the cost of agriculture. Not only will peasants lose their land, many Indians will lose foodgrains in their daily diet.
VIOLATIONS

Conflict with THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th September, 2013, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

No. 30 of 2013

[26th September, 2013.]

An Act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Also known as, Land Acquisition Bill
The law is in effect. It should apply to Gujarat.

But in Gujarat, acquisition for DMIC is carried under much older laws,

- SIR Act, 2009
  - Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act 1976 in conjunction with,
  - Land Acquisition Act 1894

How?
Villagers were notified by posting letters to their address.

According to the bill, mandatory consent of at least 70% of landowners for acquiring land for public private partnership (PPP) projects and 80% for private firms is required.

In Dholera, the majority is against the acquisition.
JUSTIFYING THE ACQUISITION

While the SIR ACT stands for everything future (industries, technology, cities, etc.), it acquires land using a much older, archaic Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act 1976.

“Dholera SIR is being developed using Town Planning Schemes, under the Town Planning Act 1976 where 50% land will be taken after giving the compensation as per the Jantri 2011 and remaining 50% will remain with the owner. No land acquisition is involved.”

- Government Representative at the EPH, January 3, 2014

At the Environmental Public Hearing, people questioned the logic of using Town Planning Act when Land Acquisition Act is applicable. This was the reply,

“While we do recognize the merits in the new Land Acquisition Act 2013, land pooling and land readjustment as per town plan (TP) schemes is demonstrated to be successful in Gujarat and the local communities have already expressed their acceptability on this, during the various consultations undertaken in the past 2 years.”

2
Do we really need to acquire millions of acres of land to start ‘development’?

Crores of profits are accrued just by land transaction, much before a single brick of development has been laid. In Dholera, it has been no different.

**GOVERNMENT LAND OR LAND OF PEOPLE?**

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report the area was found to be suitable due to “availability of maximum government land” (sic) (EIA Report, pp. 13, 57 and 76).

According to an Indian Express article dated Oct 25, 2011, more than 26000 Ha. of government land is reserved for SIR.

In democracy, what is ‘government land’?
The EIA Report proudly mentions,

“Pastureland is to be retained ‘as is’ owing to the fact that the area may retain its rural character for another 25-30 years and the requirement for pastureland will not cease to exist”.

However, in real terms, only 5% area is declared and recorded as ‘pastureland’. The rest even if it is pastureland, would be called wasteland since it is not recorded officially in the government revenue records.

Gujarat’s SIR Act seeks to corner all of government land and 50% of privately-held agriculture land for ‘land pooling purpose’,

_Persis Ginwalla and Sagar Rabari, Counterview, May 13, 2014_

And the government is trying to sell all this ‘government land’ as early as 2011. Much before any proper public hearing was conducted. An Indian Express article reads, ‘the state government is set to ink its biggest-ever land deal this year-end in the Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR) where it will offer to sell 2,31,90,749 square metres (approximately 2,376 hectares) of land to three private firms for nearly Rs 927 crore.’
Property dealers, land sharks, real estate developers are quickly marching in before any opportunity is wasted. Rightful owners of land in Dholera face the danger of legal manipulations. Confusion prevails.
PART II - THE WILD DREAM

Referred to as ‘metro-city’ in official documents, prefixes change to – ‘super-‘, ‘tech-‘, ‘future-‘, ‘dream-‘, ‘mega-‘, ‘greenfield’ etc. as and when applicable, to promote and publicize a city to be built from scratch, on the dry-terrain of Saurashtra. The plan is supposed to fully materialize after 30 years. Critics say it might never be built. Or if it does, it won’t be half as ‘mega-‘ as it is claimed.4

Mega Industrial Park, promoted by USC Singapore for Rs. 40,000 crore

Water-front City, promoted by HDC for 30,000 crore

Nano City, promoted by Sabeer Bhatia for 30,000 crore5

Brochures and corporate videos carry 3-D rendered graphics straight out of comic books.
BACKGROUND TO THE WILD DREAM

Urbanization as business model, scaled from regional to national, made possible because the regional state of Gujarat has acquired increased powers in controlling & directing urbanization through a rule of law.

- Ayona Datta is Senior Lecturer in Citizenship and Belonging at the School of Geography, University of Leeds, UK

In her work, she has also pointed out the swiftness with which Dholera’s fate was decided in policy-circles.


Special purpose vehicles, each of a 50:50 partnership between the government of India and the state governments, are being formed for the development of the cities.

Another entity, the DMIC Trust has declared it will provide Rs. 3000 crore for the launch of trunk infrastructure in Dholera. Talleen Kumar, CEO and Managing Director, DMIC Development Corp, spoke to media at the World Cities Summit in Singapore and said work at Dholera would begin from a 22 sq km activation zone. Master planning for almost all the cities has been completed.⁶
PART III - PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS & HEARINGS

Credibility of Environmental Impact Assessment/ Public Consultations

“Before the initiation of town planning scheme (TPS) all cadastral records are collected to reflect the ownership details, extent (area), tenures, and encumbrances for every land parcel and are compiled in a prescribed format. Along with the cadastral records, all types of spatial records (maps) are also collected, vectorized and reconciled with the physical survey of the area. The area from the maps and records are compared and finalized. On the final base map of the area that shows the survey, the boundary of the TPS area is clearly marked.

At this stage, the intention to prepare a TPS for the area was publicized in a clear fashion in local newspapers. *Landowners were consulted for the first time and heard at the stage when the work on the draft town planning schemes was completed.* For the meetings special arrangements were made by informing the date and venue of the meeting to the villagers well in advance. Sitting arrangements for participants and necessary audio visual aids were provided to ensure that the presentation made for describing the DSIR could be clearly understood by the people. All proceedings, banners, brochures distributed to the land owners/villagers, presentations, written documents and others were in the local language ‘Gujarati’. Local dialects were also used to enable the local villagers to present their views and also understand the discussion, responses made by the Officials.

Based on the suggestions and objections received from each landowner, the draft TPS was modified and published. It was again thrown open for objections and suggestions from the
landowners. Based on the second round of objections and suggestions, it was modified and then submitted to the State Government for approval. After approval, the draft TPS is called the sanctioned draft TPS. The approach of villagers is quite positive towards the SIR development. They want to remain in their respective Gramtal area which has been considered as buffer zone in the Development Plan.”

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - DRAFT EIA of Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR) in Gujarat, SENES/ESMM-20203/February 2013 E-15 DMICDC

News reports and personal visits will confirm only one fact – villagers are protesting relentlessly against the project.

