

A CITIZENS STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION  
ON THE ENVIRONMENT, SOCIETY AND WATER  
SYSTEMS IN THE MANESAR AREA.

PREPARED BY

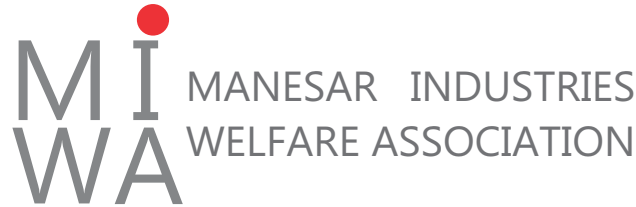
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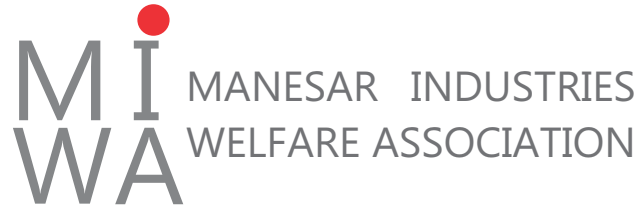


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# MANESAR INDUSTRIES WELFARE ASSOCIATION

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We live in modern times within a democratic framework that gives each citizen of India definitive rights and freedom. Freedom to challenge oppression, freedom to ask for a life of dignity and freedom to fight for a better country for our children.

The situation in Manesar has reached a point where no one who loves this nation can sit back and let this kind of government oppression continue.

HSI IDC, the Haryana state's Industrial development arm acquired 2,500 acres of fertile land in 1994. This was developed and sold to Industrialists from 1999 onwards with a continuous escalation in price - from Rs. 1100/SM to Rs. 12,000/SM earning HSI IDC Thousands of crores. This huge profit that HSI IDC earned has not been reflected in what it had promised to do :

- a. create world class infrastructure
- b. encourage entrepreneurs
- c. improve facilities and create opportunities for affected villages
- d. Protect the environment by creating effluent treatment, rain water harvesting and green areas.

Sadly, all these important promises are still not fulfilled, The infrastructure is not geared for full occupation, the bureaucratic red tape and feudal policies are barriers against encouraging entrepreneurs, villagers have been left virtually stranded without any improvements or job opportunities and the environment and the water systems have taken a great blow, with ETP plants not functioning coupled with blocked storm water drains that regularly create an effluent rain water mixed flood, in nearby villages.

Now, in Jan, 2011 HSI IDC has initiated section 4 proceedings to acquire 1800 more acres of fertile land surrounding IMT Manesar. They want this new land for further development when they have failed the villagers and the industrialists in their existing estates, where only 40% of companies are operating. What will happen to these displaced farmers and their families?, what will happen to the already degraded environment?, what will happen to the genuine entrepreneurs who are struggling to set up and run their industries in this area?, what will happen when our water systems run dry?.

The obvious reason to continue acquiring land in this autocratic and uncaring manner is money, to earn on the escalated value of this land, uncaring of the needs of the people and the environment - the values of an unethical property broker.

We hope this study will be an eye-opener to citizens and leaders alike to stop this kind of state sponsored oppression and help to change archaic laws, still in use today that were made to suit British colonial policies.

Manmohan Gaiind  
Gen. Secretary MIWA

To  
The Citizens of India

Subject : An urgent prayer to stop the acquirement of fertile and productive land around IMT manesar.

The industrial model township at manesar is spread over 2500 acres of prime agricultural land . now about 6000 acres of land is to be taken by the state to expand the industrial township. there is a severe shortage of electricity and water and the national highway number 8 is perpetually congested with huge trucks and other vehicles. The sewage is overflowing untreated into the water table. The local population has found very few employment or growth opportunities in the industrialization of this area. We fear that this existing situation will be repeated and magnified with the further acquisition of fertile land.

The 6000 acres that the state wants to acquire translates into a loss for this nation of :

14,000 Tons of food grain

9,000 Tons of Vegetables

11,000 Tons of fruit

And 100's of ton's of flowers and other secondary produce, thousands of litres of milk and other dairy products.

Everyone is aware of the increasing food prices in our country and the world, can we allow these fertile lands to be turned into industrial hubs, industrial hubs like IMT Manesar where only 50% of the companies are functioning, where there is a breakdown of sewage treatment, where the unchecked rainwater mixed with effluents regularly inundates nearby villages, insufficient infrastructure and no regular employment to local people. The MIWA ( an association of industrialists in IMT Manesar ) are also supporting the farmers in this unwarranted and unfair acquisition of land.

Before we decide that we need to take away fertile land for industry we should first sort out the mess that we have created within these industrial hubs so that we do not pollute our environment beyond redemption and create a huge civil unrest within our communities. There are existing Industrial centres with HSIIDC and other private builders which are running at low or non-existent capacities, these can be developed to fulfill industry needs.

Taking away peoples fertile lands leaves them without hope, without options, cuts age long roots that they have grown up with and leads to the destruction of an entire way of life. Can we live with this on our conscience. The UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi has also repeatedly said that fertile land should not be acquired for industrial and other purposes, especially in states with Congress governments. As democratic and free citizens of India can we allow laws passed by colonial powers to suppress Indians to continue even today. Have we forgotten our freedom fighters and our struggle for independence.

