



RESEARCH ARTICLE

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND DISPLACEMENT ON TRIBAL GROUPS (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES OF RAIGARH DISTRICT (CHHATTISGARH))

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ABSTRACT

In present era our societies suffering with many processes like globalization, modernization, industrialization, urbanization, etc. all of these processes are co-related with each other. And all of these processes make many changes in societies some are positive, and some are negative. Positive changes called development, and negatives are social problems. Same Results find out in industrialization because of industries. We got much material culture, which makes our life so comfortable and easy but in another side, industry was a major factor of displacement, pollution, slums, etc. Generally, all four components for industry are easily available in forest area that's why the forest is the first choice of an industrialist. And other side forest areas are residences of various tribal groups so, tribal groups are directly affected by establishment of industry as well as displacement also. Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh has 14 large and small industries of iron, coal, etc. These industries make huge displacement in these areas and tribal groups Total 61 villages, and 1406 families are affected by displacement. Total 1044.436-acre land capture by industrialist for industries and flats of an employee. Present study conduct in 31 affected tribal families of 31 villages. The present study shows affected families are leaving their traditional agricultural works because they can't understand the nature of new land structure and because of this, they are in economic trouble. In study area, there are 67.7 percent family's primary occupations was agriculture and after displacement, there are only 9.7 percent families engage in agricultural work. There are some other problems also finding out in this study, which are related to fundamental needs. According to affected families, new residences have many fundamental problems, which are provided by government and industrialists. There are no electricity, no regular drinking water resources, satisfied roads and transports are no available, etc.

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INTRODUCTION

Development is a need of the present era. Every human society wants to more and more facilities for him, and government is busy with practices about this. But all the practices which are related to development cannot only give the positive results but also this type of practices originating some negative impacts as well. Facilities need material cultural and material cultural/production and production wanted industries. So, we can say industries are an indicator of development. In present era, all developed and developing countries in competition for became a developed country. Growths of humane benefices are important indicators for development for any country. In other

words, we can say growth of human benefices like growth for the production of material cultures that are agricultural productions. The growth of human luxuriates materials, medical and health facilities, etc. Growths of production of all above things are directly correlated with industries. Generally for industrial establishments, four basic things are required, which are land, natural resources (coal, iron, etc.) human resource and money. All of these things or raw materials are easily available in forest areas that are why forest area is the first choice of an industrialist for industries. Forest areas are traditional residence of tribal community. So, they are directly affected with industries like displacement. Displacement is a major and complex process. According to some result and nature of displacement, displacements are generally harmful for local people. Because of displacement displaces people leave their residences, agricultural lands, temples and many other

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things. People are emotionally attached to these things so it was very harmful for groups. Some provision gives in displacement like authority's money, agricultural land, farms, etc. for some help for surviving family. According to rules of government and companies, there are provided to provide land, residences, money and jobs for families those are affected by displacement. There are major challenges of government and industry to satisfy displacement. Because of displacement, they lose their traditional agricultural land, traditional residences, religious places and traits like religious trees, rivers, stones, mountain, etc. and because of this, they are always in mental pressure about re-displacement. Tribal groups of Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh are facing all these problems. Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh suffering from displacement and the largest of families is affected by these especially tribal families. Tribal groups are living in traditionally atmospheres. Their economic conditions are related to forestry and shifting cultivation; their religious places are also related with forest like some hill, river, trees, etc. All of these things are made, their displacement so hard because maximum objects of nature are unmovable like rivers, mountains, agricultural land, etc. And another side they emotionally touched with these. They expend lots of time with agricultural land and gain many experiences about particular land and when he was displaced and started agricultural work in a new land, they are in zero experiences. These are factors, which make displacements complex.

Objectives

The present paper tried to know the problem of displacement in tribal families; those are displaced by various industries in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh and also try to make some ground-level suggestion for solving problems of displacement. What are the benefits of industries to tribal peoples? These are major questions of present study.

Study area and study groups

The present study conduct in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. There are 15 major and minor industries are situated in Raigarh district and one big dam also, which is called Kali Dam Projects. Because of all these industries and dam, 61 villages and 1406 families are affected by displacement. In the present study, 31 affected villages are selected for study and total 31 families (21 families are displaced by industries, and 10 families are displaced by the dam) are selected as respondents.

Research methods and techniques

The present study based on triangulation methods. In triangulation methods, we used quantitative and qualitative method both. In quantitative method, we used structured interview schedule, non-participatory observation and interview and in qualitative methods, we use case study and focus group dissection. SPSS and MS-Excel used by us for data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Educational Status of Respondents: Educational status is very important to face any kind of problems because education has provided many perspectives, and medium and other side illiteracies are a major problem for any human. Table no. One show maximum 48.4 percent respondents are less than primary,

25.8 percent people are illiterate and only 19.3 percent tribal people got primary school. So, we can say that people of displaces families are not highly educated and because of this, they not understand complex matters of rules and regulations of displacements and any person. An institution can cheat them. And another problem which is related to education status is that respondent group cannot do other things, which are highly educated related like the job, etc.