THE PUBLIC HEARING

It was a high drama at a public hearing for the proposed Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR), when those supporting the SIR project and those opposing it came to blows during the public hearing organized on Friday. Timely action by the police and Ahmedabad collector, however, prevented the situation from spiraling out of control. Indrasinh Chudasama of Sadhida village said "Give us Narmada water and we will earn Rs 5 lakh per annum. We don’t need SIR here." Agitated by Chudasama’s remark, pro-SIR supporters sprang on to their feet and tried to snatch away the mike from him. This led to fisticuffs between two groups. One of the resident
and managing trustees of Gau Shala Jasobha Chudasma threatened to sit on a fast if the state
government decided to go ahead with the SIR. The heat of the argument was even visible after
the hearing got over where the pro-SIR group, especially the builders, were seen convincing the
anti-SIR group to give their land for the project and move out of the area and buy fertile land.”

- Excerpts from Himanshu Kaushik’s ‘Sparks fly at Dholera SIR public hearing’

On January 3, 2014 as per the EIA notification 2006, a public hearing was organized by Gujarat
Pollution Control Board under the chairmanship of District Magistrate, Ahmedabad. It was
attended by 2000 villagers who were unanimously against acquisition.

Questions raised by the protesting farmers were:

1. How and by whom was the planning for their ‘development’ done without their
knowledge?
2. How is the EPH for a project which is to unfold 30 years hence being held now and
under which law?
3. The Draft project report appears to be flouting the legal provisions of the Coastal
Regulatory Zone (CRZ) and the National Park. How can the government itself be flouting
its own laws?
4. The Central Marine Salt Research Institute of Bhavnagar has the most updated data
on the area then why did the report take recourse of other data? How old are those
data?
5. The final plots given to the farmers are in the sea. Why? On which maps have the
planning been done? [the area loses 1 cm of land to the coastline every year]
Senior environmental activists, Rohit Prajapati and Krishnakant of the Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti, Vadodara in a letter to the Union secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEoF) copied to the chairman, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, and the chairman/collector, Environment Public Hearing Committee of Ahmedabad district, raised the following –

1. Environmental public hearing (EPH), on January 3 “is illegal” and “anti-constitutional”, as it has failed to take into account issues of climate change, which will take place two to three decades from now, when the SIR will develop.

2. 43 per cent of which belongs to the government, hence is part of common village property largely used as community resources for common use, and cannot give consent to use this land without consulting people whose life and livelihood will be affected by it.

3. Senes Consultants India Ltd – “do not have any experience and expertise to prepare such EIA

4. As per the information available presently there is no clarity on the kind of industries, their specifics like raw material, products, by-products, manufacturing process, its pollution load on the people, their livelihood, environment etc for the EIA hearing to take place as per the EIA notification. Such details and specifications should be provided well in advance. It is difficult to assess the possible pollution load and other environmental impact due to lack of required essential details.

5. The EIA is based on the 2001 data instead of the latest census data available of 2011. The updates could have been included as the EIA hearing is being held in 2014.

6. There are serious discrepancies in the land and coastline details provided in the EIA hearing which can be easily ascertained. For instance, the water level as per the coastal regulatory zone (CRZ) norms shown is at variance with ground reality as that region which is depicted as land is actually the village and land submerged under sea long back. We demand that the EPH committee should visit the area with the people to verify the facts.
7. The EIA stands incomplete and in violation of prescribed terms of reference (TOR) for EIA report.” Thus, TOR No 3 specifically asks to ‘examine the details of land use around 10 km radius of the project site. Analysis should be made based on the latest satellite imagery for land use with raw images.’ The explanation provided for TOR No 3 in chapter 4, section 4.4 and chapter 2, section 2.3, has only the images of the SIR area and not the surrounding 10 km. Details and analysis of the 10 km radius area is missing. It appears that this is deliberate⁹

Mahesh Pandya, Director, Paryavaran Mitra said, the EIA was not just “erroneous” but was riddled with a “with serious anomaly.

As per EIA notification 2006, appendix IV, Procedure for Conduct of Public Hearing, section 6.0 of Proceedings, ‘The summary of the public hearing proceedings accurately reflecting all the views and concerns expressed shall be recorded by the representative of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or the Union Territory Pollution Control Committee (UTPCC) and read over to the audience at the end of the proceedings explaining the contents in the vernacular language’. This public hearing was put to end without reading the summary. Thus, this public hearing is incomplete and there is a clear violation of the EIA notification 2006.¹⁰

The public hearing was ended abruptly by the chairperson and the regional officer of the GPCB, Ahmedabad (rural) of Environment Public Hearing Committee before its allotted time.
Dharmakumarsinhji, Nature Conservation Society, Bhavnagar spoke for those who have no representation in development plans – the wildlife.

“Boundary of Dholera SIR is only 600 metres from the boundary of Blackbuck National Park. Isn’t it a violation of law? Blackbuck National Park is unique in its biodiversity. It is the largest breeding ground for lesser floricans, it is the world’s largest wintering ground for migratory harriers, it has highest density of wolves in India, it is a wonderful habitat for globally threatened species like Dalmatian pelicans, Imperial eagle, Houbara bustards and Stolokza’s bush cat. All above diversity would be certainly affected! What would be solution regarding this?

The Bhal areas’ entire Dholera SIR proposed site has been identified as Important Bird Area (IBA No IN GJ-02), by Indian Bird Conservation Network of Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai. About 1536 ha area with dense mangrove will be lost due to Dholera SIR! About 46% of the area of Dholera SIR is fertile agricultural land and traditionally indigenous types of wheat, cotton and gram are cultivated which will be lost. This loss is great loss to biodiversity of the cultivars! How flood mitigation would benefit the Blackbuck National Park? Water logging is fatal for blackbucks. How the habitat loss of threatened fauna will be compensated?

Destruction to habitat of threatened fauna is violation of wildlife protection act 1972! More than 1000 ha of wetlands would be lost? How this habitat loss would be compensated? Dholera SIR is within the migratory route of wintering birds to India. Any development in the migration
route is against the law. Location of threatened species in entire Dholera SIR proposed area. How this habitat loss would be compensated. Location of dens of wolves and foxes in the Dholera SIR proposed area. Both these mammals are endangered and enlisted in Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Ancillary developments will take place and there is no explanation on how adverse effects of the project would be mitigated. Effluents and air pollutants will directly affect the endangered fauna of Blackbuck National Park. Mitigation measures to be taken by the Dholera SIR authority. This project proposal should be placed in state wildlife boards and National wildlife board for clearance.”  