The only way forward is to integrate industry with agriculture and forestry, where we have small planned industrial estates on 30% land surrounded by 70% of agriculture and forestry. This is a sustainable model and will serve industry, farmers and protect our fragile environment. A stable acquiring system should be in place where proper environment and social impact studies are carried out before any demand for acquisition of fertile land be made. These huge 6000 acre industrial hubs are unsustainable and will harm us as a nation.

Please help us to save our lands, our way of life and our environment.

Thanking you

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STUDY METHODS AND TECHNOLOGY

This study has been done by citizens of India, it has been done with various volunteers who have given their time and energy. The methods and technology used for this study are available in the public domain and are free to access to confirm and to review the study parameters and findings.

One of the most important reasons for this study was the un-availability of an environment or social impact assessment report from the state authorities. We don't assume to be the authority on the techniques and findings in this study, our goal is to present the deteriorating situation to concerned citizens, officials and leaders of our country.

At the time of this study no concise and accurate maps were made available by the administration, ( which they are supposed to provide ) for us to plot the actual precise areas of acquisition, we have used farmers and villagers assistance to plot these points.

The principal methods utilised for this study include :

- a. Hand held GPS receivers with 4 M accuracy for certain points
- b. Google earth satellite maps for plotting, distances and satellite terrain visuals
- c. The area of study is divided into 2 mapping time periods  
1. 11/02/2010 and 2. 20/11/2006 as per the Google Earth Maps
- d. Photography at selected points

All the above data has been collected and combined to give an overview of the terrain around Manesar with approximate elevations and highlights of selected points.

A complete list of the collected GPS readings is attached for individual study and confirmation.