Age-Group of Respondents: Senior people have more experience in comparison to younger people. Experiences are also an important part to solve any kind of problems like in present time; they are facing displacement-related problem. Table No. Two shows, maximum 45.1 percent people are in 31 to 40 age groups; 22.6 percent respondents are in 41-50 age groups; 16.2 percent persons 51 to 60 year age group and only 6.4 percent people represent above to 61 age groups. So, we can say that study group have younger and senior people, and they can solve all the problems.

Marital Status of Respondents: Marital Status is also a big factor for facing displacement-related problems. Married men have many family responsibilities like study of children, medical responsibilities of all family members, etc. In the present study; 87 percent respondents are married, and only 9.7 percent people are unmarried. So, we can say that members of displaces families specially married persons faces lots of mental pressure.

Primary Occupation of Respondents: Economical conditions are affected by nature of occupation, economical conditions are operating family's requirements. The sources of subsistence and livelihood are varied so far the Indian tribal's are concerned. Because of displacement, tribal groups lose their agricultural land. The tribal groups spend lots of time with their agricultural land, they know all nature of his land like irrigation, types of seed, fertilizers, etc. Table no. 4 and graph no.1 shows, .5 percent tribal families are unemployed because they lose their agricultural land in displacement. Before displacement that was zero. 22.6 percent families are depending on their daily wage labor work in various industries and other small works, which are only 6.5 percent before displacement. Before displacement 67.7 percent occupied in agriculture but after displacement, only 9.7 percent people continued their agricultural work. Before displacement agricultural was an important and dominant occupation of tribal families. So, according to the results we can say that displacements are directly affected tribal group in a negative way.

Secondary Occupation of respondents: Secondary occupations are economically supported in any family. Secondary occupation works like a bridge between primary occupation and economic problems of families. In study groups 38.7 percent families busy in forest produce collection and before displacement that was 25.8 percent. Before displacement, 38.7 percent families worked as agricultural labour and after displacement, 25.8 percent respondents work as agricultural labor. In study group, 25.8 percent people busy in their daily wage labour. No one in the study group who is engaged in agriculture as secondary occupation. So, we can say that, after displacement forest produce collection are main secondary occupation of tribal families, but forest produce is depended on healthy nature, and tribal families earn not much income with this.

Table 1. Education Status of Respondent

S.N.	Education Status of Respondents	Percent
1	Illiterate	25.8
2	Less than primary	48.4
3	Primary	19.3
4	Middle	6.5
5	High School	00
6	Higher Secondary	00
Total		100

Table 2. Age group of Respondents

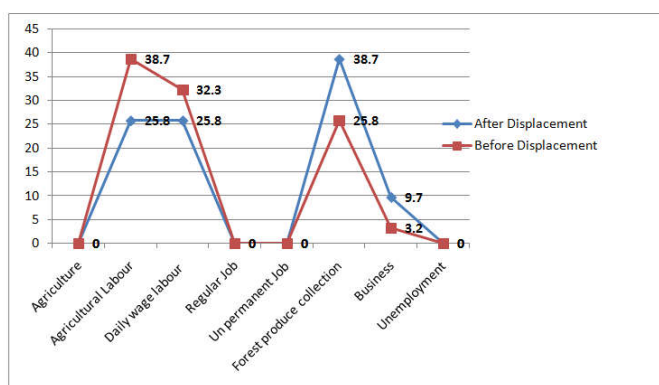
S.N.	Age group of Respondents	Percent
1	20 to 30 year	9.7
2	31 to 40 year	45.1
3	41 to 50 year	22.6
4	51 to 60 year	16.2
5	above 61	6.4
Total		100

Table 3. Marital Status of Respondents

S.N.	Marital Status of Respondents	Percent
1	Married	87.0
2	Unmarried	9.7
3	Widow	3.3
Total		100

Table 4. Primary Occupations of Respondents (before and after displacement)

S.N.	Occupations	Primary Occupation of Respondents	
		After Displacement Percent	Before Displacement Percent
1	Agriculture	9.7	67.7
2	Agricultural Labour	00	9.6
3	Daily wage labour	6.4	6.5
4	Regular Job	3.3	3.2
5	Un permanent Job	22.6	6.5
6	Forest produce collection	12.9	6.5
7	Business	9.6	00
8	Unemployment	35.5	00
Total		100	100