**PART IV – FIRST LAND THEN WATER**

The government’s plans and policies might be extremely well-intentioned. However in Dholera, farmers are always at the receiving end. At times, government announcements seem almost criminal and directed exclusively at making life difficult for farmers in Dholera. After getting to know that they are going to lose their land, there came another blow. They were denied the waters of River Narmada they were waiting for since decades. Throughout the construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam, government’s standard excuse was that the water was being diverted for the benefit of farmers in the dry belt of Kutch and Saurashtra. It’s been decades and only 30% of the canal work is completed. The dam is almost 90% ready.
June 2013, the Gujarat state government started denotifying regions from the command area of the Narmada Canal.

**Command Area //** Areas that were to receive waters from the Sardar Sarovar Reservoir through canals

**TOTAL COMMAND AREA - 1.84 million ha.**

**DE-COMMANDED - 80,000 hectares (ha)**

The denotified regions are village clusters which have earlier been declared / notified as Special Investment Regions.

“Yoginder K Alagh, former Union minister for Planning and Programme Implementation and for member of the Planning Commission, says, “Every cubic per second of water from the Narmada canal was planned according to the 13 SIRs and the climatic conditions of the regions. Besides, highly efficient hydraulic lift irrigation system was planned instead of the conventional irrigation network. By denotifying the command area, the Narmada canal network will be reduced to the conventional irrigation system and farmers’ needs will never be met”.

SSNNL plans to denotify another 0.4 million ha to foster industrial development in the state.

In January 2013, the proposed Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR) near Ahmedabad, asked SSNNL for 947 million litres of water every day for its 900 square kilometre investment region. SSNNL refused, citing the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal award, which permits only 1,258 million cubic metres (mcm) for domestic and industrial use.
Dholera SIR region and SEZ in Valbhipur branch canal area (30,902). Farmers of Dholera, have petitioned the state government not to denotify about 30,000 ha from the command area.”

- Excerpts from Anupam Chakravartty’s Robbed of water article, Down to Earth, Oct 31, 2013

**Status of Canals**

To make Narmada waters available for irrigation, canals, branch canals, minor and sub-minor networks should be constructed. 25,000 square km out of the total 75,000 km canal network has been completed, i.e. 33%. In the original plan, 9,633 villages and 157 towns were to be benefitted. As of now, 4,427 villages and 42 towns are still waiting. Gujarat was to receive 9 million acre-feet (MAF) of water. Irrigation targets are 18 lakh hectares of land, work is progressing only on 9 lakh hectares.

*According to former veteran minister Sanat Mehta, out of the installed capacity to irrigate 18 lakh hectares, actual irrigation is taking place through Narmada waters only on 1.8 lakh hectares or 10 per cent of the total land.*

12
Water for Industries

Due to decommandment, canals will not be laid in 1.2 lakh hectares out of the total 18 hectares of land. According to an expert, by the time the canal network is ready, 1 lakh hectares more would be declared NA land. Meanwhile, the industrial zones that will come up on the excluded areas will receive Narmada water. The state government will charge Rs 12 per every 1,000 litres.¹³

In Gujarat, woes of farmers don’t end here. The year 2014 ended in a drought that happened according to some and for some it didn’t. Earlier during the monsoon season when experts were still in double-minds, some events transpired and connected with each other to give us a glimpse of what an average farmer in Gujarat might be facing solely due to government apathy.

July 17, 2014 ARE WE FACING ANOTHER DROUGHT

According to the India Meteorological Department, the country overall has received 43 per cent less rainfall till July 11, 2014. Although there has been no official declaration, in central and north-west India unofficial drought continues to exist.

States like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and parts of Maharashtra, which produce a substantial amount of foodgrains, have received 61% less rainfall. It is less likely that rain conditions are going to improve, and there are signs that this will be a drought year.¹⁴
July 2, 2014 **GOVERNMENT DEALS WITH DROUGHT**

The Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Vaju Vala suspended all Congress MLAs from the house. According to newspapers, Leader of Opposition Shankarsinh Vaghela raised the issue of drought like situation prevailing in Gujarat. The Speaker maintained that there is no drought like situation in the state hence a discussion on that issue cannot be allowed. Vaju Vala had earlier rejected two notices given by Vaghela under rule 116 and 108 for discussing a critical issue as drought. Miffed by the third rejection, Congress MLAs raised slogans, and were promptly thrown out.  

February 27, 2013 **GOVERNMENTS CONSERVES GROUNDWATER**

Gujarat government, led by Chief Minister Narendra Modi, passed a bill which would require farmers to get licence to draw underground water exceeding proscribed depth (45 metres).

**5.5 million farmers in the state are affected by the Irrigation and Drainage Bill of 2013 -**

a) Appointment of canal officers who would have the power to detain farmers violating the rules.

b) A farmer must apply for a licence from the canal officer of his area if he wants to construct a tubewell or borewell or an artesian well, exceeding the depth of 45 metres.

c) Farmers will have to pay charges if water from a canal reaches cultivated land by percolation or leakage, surface flow or by means of a well-sunk from the canal.
d) Penal action against “errant” farmers, including imprisonment up to six months or fine to the extent of Rs 10,000.  

The bill seeks to protect groundwater levels by keeping farmers from irrigating their soil. This is the same state in which lavishly displays water its biggest city.  

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**SOME FACTS FROM THE PROJECT**

**Nodal Agency - Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board**

The existing settlements have been conserved in the concept master plan and sufficient area will be left for the expansion of the settlements in the future. CRZ area been designed to develop Tourism & Recreation development, flood mitigation infrastructure, and linear utilities.

Land use development and forest diversion proposed only for limited linear utility infrastructure with prior Forest clearance.

Catchment of Sukhbhadar, Lilka and Utvali River and existing water bodies to be conserved.
## DEMARCATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; other zones</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Space</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRZ Area</td>
<td>38%</td>
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### Industrial Mix - Clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronics</th>
<th>General Manufacturing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Tech and Emerging Technologies</td>
<td>Metals and Metallurgical Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology</td>
<td>Agro and Food Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Engineering</td>
<td>IT/ITES along with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile and Auto Ancilliary Industries</td>
<td>Tourism and Education</td>
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## PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Area (Ha)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>11,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>12,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>10,147</td>
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### Water Demand - 950 MLD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short Term (100 MLD)</td>
<td>from Pariyej and Kanewal Reservoirs of Mahi based water supply scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Term (500 MLD)</td>
<td>from treated wastewater from sewage treatment plants under Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and Urban Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term (950 MLD)</td>
<td>to use desalinated sea water (to be set up downstream of Kalpasar projects or fresh water from Kalpasar project)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WASTEWATER GENERATION - 652 MLD

Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) proposed within DSIR and recycled for irrigation of agricultural land, parks and gardens, green spaces, forests and industrial use.