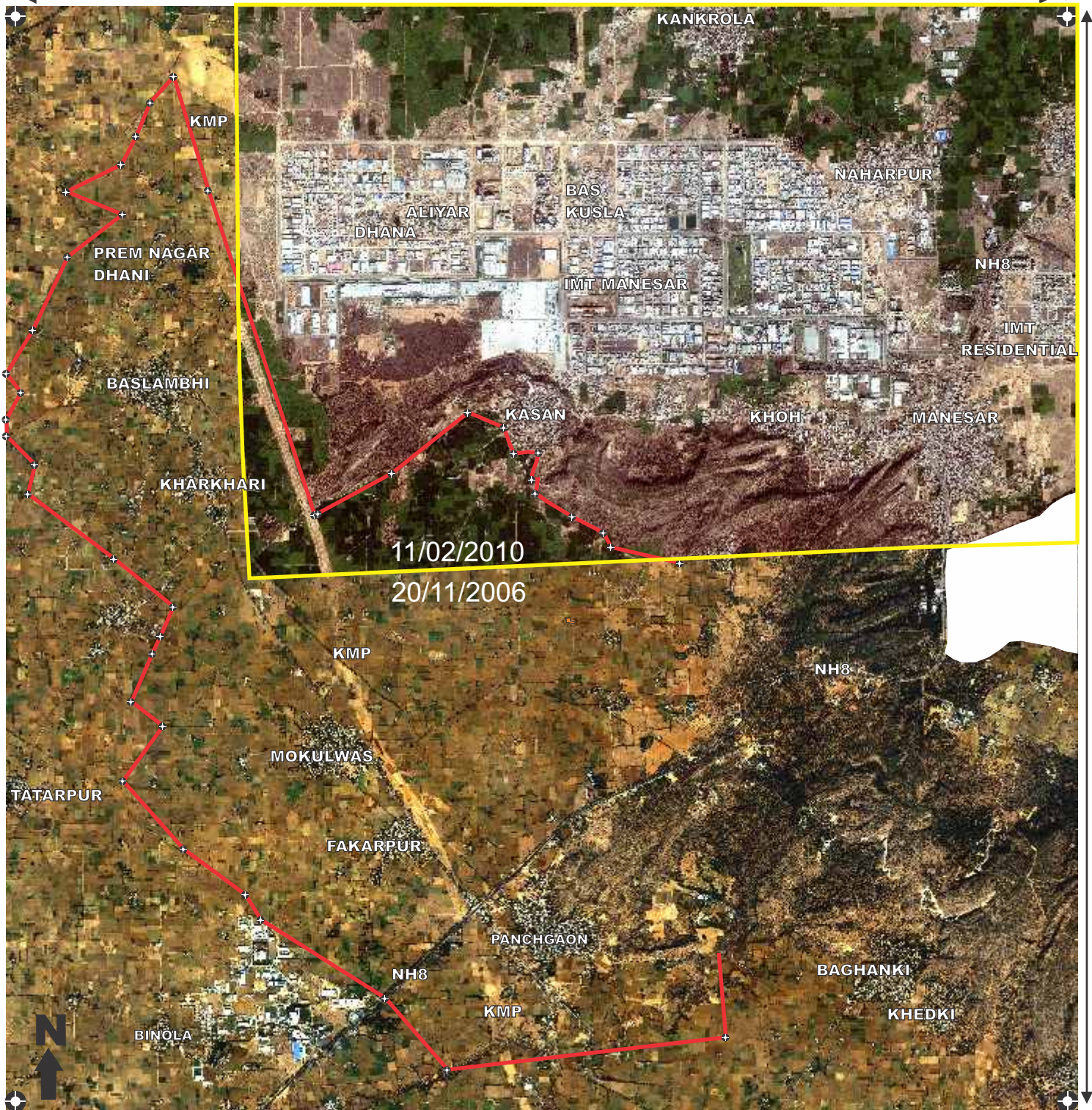


# Area of Study

N 28° 23' 28.3"  
E 76° 51' 15.7"  
Elev. 752 Feet

N 28° 23' 23.2"  
E 76° 57' 05.8"  
Elev. 772 Feet

09.31 KM



09.64 KM

N 28° 18' 14.4"  
E 76° 51' 07.6"  
Elev. 784 Feet

N 28° 18' 05.8"  
E 76° 56' 54.9"  
Elev. 932 Feet

GPS points

New Aquirement Areas

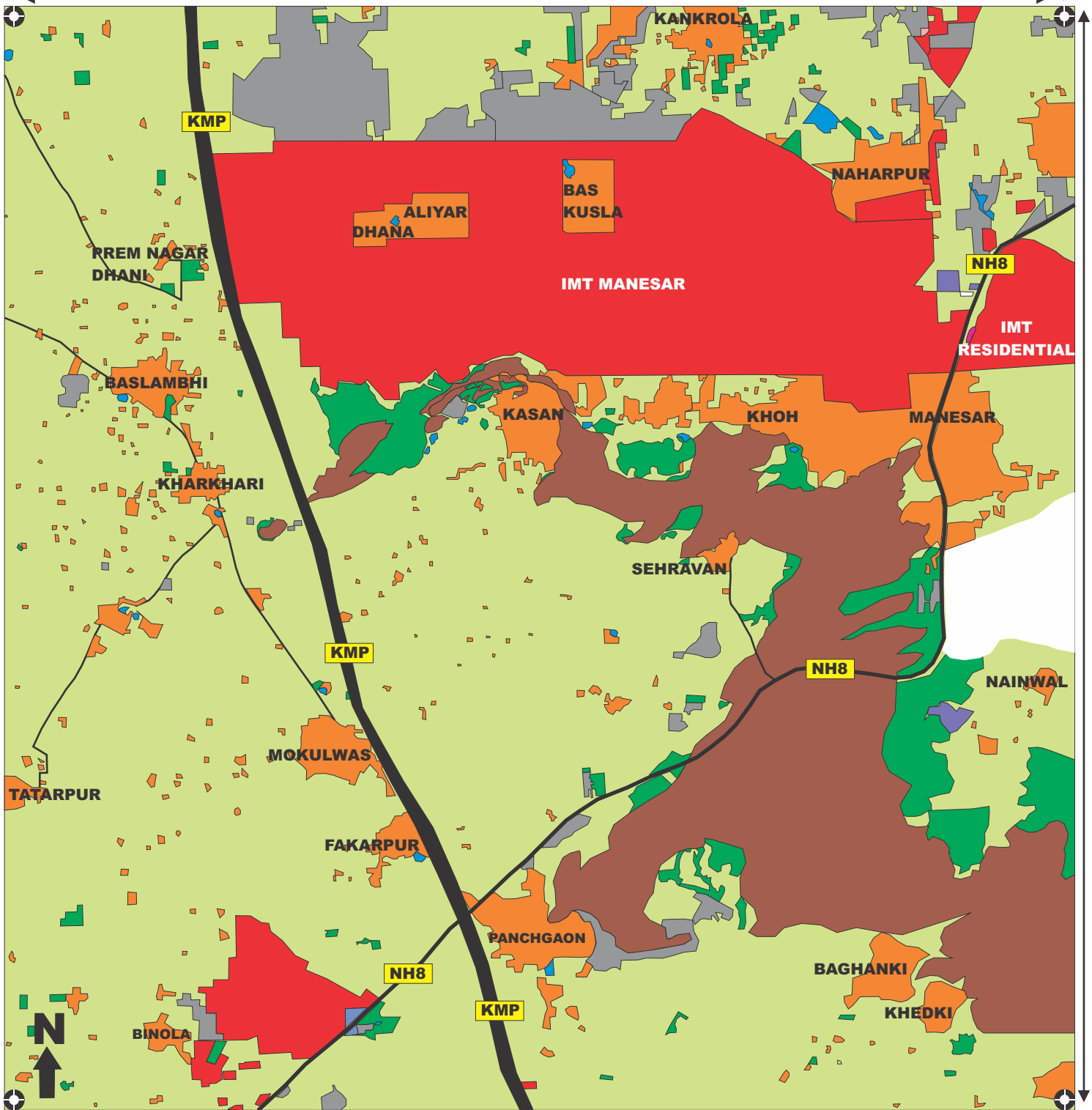


# Components of Area of Study

N 28° 23' 28.3"  
E 76° 51' 15.7"  
Elev. 752 Feet

N 28° 23' 23.2"  
E 76° 57' 05.8"  
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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Industrial Area  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: green; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Forest / Tree plantation       |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: brown; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Low Hills      | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: lightgreen; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Fertile & cultivated Land |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Village Area  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Water bodies                    |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: grey; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Commercial Area | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: grey; border: 1px solid black;"></span> CLU & Other areas               |