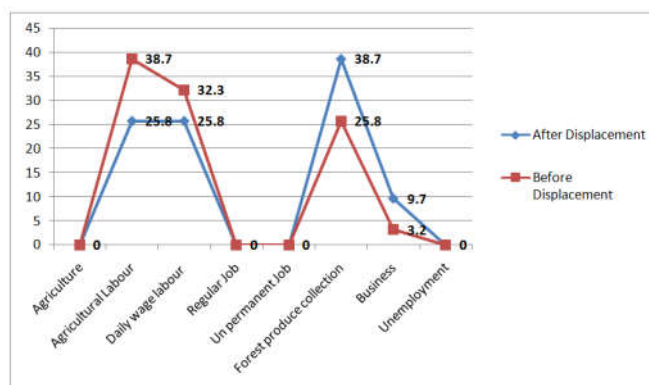


Graph 1. Primary Occupations of Respondents (before and after displacement)

35.5 percent families represented 2001 to 3000. In the study group only 19.4 percent tribal families are in 5000 and more in a month. So, we can say that 74.4 percent families are suffering with economic problems. If it displaces families deposit their money (which are found at the time of displacement) in the bank, then bank interest supported them economically, but the absence of counseling they are not using their money in the right way. Some families deposited their money in some cheat fund companies, and they are not sure about return their money as well as interest also it could be major and sensitive problems for future of tribal families.

Table 5. Secondary Occupations of Respondents (before and after displacement)

S.N.	Occupations	Secondary Occupation of Respondents	
		After Displacement Percent	Before Displacement Percent
1	Agriculture	00	00
2	Agricultural Labour	25.8	38.7
3	Daily wage labour	25.8	32.3
4	Regular Job	00	00
5	Un permanent Job	00	00
6	Forest produce collection	38.7	25.8
7	Business	9.7	3.2
8	Unemployment	00	00
Total		100	100



Graph 2. Secondary Occupations of Respondents (before and after displacement)

Table 6. Monthly income of respondents

S.N.	Monthly Income of Respondents	Percent
1	Less than 1000	00
2	1000 to 2000	38.7
3	2001 to 3000	35.5
4	3001 to 4000	3.2
5	4001 to 5000	3.2
6	More then 5000	19.4
Total		100

Table 7. Health Status of Respondents

S.N.	Health Status of Respondents	Percent
1	Good	58.1
2	Bad	32.2
3	Very Bed	9.7
Total		100

Table 8. Training in Respondents

S.N.	Training in Respondents	Percent
1	Yes	22.6
2	No	77.4
Total		100

Monthly income of respondents: In this part of study try to know monthly income of tribal groups after displacement. Table No. Six showed economic conditions of study groups are extremely sensitive and very low. Maximum 38.7 percent family's monthly income between 1000 to 2000 and secondary

Table 9. Types of family in displaces family

S.N.	Types of family in displaces family	Percent
1	Nuclear Family	74.2
2	Joint Family	25.8
	Total	100

Table 10. Reason to leave traditional residences

S.N.	Reason to leave traditional residences	Percent
1	Displacement	64.5
2	Individual Problems	16.1
3	Employment	9.7
4	Health	9.7
	Total	100

Table 11. Information in respondents about industries establishments

S.N.	Information in respondents about industries establishments	Percent
1	Right information in respondents	76.2
2	Right information in respondents	23.8
	Total	100

Table 12. Permission by villagers for industries according to villagers

S.N.	Permission by villagers for industries according to villagers	Percent
1	Yes	90.5
2	No	9.5
	Total	100
S.N.	If yes, than forms of agreement	Percent
1	Individual	00
2	Group	100
	Total	100
S.N.	If yes, than forms of agreement	Percent
1	Written	00
2	Verbal	70.7
3	Don't Know	26.3
	Total	100

Table 13. Need of industries according to villagers

S.N.	Need of industries according to villagers	Percent
1	Yes	63.2
2	No	42.9
	Total	100
S.N.	If yes than reason	Percent
1	employment	75
2	production	00
3	Development of villagers	16.7
4	Development of villages	8.3
	Total	100
S.N.	If not than reason	Percent
1	Traditional Occupation are satisfied	54.4
2	Displacement	27.3
3	Increase of criminal activities	18.3
4	Don't Know	11.1
	Total	100

Table 14. Benefit of industries according to villagers

S.N.	Benefit of industries according to villagers	Industries related Displacement Percent
1	Farmers	00
2	Industrialist	57.1
3	Government	28.6
4	Other	14.3
	Total	100