Rainwater Harvesting promoted through Development Control Regulations

Sukhbhadar, Lilka and Utavali rivers are ephemeral rivers which pass through DSIR and lead to water logging during Monsoon. To moderate this, river bundling, de-stilting and river training proposed as flood mitigation measures.

POWER DEMAND - 1700 MW

Gujarat Electricity Board will supply, proposed gas based power plants. Solar energy, wind power and municipal solid waste utilities being worked upon.

SOLID WASTE GENERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>T/day</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1190.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>396.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>198.4</td>
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</table>

Area of 200 Ha identified for Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF)
TRANSPORT

LRT / BRT system proposed

Long term plans to develop a six lane access controlled highway along SH 6 from Ahmedabad to Bhavnagar via Dholera. In the interim SH6 being upgraded to 4-lane dual carriageway road.

Dholera Greenfield International Airport proposed at approximate distance of 15 km north-east of the DSIR near Navagam village.

From, minutes of the 136th meeting of the Expert Appraisal Committee on projects related to DMIC (30th July, 2014 – 1st August, 2014) in Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi
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CASE III

ROAR AT THE DAHEJ PCPIR PUBLIC HEARING

Petrol, chemicals and petro-chemicals Investment Region, Bharuch, Gujarat
FARMERS STEAL THE SHOW AT PUBLIC HEARING

The sight of Dahej industrial town is vision from hell. There are trucks full of workers wearing yellow helmets crammed like cattle, being taken to their factories, their faces black of soot. All of the main square of Dahej is just shanties, selling daily needs to a growing labour population. And few deluxe hotels catering to the business overlords who visit this region now sacrificed on the altar of chemical development.

The SEZ itself is the largest I’ve ever seen. From a distance it looks like a massive city made of metal. The only skyscrapers of this city are chimneys owned by Adani, Reliance and such.

Adding to this mess is another massive project being aggressively promoted by the Gujarat government. It’s called PCPIR (Petrol, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region) and will engulf whatever is left of the agricultural lands in this stretch from Bharuch to Dahej.

A Public Hearing for Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed PCPIR was organised by Gujarat Pollution Control Board on July 30th, 2014. Officials of Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) faced questions from the people of the villages where the PCPIR is going to be built. The hearing was presided over by Collector (Bharuch) Avantika Singh and Regional Officer (GPCB) Rathod.

The venue was a GIDC owned under-construction housing society in Attali village. A huge triangular tent with seating for 2000 was already flooded with rain water. GIDC minions were busy deploying contractual workers to drain out the water from the venue. They did it in haste, sometimes with bare hands before the senior officials arrived.
6 massive LED projectors were put up, probably in an effort to impress the rural population. Tea and coffee was served uninterruptedly. But soon it was certain that the public hearing meant serious business for the villagers.

Pushkar Singh, Sarpanch, Dahej declared that they condemn the seating arrangement which places industrialists in the front row and farmers behind.

Differences were pointed out between the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report uploaded on the website and the summary that village panchayat have received later.

The first question to S.K. Goyal (NEERI) who prepared the report was, “How many pages long is the report”? He fumbled, for the first time and many times later.

The report mentioned Sugarcane plantations, whereas farmers refused having ever seen sugarcane fields in their Taluka.

The report mentioned a railway line was to be opened in Dahej in the next two years. Dahej already has a railway line.

The report didn’t mention peacocks which are found in great profusion in these areas.

The PCPIR is only a proposed project and no details have been finalized on the industries that are going to be set up here. To do an Environmental Impact Assessment of the whole project without knowing individual chemical units that will be set-up and asking for a clearance on such vague basis is itself a violation of law. Many villagers questioned this and compared it to asking for a marriage certificate of a child yet unborn.
Villagers who are affected by the existing Dahej SEZ and other industrial setup in the area also came forward in huge numbers. They showed photographs of muddy pot-holed roads, rotting water supply and sewage lines, toxic dump-yards and dogs which have turned blue. They asked the GIDC officials for answerability. In 1995 land was acquired for the Industrial development in Dahej area with similar promises of magnificent development. Today, villagers are complaining of breathing ailments, lack of drinking water and employment. Before trying to solve the problems of the last project, GIDC is back with another disastrous plan.

The proposed PCPIR spans 453 square kilometers and included in the perks that villagers are to receive is a 50-bed hospital, a school, a college, a technical institution (which were promised as part of Dahej SEZ). These are civic amenities that any Indian region deserves. Not as a pay off, but as a fundamental right. The Narmada Technical Institute in Dahej SEZ is a tin-shed.

Officials couldn’t even answer the management structure of PCPIR properly. The Collector of Bharuch is a key member of the Gujarat PCPIR Regional Development Authority. How was she presiding over the public hearing as an independent jury? Asked many of the villagers.

Villagers grilled the district officials for almost 6-7 hours. Finally, the Collector tried to hasten the proceedings and asked for written complaints only. A project of this scale is bound to raise thousands of questions. How did the officials decide that just a one day public hearing will suffice?

The grievances of common people of Dahej and Vagra deserve another hearing.
The Collector has recommended a Grievance Redressal Forum and a co-ordination committee between GIDC, village representatives and industries.

Yakub Gurji, President of Khedut Hitkari Samiti closed the proceedings with a heartrending plea for protection of farmer’s rights. And added that the farmers will not give up their land, *come what may.*

- Rishit Neogi, with inputs from Krishnakant, Paryavaran Surakhsha Samiti

[Images, courtesy MSH Sheikh]

[Audio Excerpts of the Public Hearing can be accessed at ..................]
The Dahej PCPIR is spread over a distance of 453 square kilometers at Dahej and Vagra in Dist. Bharuch South of Gujarat. The delineated area for PCPIR falls between 21°36′37″ N to 21°54′8″ N latitude and 72°29′48″ E to 72°57′30″ E longitude.