GPS points

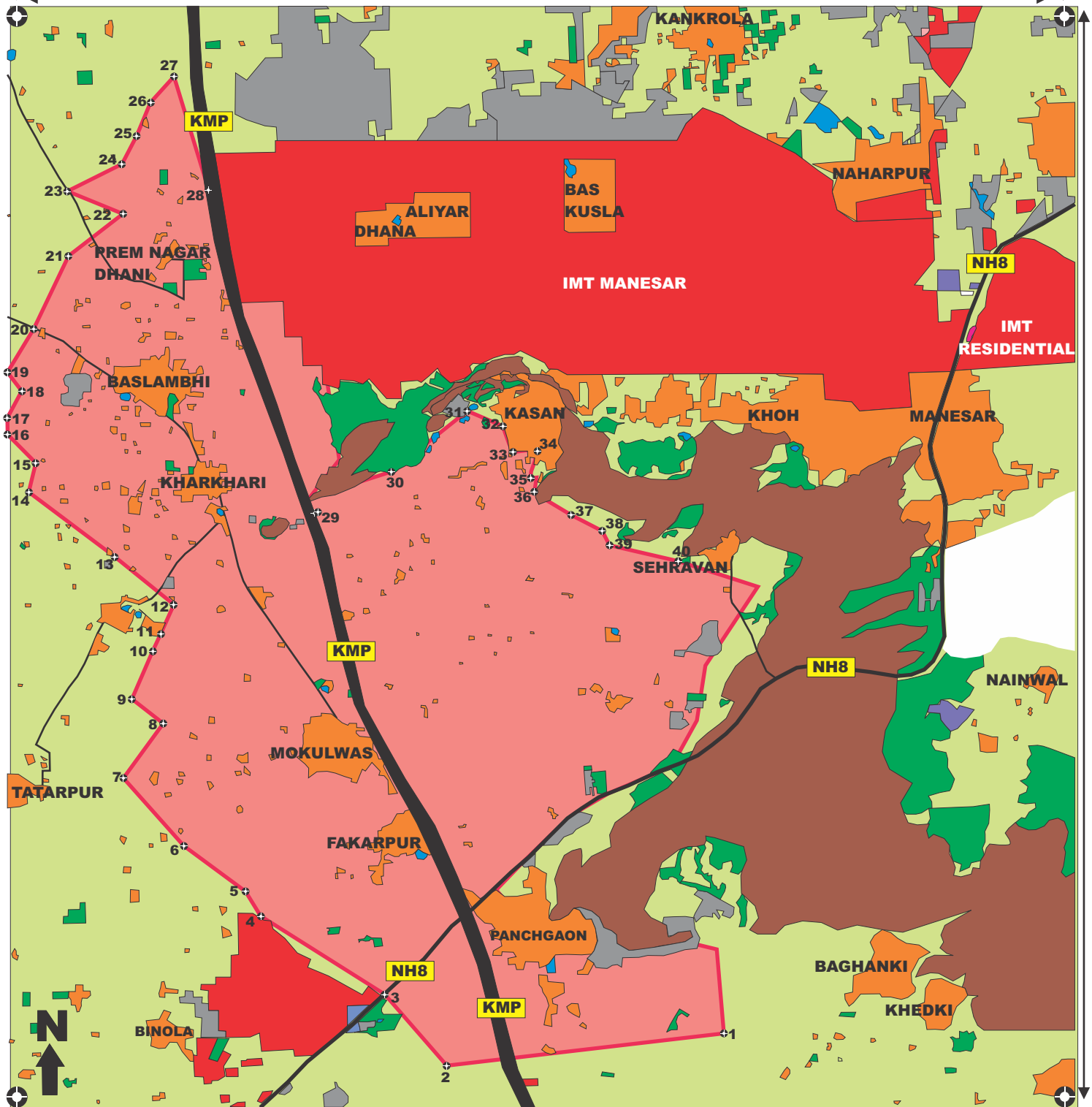
# Acquirement of land

N 28° 23' 28.3"  
E 76° 51' 15.7"  
Elev. 752 Feet

N 28° 23' 23.2"  
E 76° 57' 05.8"  
Elev. 772 Feet

09.31 KM

09.64 KM



N 28° 18' 14.4"  
E 76° 51' 07.6"  
Elev. 784 Feet

N 28° 18' 05.8"  
E 76° 56' 54.9"  
Elev. 932 Feet

- Industrial Area
- Low Hills
- Village Area
- Forest / Tree plantation
- Fertile & cultivated Land
- Water bodies
- CLU & Other areas
- New land acquisition