The proposed PCPIR at Dahej will comprise of the following process plants

- Naphtha Cracker for production of ethylene, propylene mix C4s, pyrolysis gasoline and pyrolysis fuel oil
- Downstream products from ethylene – poly ethylene (Linear low density poly ethylene, High density poly ethylene), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and Acetic Acid
- Downstream products from propylene - poly propylene
- Captive Power Plant – Coal / Naphtha/ Natural Gas based

Apart from the petroleum and petrochemical industries, other chemical industries like GACL, Hindalco (Birla copper), BASF, Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal already exist in the area.

Moreover in Dahej Industrial estate, industries like Meghmani Organics, Gujarat Fluorcarbon, SRF Limited, GNVF, Godrej & Boyee Limited, Saraswati Engineering, DIC Fine Chemicals, Pidilite
Industries Limited are proposing to set up their units. 21 other medium and large scale chemical industries exist in the PCPIR region.

The Dahej SEZ within the Dahej Industrial Estate has come up in 1800 ha land.

[According to representation by Paryavaran Surakhsha Samiti, the EIA presumes that the present state of Environment is pristine and hence any load by the proposed project would be the first of its kind. Mere reporting about the present industries to be included as part of PCPIR is nothing but a casual way of preparing EIA. It is also important to include/analyze the track record on environmental impact of the existing industries. This is readily available with the GPCB & CPCB, but fails any attention by the consultants. This itself amounts to serious violation of EIA Notification 2006. The present EIA is vague without required mandatory information, like the EIA does not provide cumulative pollution load, types of pollution load and its method in detail to treat.]

It is expected that Petrochemical Complex will generate an investment of more than Rs. 30,000 crores. Hence, the PCPIR will generate a total investment of more than Rs. 50,000 crores. Herein only the potential investment in the chemical & petrochemical sector has been estimated, infrastructure development has not been included.

State Govt. will bear Rs. 805 million for PPP project to be funded under viability gap funding. The State Govt. agencies (GIDC & GMB) will take up the projects worth Rs. 70942 million with private developers under PPP on cost recovery basis.
The total financial assistance from GOI for PCPIR is Rs. 22607 million.

There are 44 villages falling within PCPIR area under the jurisdiction of GIDC, Gram Panchayats, covering an area of 45295 ha including 3988 ha of CRZ. Available area of PCPIR is 41307 ha which covers an area of 26873 ha in Phase I and 14434 ha in Phase II.

More than 60% of land is brought under cultivation with crops like millet, wheat, jowar, bajra and paddy etc.

A total of 126 tree species, 93 shrubs, 169 herbs, 29 climbers, 22 twinners and 5 species of grass were reported to exist in the study area. And about 110 species of common birds. The main fish available in the district are bumla, ghol, dara, karkaru, zinga, letva and magru.

Area within 25 km radius from the PCPIR covers a total of 79 villages from Amod Taluka, Vagra Taluka, Bharuch taluka and Hansot Taluka of Bharuch district.

As per 2001 census, total population of the region is 119521.

Main worker population in the study area is 41196 (34.46%). People in the rural areas are mostly engaged in agriculture activities.

No Cultural and Aesthetically important place exists within the study area.
There are no rare species of flora and fauna in the area hence no harmful effect on ecology is envisaged.

[This is where the national bird, peacock comes in]

As per the information gathered on land acquisition form GIDC, out of total 12305 hectares of land, nearly all the land has already been acquired.

To transport material in the PCPIR region, presently around 1000 truck trips are undertaken on daily basis, whereas with proposed development, truck movement is assumed to increase by about 5000 truck trips per day in the region.

The district Bharuch is rich in surface water resource. Narmada is the main river flowing through the district. The rivers discharging in Gulf of Cambay are affected by tidal fluctuations at their estuarine mouth. In Narmada River, the tidal influence extends up to about 40 km upstream from Gulf of Cambay.

The water requirement for the existing industries in Dahej Industrial Estate and Vilayat Industrial Estate is around 24.5 MGD, which shall be met mostly from the river Narmada.

[As DMIC enfolds, you will realize that NARMADA features everywhere]

After treatment wastewater will be discharged into Gulf of Cambay at already identified location into the deep sea.

[According to the representation by Paryavaran Surakhsha Samiti, there are reports of the Gujarat Ecological Commission (GEC) & National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) which are readily available which do not find any reference or mention in the EIA. The Gulf of Cambay is
already overburdened with Effluent and Waste disposal by various industrial clusters of Golden Corridor of Gujarat as also bigs cities & towns situated along the coastline.

[BENEFITS OF PCPIR ACCORDING TO THE STUDY]

- The area will become a business center because of the proposed activity which would stimulate the growth of market and trading with more shopping centers leading to regional development
- Proposed activity is expected to generate significant direct employment and indirect employment opportunities, as daily wage workers will be employed in construction and transportation activities, supply of materials and auxiliary and ancillary works.

[DUST & NOISE SAFETY MEASURES TO BE UNDERTAKEN]

- Dust masks shall be provided to construction workers, while carrying out operations that may entail potential for dust inhalation
- Onsite workers shall be provided with noise protection devices such as ear-muffs wherever necessary

[According to PSS, all the Air, Water and Soil monitoring data are of the year 2010-11. While the EPH is being conducted in July 2014. The EPH committee and EIA fails to give any explanation in regard to this illegal exercise. However to gloss over the above fact, only Air monitoring data of 2013 post-monsoon are given.]
CASE IV

PITHAMPUR – DHAR – MHOW, MADHYA PRADESH

FARMER’S MOVEMENT, GROWING CRISIS IN NARMADA
The Yatra today reached Indore after traversing through Gujarat. Medha Patkar, Anil Trivedi, Tapan Bhattacharya and Narmada Bachao Andolan activists welcomed the Yatris at the Indore railway station. The Yatra visited Kali Billod village near Pithampur Industrial Area, where section 4 notices under the Land Acquisition Act had been issued without even intimating them. The farmers came to know of it from acquaintances in Indore since the notices were published in two lesser circulated newspapers. They challenged this, sending their reservations to the collector, and even met the Chief Minister. Mr. Chauhan promised them that not a single inch of land will be acquired without the consent of farmers. In spite of this, the collector passed the
award at an extremely low rate for their land. The farmers approached the High Court, and finally got a stay on some portion of the land owing to some procedural irregularities, but the forceful acquisition is still looms close. The farmers pledged to join the Jantar Mantar Kisan Khet Mazdoor Mahapanchayat in Delhi on March 18.