GPS points



# Fertile Land

GPS points

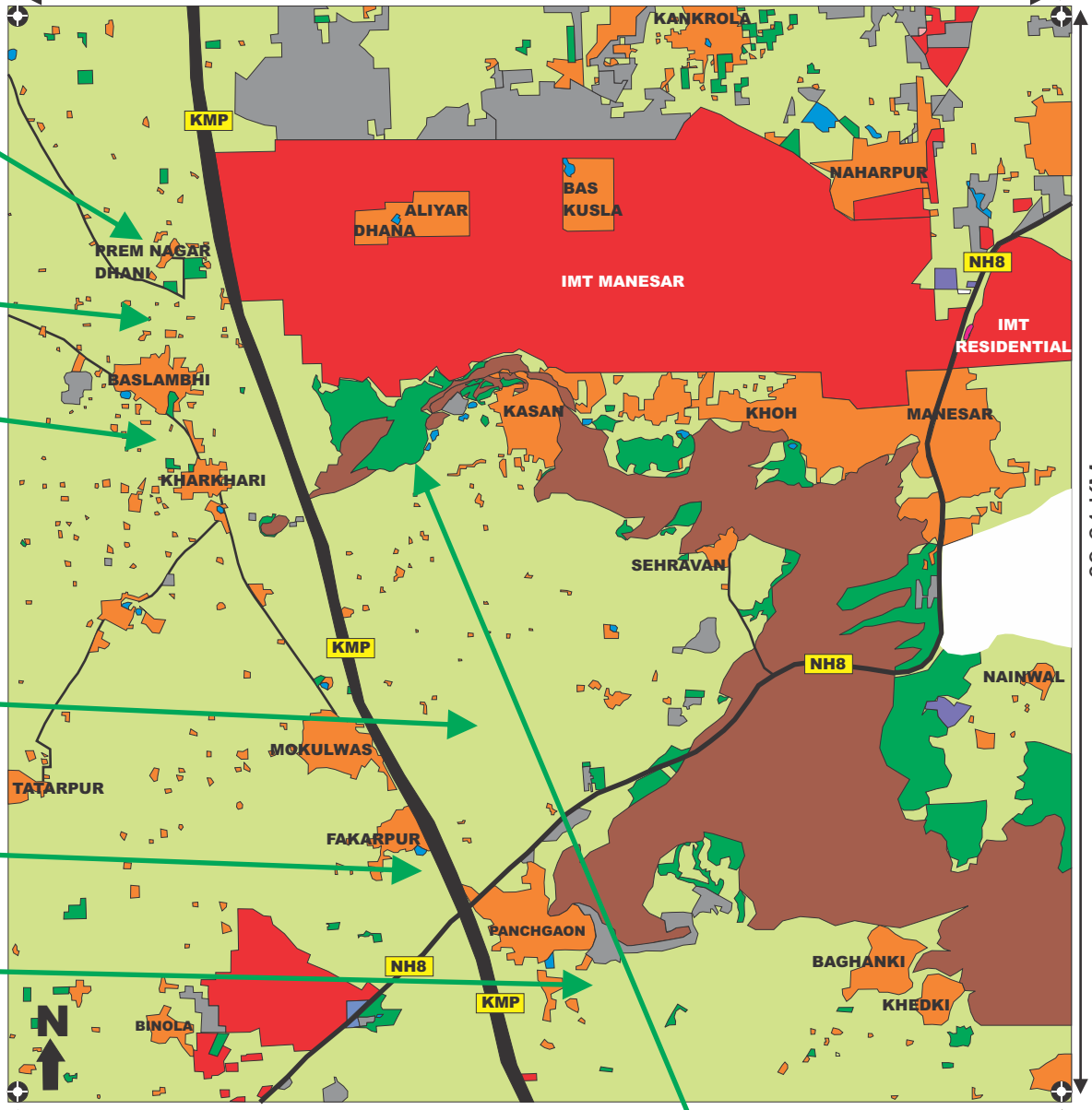
N 28°23' 28.3"  
E 76°51' 15.7"  
Elev. 752 Feet

N 28°23' 23.2"  
E 76°57' 05.8"  
Elev. 772 Feet

- Forest / Tree plantation
- Industrial Area
- Village Area
- Fertile & cultivated Land
- Water bodies
- Low Hills
- Commercial Area
- CLU & Other areas

09.31 KM

09.64 KM



N 28°18' 14.4"  
E 76°51' 07.6"  
Elev. 784 Feet

N 28°18' 05.8"  
E 76°56' 54.9"  
Elev. 932 Feet

NEELGAI IN FOREST NEAR NURSERY



WATER BODY NEAR NURSERY



NURSERY



VIEW OF IMT MANESAR & FOREST FROM HILL





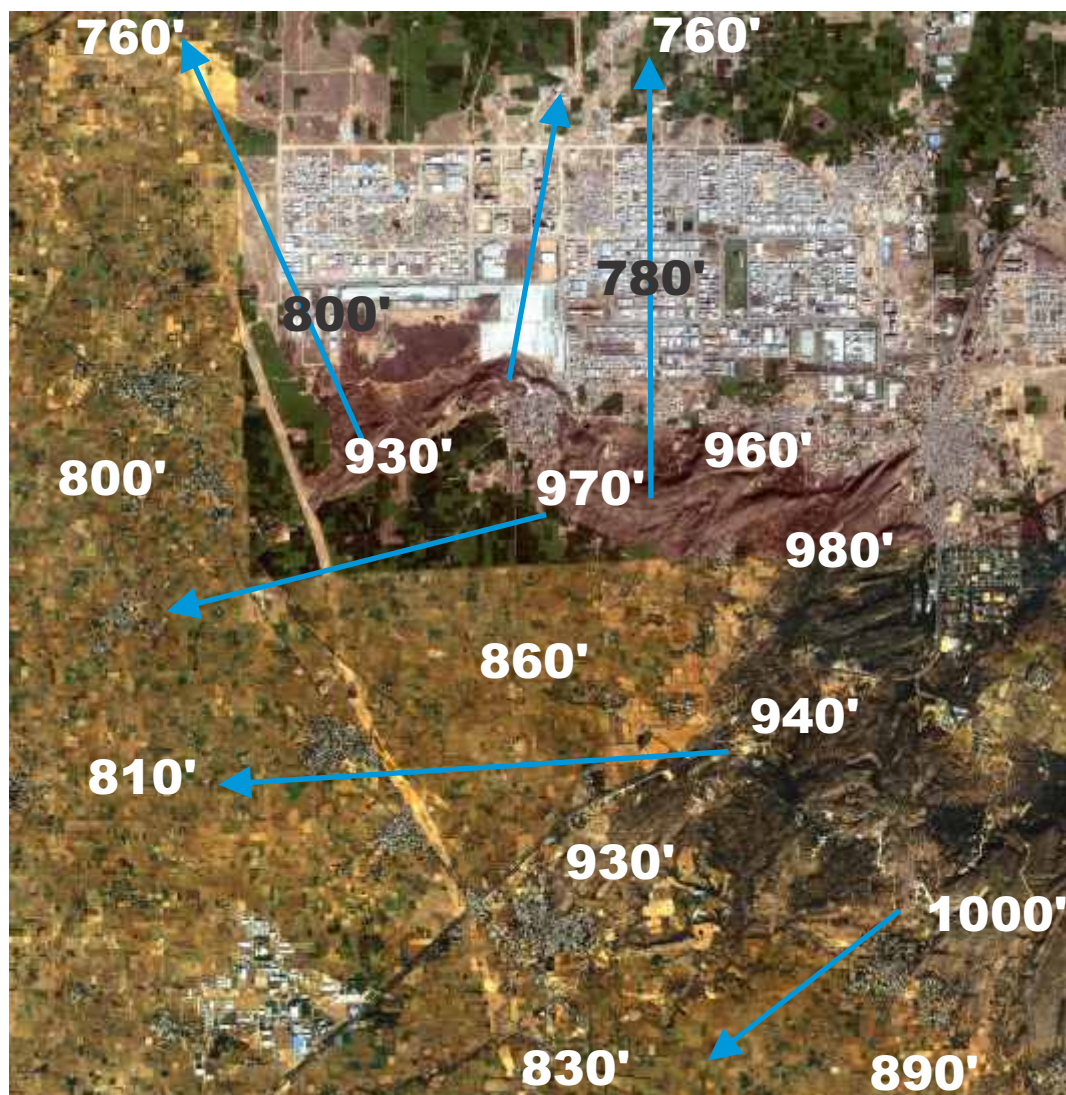
# The environment

Most of the land of Haryana is flat, covered with loamy soil which is very suitable for agriculture. Haryana significantly contributed to the Green Revolution which started in 1960. Haryana falls in the Seismic Zones II, III & IV creating low to moderate damage risk from Earthquakes. But the state comes under the "Cyclonic Zone" creating very high damage risk. (<http://haryanaonline.in/Profile/Geography/>)

The total geographical area of the state is 4.42 m ha, which is 1.4 % of the geographical area of the country. The cultivable area is 3.8 m ha, which is 86 % of the geographical area of the state out of which 3.62 m ha i.e 96.2 % is under cultivation. The gross cropped area of the state is 6.32m ha and net cropped area is 3.62 m ha with a cropping intensity of 177%. Haryana is located in the northwest part of the country and the climate is arid to semi arid with average rainfall of 455 mm. Around 70 % rainfall is received during the month from July to September and the remaining rainfall is received during Dec. to Feb. There are two agro climatic zones in the state. The north western part is suitable for Rice, Wheat, Vegetable and temperate fruits and the south western part is suitable for high quality agricultural produce, tropical fruits, exotic vegetables and herbal and medicinal plants. (<http://agriharyana.nic.in/>)

The area under study lies approximately 750 feet above seal level with a line of hills 200 to 300 feet above this land running east to west for approx. 7 KM. It is classified as semi-arid in terms of rainfall collection and receives about 400mm to 500mm of rainfall annually. Most of this rainfall is received in just 100 to 200 hours out of 8,760 hours in the year. In this area, one hectare ( 10,000 sq meters ) can conserve 5 million litres of rain water if proper harvesting solutions are in place.

Satellite Image with elevations and suggested rain water run-off directions





# The environment

Before the setting up of IMT Manesar in this area, rain water run-off would flow through fields and gullies to water bodies like Sultanpur lake. Agricultural Fields and local village water bodies would soak up a good percentage of that run off, the trees on the hills and their bases and the various plantations around these hills would also add to this natural harvesting of rain water.

After the setup of this industrial zone and the concretisation of the area, the soak in potential of the fields and local water bodies was not present, natural run-off gullies were constructed over and rain water now followed the elevation on roads and concrete spaces, unchecked and creating havoc at the low lying areas.

This situation is best illustrated by the example of village Kankrola  
For the past 6 years this village has been getting flooded regularly every monsoon with a mix of rain water run-off and untreated sewage.



Rain water run-off from IMT Manesar collects at this point, mixes with the untreated sewage flowing out of the ETP, builds up and breaks the bund and inundates Kankrola in 5 to 10 feet of dangerous water.





# The environment

Forest and water body land of Kasan Village that is under acquisition, where Tree plantation and water conservation program is being implemented since July , 2010, under the MNREGA 90 people of Kasan Village are employed under this scheme. More than 3000 trees have been planted and 5 water bodies created and a nursery with 5 lac plants is being laid out.