- EXCERPT FROM DMIC SANGHARSH YATRA DIARIES, YATRA WAS ORGANIZED BY NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PEOPLE’S MOVEMENTS TO RAISE AWARENESS AMONG AFFECTED PEOPLE ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE CORRIDOR

The very first incident that rocked DMIC Pithampur-Betma plan was a farmer's movement. Kisan Sangharsh Samiti which led the movement organized marches, dharnas and through judicial intervention stayed the acquisition of land that was being forcefully acquired by Madhya Pradesh government.

23 March 2012 - The Notice

Depalpur LA Officer, Gautam Singh - issued notices to farmers of Kali Billod (97 farmers) and Ranmal Billod (6 landowners). Dhar Collector, BM Sharma issued notices to farmers in Manawar and Dharampuri, for 80 ha of land. 107 notices were sent to wrong addresses.

3 Gram Panchayats, 7 villages

Depalpur Tehsil - Kali Billod(434 ha), Sindhipura, Ranmal Billod (223 ha), Salampur (82 ha), Ambapur (64 ha), Shankarpur and Chaidipura
Administration gave farmers the deadline of 7 days failing which forcible acquisition would follow.

1 April 2012 - Guideline Increased

- From 35 lakh per ha in the beginning to 45 lakh per ha and for roads 60 lakh per ha. So farmers would sell their land for cheap, and later while buying land in the same area, they would have to pay more.
- Irrigated land was declared barren in Malwa plateau. This black soil produces 50 quintal wheat per ha.
- Pithampur Cluster falls in Dhar District but land was being acquired in Depalpur Tehsil of Indore District.
- In Kali Billod 195 Ha was surveyed. Later under Gazette Notification of Section 4, 434 ha was included.

Chotibai W/O Datar passed away due to trauma of losing land in Kali Billod.

Farmers reacted to this incident in anguish. When the indefinite dharna gained momentum, local politicians flew in helicopters to express solidarity. Various mainstream political orders started speaking in favour of Kali Billod farmers. That was only political opportunism. The real struggle to save their land was both intense and exacting. From a time when farmers wouldn’t even read what notices were sent to them, to a situation when they stopped the machinery from marching on to their fields was a huge transformation for farmers in the area that has seen massacre-scale displacement due to the Narmada dams.
The Court Order

Justice SC Sharma during first week of December, 2012 ordered a stay on forceful acquisition.

250 petitions were filed by farmers and Senior Advocate KL Hardia represented them. The court made important observations about acquisition of fertile land -

Irrigated and cropped land can only be acquired as the last resort, in the district not more than 5% of such land can be acquired.

If in a district, out of total geographical land, less than 50% is agricultural land, then in that district not more than 10% of agricultural land should come under acquisition.¹

According to Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam land is being acquired in Betma for two projects - multimodal logistics hub and Betma Pithampur industrial cluster, both part of the DMIC
project. AKVN Indore has also moved the high court urging the court to uphold the government’s stand on the issue.

Around 2,200 acres of land is being acquired by the state government for the DMIC project out of which the government has already acquired more than half of the land. The farmers from the area had also met chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan who had assured them that a fresh land survey for the whole project would be undertaken.

Around 4,000 farmers from these villages would be affected by this land acquisition.²

According to latest reports, an Environmental Public Hearing in Indore and Dhar districts was scheduled this year but no further information on the same has been received. In Indore district, it will be held at Betma while in Dhar district, it will be organized at Pithampur.

From administration side, principal secretary of industry department Mohammad Suleman, Chairman of TRIFEC Arun Bhatt, Indore commissioner Sanjay Dubey, collector Akash Tripathi, Dhar collector C.B. Singh, IMC commissioner Rakesh Singh, AKVN Indore MD Manish Singh and Alok Singh of pollution control board are involved.³

Spread over 372 sq. kms., PDMIR comprises of 75 villages and two towns (including Pithampur Industrial Area). As per Census 2001 data, total population is 1, 27,375.
Resource Requirements for Pithampur – Betma [WATER]

Total Water Required - 571 MLD or 520 MLD.

Sourced from Narmada and a proposed intake well near Khalghat village.

In early 2013, a detailed Project Report for 282 crore projects for drawing out water from River Narmada for Pithampur and Betma industrial clusters was cleared by DMIC experts. The DPR was prepared by AKVN. First phase is planned for supply of 30 MLD. By 2031, supply to be increased to 60 MLD. By 2041, 90 MLD. Water treatment facility constructed at Simrol in Mhow.4

The truth is that DMIC is only a ‘large-advertising-gimmick’ used to bring investments, convince urban Indians and justify the global-elite methodology of today – i.e. resource accumulation. It is only to justify the shameless exploitation of Narmada, thinking it is some inexhaustible source and a way to make money. Already, apart from DMIC there are countless projects that are being supplied from Narmada, for instance Coca Cola. The report5 below provides more background –
Politics of Water in Peethampur August 21, 2014 / NAPM

“The collector ordered to secure water of Sanjay pond only as drinking water with help of police.”

— A really disturbing statement by Dhar district collector Jayshree Kiyawat in a meeting with local industrialists and officers of the Peethampur Industrial Area, in Madhya Pradesh, a part of the DMIC.

AKNV (Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam) officers informed that during the Global Industrial Meet held in year 2012 total 54 MOUs worth from Rs one crore to Rs 25 crore were signed and 11 MOUs, worth more than Rs 25 crores were signed for Peethampur industrial area. Peethampur Industrial area hosts 68 medium and large level industries and around 1500 micro and small class units.

Narmada-Kshipra link project was also discussed in the meeting. Narmada is near Dhar, and Kshipra flows through Ujjain. Both these areas are part of the larger DMIC.

According to a report, seers are questioning the spiritual inclination of BJP while they claim loyalty to Hindutva.

Mahamandaleshwar Namdeodas, popularly known as Computer Baba, said, “The BJP, which claims to be the protector of Hindu faith, has committed a grave sin by linking the virgin Narmada with a married Kshipra — against tenets of the scriptures.”

At Ujjaini, the seers took a vow not to take part in 2016 Simshastha — which is held every 12
years on the banks of Kshipra at Ujjain. They say that with the Narmada water gushing into Kshipra river and reaching Ujjain, some 100 km from the place of confluence, there was no point in taking the dip.

The project involves pumping of around 5000 litres of Narmada water per second from a small Sisalia tank through 47 km long pipeline involving four stage pumping and releasing in the bed of dry Kshipra River.

Some contend that this project can neither be called river-linking, nor is it the first river-linking project of India as claimed by Madhya Pradesh government just ahead of polls.