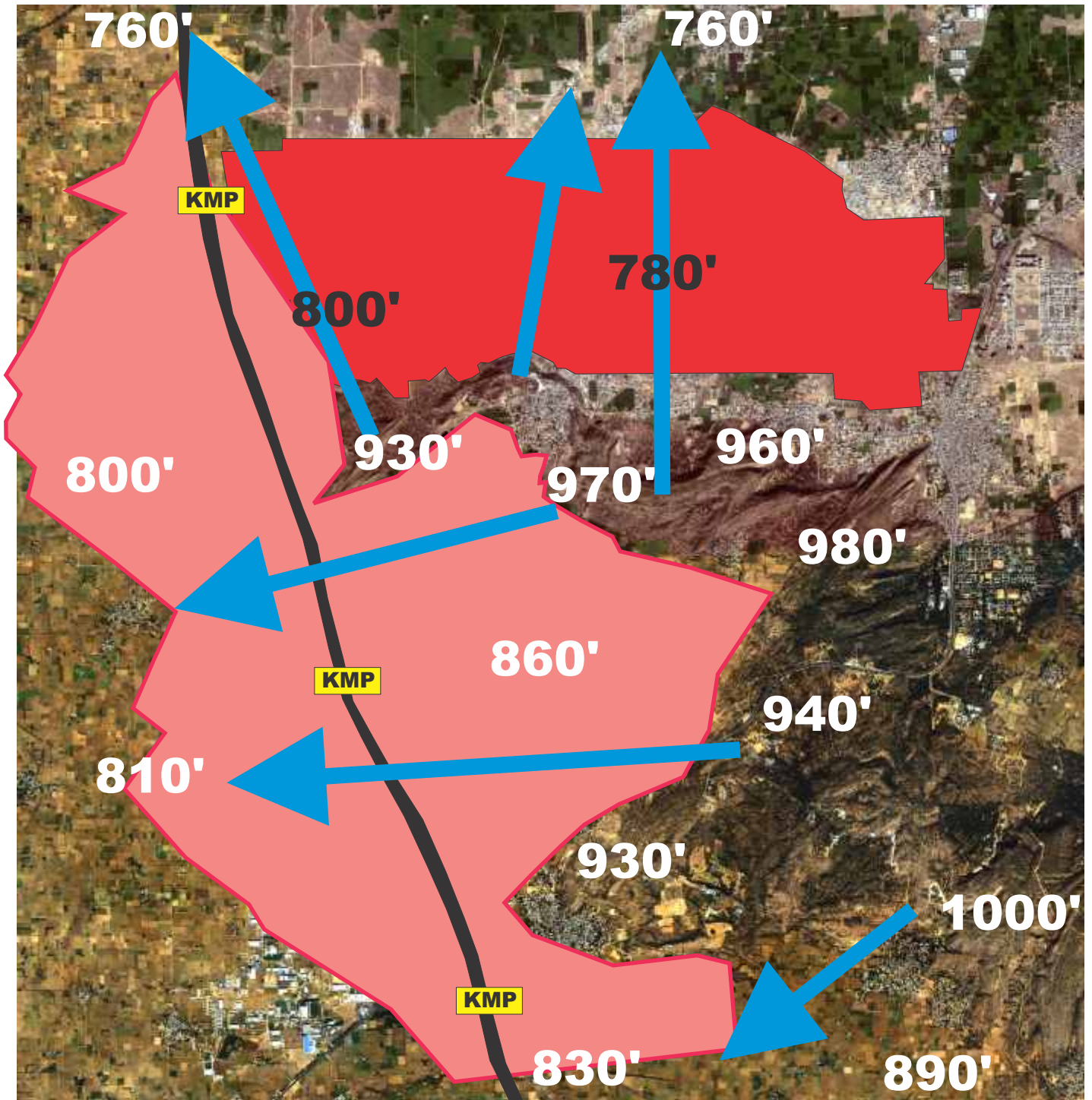




# The environment

The IMT Industrial area and the area under acquisition, together will effectively block all the water run-off from these hills, The KMP expressway will form a sort of modern bund, which will probably then divert the water in a northward direction. We will see the Kankrola situation multiplied 3 or 4 times over in villages and residences on the periphery of this massive development.

Ground water levels will probably lower as they is no soaking effect from fields and water bodies. Water levels have gone from 50 feet to about 150 feet in the past 15 years.



# Social Impact

The Development of this area was supposed to improve the life of the people who gave up their lands for this Industrial area. The villages of Bas Kusla, Aliyar and Dhana, which are situated in the middle of the IMT industrial area are testimony to the failure of these plans and promises.

The 3 villages have become ghettos of unwanted people and dismal facilities. While the development around them is of high quality with great facilities, they themselves within this great area are, without similar facilities, they have no sewerage, using tankers to move it regularly, They have no parks, no auditoriums, no proper paved roads. A stark contrast exists between the development of IMT Manesar and the villages within it. This improper distribution of resources is a source of jealousy and frustration amongst these ghettoised people and will lead to civil disorder and increase in criminal behaviour.



With the acquisition of more land in the Manesar Area, The villages of Kasan, Seharavan, Baslambhi, Kharkhari, Mokulwas, Fakarpur, Panchgaon and many other smaller dhanis will be enveloped within this development. Going with previous experience, they will share the fate of Bas Kusla, Aliyar and Dhana and the social and civil repercussions will be multiplied.

Villagers in ghettos, who have for generations worked on land and lived off its produce will now be sitting in the midst of all this development of their land with the Acquirement money in their accounts. Most will spend a lot of this money on stupid things, some will, with their unskilled abilities buy more land, and enter the world of property brokage. A few will actually use this money to buy and then cultivate that land, doing what they know how to do best.

For most, a way of life will be lost, they will now be subjected to the world of Industry, money, the good things in life and with it the corrupting ways of the city, their children will be enamoured by this world and want to become a part of it. So as we have developed an Industrial area, we have wiped out some peoples way of life. Perhaps we should start thinking about reservations for our farmers, so we can show our grandchildren what they look like and how they lived.