According to official tall claims, the project is meant to provide drinking water to Dewas and Ujjain cities, over 250 villages along Kshipra river, supply water to Ujjain, Dewas and Peethampur and also recharge groundwater!

On the other hand, agreements have already been signed with Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor for providing 90 MLD (or 25% of the 362 MLD water to be pumped in this scheme) water from this project to Peethampur industrial area in Malwa at the rate of Rs 26 per KL.

Another controversy is the cost of the project. According to the administrative approval for the project dated Oct 19, 2012, the cost of the project will be taken from Omkareshwar Project Unit II (Canals).

There has been no social or environmental impact assessment for this project at any stage. The project also escaped need for environmental clearance using the loophole (which has been questioned for years now) that drinking water projects do not need environmental clearances.
and hence environmental or social impact assessment or management plans or monitoring or public consultations.

*The mash-up prepared from the following reports,


http://freepressjournal.in/collector-reviews-global-investors-meet-preparations/

http://sandrp.wordpress.com/2014/02/24/hype-vs-reality-of-narmada-kshipra-pipeline-project/

**Resource Requirements for Pithampur [OTHER]**

Sewage generation for the region has been estimated to be about 171.73 MLD

About 149 MLD of treated wastewater shall be available for recycling and shall be used to meet the horticulture and non potable water requirements.

Chambal and Gambhir river basin shall be conserved and developed as groundwater recharge zones. 20 streams in the investment region of which 11 drain into River Gambhir and 9 streams drain into River Chambal

Power Demand 758 MW / Proposed 1000 MW power plant at Guna
Two reserve forests, Betma and Vidhya lie north and South of the industrial area respectively. And will obviously bear the consequences of heightened industrial activity.

Recently, that is October, 2014 – the Madhya Pradesh government in the lines of Vibrant Gujarat Summit, organized the Global Investors Meet in Indore.

The Malwa plateau is also coming under the affected region and is home to scheduled communities who subsist on farming. Historically, the plateau is subject to massive exploitation of the landless communities by landowners or Patidars. If the project is undertaken as planned, these landless farmworkers will be turned into cheap industrial labour as the landowners will be compensated for land but the landless will have no alternative occupation.

Times of India is engaged in declaring the Malwa plateau as arid and barren where industrialization will change the fortune of this landscape, however any basic geography text will tell you that the black soil of volcanic origin is very fertile.
References


2. DMIC project stuck on land issue, Hindustan Times (Indore), 5 Feb 2013


4. Narmada to quench Pithampur region's thirst, Vivek Trivedi, DNA, 07 February, 2013


CASE V

DIGHI PORT Industrial Area, RAIGAD, MAHARASHTRA

Farmers ward off SEZ, DMIC returns to haunt
Node-20: Industrial Area at Dighi Port (Raigarh dist)

Population figures: Raigad – 26,35,393 (76% rural)

Defined by DMICDC as **Industrial, Commercial Town & Logistics Node**

The project development reports say, Dighi Port Industrial Area will be developed as Industrial & Integrated **TOWNSHIP ENCLAVE** with Real Estate, Parks, Open Spaces, Public Transportation, Pedestrian & Bicycle Trail and other amenities.

*The first phase of development plan of the famed industrial corridor only mentions townships, where real estate opportunities could skyrocket, giving weight to fears expressed by critics of DMIC that this entire project is only to create an environment of land transactions and not any real development.*

Villages that will be affected by the proposed industrial area are **INDAPUR, MANGAON & VILLE VILLAGES [RAIGAD DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA]**
10-15 kms from ROHA, 15-20 kms from PANVEL

DIGHI PORT INDUSTRIAL AREA is around 55 kilometers away from the actual DIGHI PORT.
PEOPLE’S DISSENT TO DIGHI PORT INDUSTRIAL AREA

Since 2012 - 2013 in Mangaon under the aegis of Sarvahara Jan Andolan, farmers and labourers from 69 villages have been incessantly protesting against indiscriminate land acquisition.

April 2013 Indefinite dharna in front of SDO office

9715 families of 69 villages in Mangaon, Roha and Tala Talukas have received notifications for land acquisition - a total of 24,207 acres under the Maharashtra Industrial Development Act. The land required for it is under Dighi Industrial Area part of DMIC corridor.

IRREGULARITIES

MIDC has already acquired 2000 hectares of land since 1985 at the rate of 20-25,000 Rs per acre, of which land has been given to Jindal, POSCO and others. There is no record of land utilised and unutilised with MIDC, in past fifty years it has acquired more than 13 lakh acres of land. The provision of MIDC Act is more draconian than Land Acquisition Act 1894, which leaves little scope for the consent of the affected population.

The above-mentioned notifications issued to farmers were considered illegal since the issuing authority SDO does not have the power to issue notifications of land above the price of Rs. 50,
000. However, the current rate as per MIDCs own notification is Rs. 40 lakhs per acre.

The farmers protesting this have earlier forced the government to cancel the Raigad SEZ being developed by Reliance but the same land is now under threat of acquisition for DMIC once again.

-Excerpts from a letter to Maharashtra Chief Minister by Medha Patkar on behalf of National Alliance of People’s Movements, dated – April 16th, 2013

Farmers have been relentlessly agitating for last 1 and a half years against this land grab.

July 9, 2014 March & Dharna in front of SDO office.

Hundreds of farmers from 78 villages of Mangoan, Roha and Tala Tehsil of Raigad, Maharashtra under the banner of Corridor Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti and Jagatikikaran Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti marched on 9th July 2014 towards Sub Division Office (before Land Acquisition Authority) against forced land acquisition of 67500 acres for the Dighi Port Industrial areas.
This devastating pro corporate scheme will

/ render farmers from 78 villages landless,

/ snatch thousands of landless people’s allied livelihoods who depend on these lands

/ make the area food deficit.

All the Panchayats from these areas have unanimously resolved not to give their land for this disastrous and pro corporate scheme. Consequently, the central govt, as well as the then CEO of the DMIC asked the State Government to drop Dighi Port from DMIC. Despite this the State Govt is ruthlessly in the process of acquiring the land.


The case of Dighi Port Industrial Area illustrates the mechanism with which large-sized projects in India are executed. First, a larger-than-life plan is made on land belonging to someone else without even consulting them. When original residents of the land protest this, authorities immediately make a friendly gesture, in this case cancellation of the Dighi Port IA, to appease the population. Meanwhile, in the background, all preparations for the project continue, hidden from public view. At an opportune time, an announcement is again made with no reference to the past decisions. In a democratic framework, this kind of working mechanism equals to a lie, which is shameful.