# Conclusion

Land acquisition and development is for the betterment of our people, our industry and our way of life. To have this better life we have to be responsible on a number of factors:

1. Preservation of our environment.
2. Alternate sites and re-habilitation for people whose lands have been acquired.
3. Maintaining & recharging the delicate state of our dwindling water resources.
4. Creating a transparent and fair development that resolves conflict and civil unrest.

The present and future expansion of the Industrial areas in the Manesar areas, have, unfortunately not taken these 4 points seriously. It is hard to believe that any govt. organisation would be so callous as to ignore these points. It is possible that all these points were not looked at completely or some issues were hijacked by monetary gain.

There are many ways the government can resolve a lot of these issues by :

- a. Marking out and preserving environmental fragile and needed areas like forests, water bodies, hills and their slopes, water run-off gullies, plantations, etc
- b. Making the citizens whose lands have been acquired, partners and profit sharers in the development of the areas on their lands.
- c. Ensuring proper sewage treatment, recycling and disposal.
- d. Ensuring balanced development of the areas that surround these development zones, so the local people of the area feel connected to this development and not outsiders who are not wanted.

The administration should take these issues seriously and stop any more acquisition or development in this area till it has done a comprehensive study on these 4 issues. We must work together in a transparent manner to protect this fragile eco-system in the Manesar area, not just for ourselves but for our future generations who will ask us what we did to stop the degradation and destruction of their way of life.

# List of GPS points on map

no	Lat	deg.	Min.	Sec.	Long.	deg.	Min.	Sec.	elev.(feet)	
1	N	28	18	27.5	E	76	53	58.9	876	FAZILVAS DUNGARVAS
2	N	28	18	21.3	E	76	53	29.2	837	
3	N	28	18	42.2	E	76	53	10	838	
4	N	28	19	4.6	E	76	52	31.7	823	FAKARPUR BHODAKALA
5	N	28	19	13.8	E	76	52	26.9	821	MUKULVAS FUKHARPUR
6	N	28	19	25.9	E	76	52	6.3	809	MUKULVAS - BHORAKALA
7	N	28	19	46.3	E	76	51	48.3	805	MUKULVAS- TAITARPUR
8	N	28	20	1.2	E	76	52	0.2	810	MUKULVAS- TAITARPUR
9	N	28	20	8.5	E	76	51	50.7	810	MUKULVAS END
10	N	28	20	22.5	E	76	51	58.1	814	MUKULVAS- TAITARPUR
11	N	28	20	27.7	E	76	52	0.4	818	MUKULVAS - TAITARPUR
12	N	28	20	36.3	E	76	52	4.9	813	KHARKARI TATARPUR MOKALVAS
13	N	28	20	49.8	E	76	51	45.9	805	KHARKARI TATARPUR MOKALVAS
14	N	28	21	8.5	E	76	51	17.6	791	KHARKARI TATARPUR JAMALPUR
15	N	28	21	15.8	E	76	51	20.7	793	JAMALPUR BASLAMBI BORDER
16	N	28	21	24.6	E	76	51	10.7	787	JAMALPUR BASLAMBI BORDER
17	N	28	21	30	E	76	51	11.2	787	JAMALPUR BASLAMBI BORDER
18	N	28	21	37.7	E	76	51	16.9	795	JAMALPUR BASLAMBI BORDER
19	N	28	21	42.2	E	76	51	11.7	792	JAMALPUR BASLAMBI BORDER
20	N	28	21	56	E	76	51	21.1	786	JAMALPUR BASLAMBI BODER
21	N	28	22	16.9	E	76	51	32.9	778	BASLAMBI KHWASPUR BODER
22	N	28	22	29.3	E	76	51	51.4	778	KASAN BOUNDARY
23	N	28	22	34.8	E	76	51	33.8	783	KASAN- BABRA
24	N	28	22	42.4	E	76	51	51.1	780	KASAN BOUNDARY
25	N	28	22	50.7	E	76	51	56.6	769	KASAN NEAR KMP
26	N	28	23	0.8	E	76	52	1.8	772	KASAN KMP BORDER
27	N	28	23	3.5	E	76	52	8.3	761	IMT KASAN BORDER
28	N	28	22	35	E	76	52	20.1	780	KMP KASAN IMT BORDER
29	N	28	21	0.6	E	76	52	51.5	850	BRAHM DUTT
30	N	28	21	11.8	E	76	53	16.1	864	PANDIT MADANLAL
31	N	28	21	27.8	E	76	53	42.3	849	MATTAR SINGH
32	N	28	21	23.3	E	76	53	53.4	847	GYAN CHAND
33	N	28	21	16.9	E	76	53	58.4	849	KASAN
34	N	28	21	17.4	E	76	54	5.1	861	SUBHASH KI LAND
35	N	28	21	9.2	E	76	54	4.1	864	MADAN KI ZAMEEN
36	N	28	21	5.4	E	76	54	3.8	864	MADAN KI DHANI
37	N	28	20	58.2	E	76	54	15.7	875	LAL CHAND HAVALDAR
38	N	28	20	53.7	E	76	54	26.1	878	
39	N	28	20	49.1	E	76	54	27.8	871	TEK CHAND AND RAMFAL
40	N	28	20	43.7	E	76	54	49.8	879	DIMAL WALA BAND