Here are headlines from major news agencies where shifting official stance is clearly outlined.
I. The Appeasement Statement

**Dighi port industrial area project scrapped**

Rahul Wadke, Mumbai

In view of the strong opposition in Raigad district for land acquisition, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd (DMICDC) has decided to scrap the Dighi port industrial area project. The area, spread over 270 sq km, was to house a number of manufacturing units and residential colonies.

(This article was published on July 16, 2013, The Hindu)


II. Cancellation becomes downsizing

**Farmers force Maharashtra to cut down DMIC area**

Shalini Nair, Mumbai

In the wake of stiff opposition from farmers in Raigad, the Maharashtra government has for the time-being decided to whittle down the Dighi port node of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) to a fraction of its originally intended size, from 25,000 hectares to a mere 3,600 hectares.
The Maharashtra government’s latest clarification, coming in the run-up to the assembly polls, is a reaction to agitations by farmers and activists, which had led to Union Cabinet minister for heavy industries and local MP Anant Geete of the Shiv Sena and state minister Sunil Tatkare of the NCP to speak out against the project.

While the DMIC Development Corporation earlier gave in to the protests and agreed to scrap the Dighi port node, MIDC decided to scale it down instead.

(This article was published on Aug 17, 2014 in Financial Express)


III. Hidden mechanisms of the state

Green nod to 3 investment zones on Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

Projects had been awaiting green nod from the Centre since April 2011

Somesh Jha | New Delhi

The ministry’s (MoEF) statutory appraisal panel finalised the terms of reference for the construction of the Dighi Port industrial area in Maharashtra.

(This article was published on August 25, 2014, in Business Standard)

Latha: What we heard was that in Maharashtra, the city you mentioned, there has been *a bit of resistance* from farmers especially in Raigad district where you want to construct the Dighi Port. Is there any problem over there or *you are comfortable* on land?

Talleen: The land acquisition has been a challenging task for state government especially since the acquisition of the new Land Acquisition Act. It will make *land acquisition more difficult* as we go along. We have to solve this problem if industrial cities have to come up. I have been informed that in Dighi industrial city which has been planned as the second industrial node in Maharashtra, the process of *land acquisition is on*. So, we have not been informed to any other effect. I have been informed that the land acquisition process is on and as and when land is made available we will take subsequent steps.

Ironically, the respite given to the farmers under the new Land Acquisition Act (Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013) that unless 70% of the farmers from the area give consent for the land acquisition, no land can be acquired, is also being threatened with amendments along with the social impact report section by newly formed central government only to make land grab more smooth for corporate interests.

CURRENT SITUATION IN RAIGAD

Due to consistent opposition from farmer’s Dighi Port Region has been reduced to 3500 hectares, which was originally 27000 hectares.

Out of 78 villages that were to be acquired; only 16 villages still face the threat of acquisition.

The state govt. has now announced a new package of compensation, Rs. 13 lakh per acre +15% developed plot.

Those who don’t want the developed plot would get Rs. 18 lakh 40 thousand per acre.

According to the government circular, henceforth there will not be any force or compulsion on farmers and acquisition would happen through open negotiations. Those who are willing to give their land may do so by giving it in writing on a bond paper.

Corridor Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti has called this entire process illegal as no due process of law is being followed. Farmers are consistent with their stand that they do not want to part with their land. Struggle continues.

- Ulka Mahajan
STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY DMICDC / Terms of Reference

Initial area marked for Dighi Port was 253 sq. kms. And the consultant was M/S AECOM, Hongkong

Land acquisition is in process by the State Government. At Dighi, 7.64 sqkm has been acquired; 11.73 sqkm is under acquisition; Acquisition of further 77.56 sq km approved by State High Powered Committee (HPC).

The consultants have started the survey work and letters have been sent to CEO – MIDC to appoint a nodal officer for the Site surveys, preparation and finalisation of maps and plans for Dighi Industrial Area.

POWER PLANTS GAS-BASED PROPOSED IN DIGHI IA

- Indapur - 79.77 ha allotted by MIDC
- Ville Bhagad - 64.3 ha allotted by MIDC

[Source - PROFORMA FOR REPORTING TO THE DELIVERY MONITORING UNIT- DMIC Project, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion Reporting Period: Status as on 30th April, 2014]
FRESHWATER REQUIREMENTS

505 Million Litres per Day by 2042

45% of total water demand to be subsidised using treated waste-water.

**Kundalika River** flowing through the town of Roha identified as water source for Dighi Industrial Area.

MIDC has been allocated 138 MLD, of which 45 MLD is the unutilized quantum available from the existing reservation.

**REQUIREMENT IN PHASE I – 102 MLD**

Only 44% of freshwater requirement can be met. MIDC requires 70 MLD which can be sourced from PADWAN DAM.

**PHASE II & III** 200 MLD to be met from Hydroelectric Projects at Kar and Kombhe.

**PHASE III** Water de-salination plant proposed with 150 MLD capacity with water from Arabian Sea.

**WATER TREATMENT PLANTS**

**Phase I** 126 MLD

**Phase II** 110 MLD

**Phase III** 110 MLD Area required, 2.5-3 hectares each.
WASTE GENERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WASTEWATER</th>
<th>461 MLD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEWAGE</td>
<td>380 MLD</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOLID WASTE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>980 tonnes per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase II</td>
<td>2388 TPD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phase III</td>
<td>4307 TPD</td>
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</tbody>
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LOAD REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase I (by 2022)</th>
<th>1536 MW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase II (by 2032)</td>
<td>3803 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase III (by 2042)</td>
<td>7085 MW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POWER REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for 12,020 hectares of industrial land</th>
<th>5614 MW (max) or 5049 MW (co-incident)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for 5440 hectares of residential land</td>
<td>5614 MW (max) or 1601 MW (co-incident)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMICDC applied for extension of validity of ToR but it was denied.

EAC has recommended a list of precautions for preparing the new ToR, and has allowed usage of 3 year old data.
Public Hearing for Dighi Port IA to be conducted after finalization of ToR as per EIA Notification 2006. Issues raised by public to be addressed in Environment Management Plan.

[Source: Minutes of the 136th meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee for projects related Infrastructure Development, CRZ, Miscellaneous projects held from 30th July 2014 to 1st August 2014 at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, MoEF & Climate Change, Jor Bagh, New Delhi]