Table 15. Application for industries establishments by villagers

S.N.	Application for industries establishments by villagers	Dam related Displacement Percent
1	Yes	00
2	No	100
	Total	100
S.N.	If, applied than reason	Percent
1	Irrigation	00
2	Industry	00
3	Drinking Water	00
4	Other	00
	Total	100

Table 16. Other option in place of industries establishments according to villagers

S.N.	Other option for industries establishments according to villagers	Percent
1	Yes	71.4
2	No	28.6
	Total	100
S.N.	If yes than option	Percent
1	Increase works in stables industries	66.7
2	Increase employments of coal mining	20
3	Don't know	13.3
	Total	100

Health status of respondents: Health status affected all dimensions of life. In any family health status of a family leader are very important because he has economic responsibilities of family. Table no. Seven shows maximum 58.1 percent respondents have not any mental and physical problems, but according to 41.9 percent respondents, their health is not good. In study group, 41.9 percent respondents suffering from mental and physical problems. Health statuses are directly co related with work stamina. So we can say that health status may be other factors, which are negatively affected tribal families.

Training in respondents: Trained person has more potential to face any problems, comparisons to the non trained people. In study group, 77.4 percent respondents have not any type of training, which supported them for employment or other economic activities. However, they are some hope with 22.6 percent respondents who have some training about industrial activities. According to result, we can say that maximum people of the study group are not trained in any type of training and maybe their faces deep trouble in the future, and also they have not agriculture land and training.

Type of families in respondents: Displacement affected not only economically, but also socio-cultural part of life. Family is a basic unit of social structure. According to some researchers, which were related to impact of displacement, they show the process of displacement converted the joint family to nuclear family. According to the villagers before displacement almost villagers lived in joint families. We observe many different reasons for this like some joint family convert to nuclear family to gain a bonus of land, plots, etc., which was distributed each single family at the time of displacement. However, maybe they face lots of problems in the future because the joint family has emotional and moral support, and that is very useful for face against any kind of problems compared to nuclear family. In the present study, 74.2 percent families lived in nuclear families, and only 25.8 percent families lived as joint family.

Reason to leave traditional residences: According to table no. 10 64.5 percent families displace by industries and dam secondary 16.1 percent families displaced with some individual problems. In study groups, a 9.7 percent family displaces because of employment and some health problems. So, according to percent we can say that industries and dam are main factors for displacement.

Permission by villagers for industries formation according to villagers: According to 90.5 percent villager's governments and other authorities, groups ask them about industries, and only 9.5 percent villagers said they don't know anything about these which is sensitive because if displaces families have some problems about dam formation than they do something at the time of formation. According to 70.7 percent villagers, the agreement between them and the other opposite group was in the verbal form, and 100 percent villagers said matter discussion of industries in group forms, which was pleasurable for both sides because industry is a big and long process and seems to displacement, and all these types of discussion are excellent in groups.

Need of industries according to villagers: A purpose of development to make human life easier and establishments of dam, industry, etc. are examples of this. According to 42.9 percent respondents, there were no need industries for any reason and 63.2 percent villagers industry was a need for various works at the village like employment (according to 75 percent villagers), for development of villagers (according to 16.7 percent villagers) and other side 54.4 percent respondent's traditional occupation are satisfied are satisfied sources for employment, satisfied production, etc. So, as a result we can say that respondents are in two parts in need of industries for villagers.

Benefit of industries according to villagers: Maximum 57.1 percent respondents say the main benefit of industries goes to industrialist and government (28.6 percent respondents). Only 14.3 percent respondent's thing it was useful for villager's employment and other works. So, according to result, we can say that villagers are not happy about the industries.

Application for industries by villagers: According to 100 percent respondents, they do not give application anywhere for industries. Tribal economical based on forest related economic system. Generally, they have not any kind of training or high

level degree. So, they know industries are useless for them, but it could be harmful for them in various ways like displacement. So, as a result the respondents are not interested in the industry's establishments.

Other option for industries according to villagers: Table no.16 shows, 71.4 percent respondents think in place of the industries it could be another option. In the study group, according to 66.7 percent respondents if try to increase the works in already stable industries that could be helpful for employments. Respondents also ask some other places for industries like 15 percent respondents think back sides of the hill are good sites for industries, which are located just opposite side to the village, and some respondents choose another state for industries in his opinion.

Conclusion and Suggestion: Development is a necessary process in any country, especially for undeveloped and developing country. In present era, maximum development process origin displacement and displacement origin lots of problems for local people. Effect of Displacement is directly destroyed economic dimension. In current study, tribal families are negatively affected. In current paper, two major problems are located. Firstly, highest tribal families leave their agriculture, and secondary maximum families deposit their money on various cheat funds companies without any investigation. The government and companies which are related to these problems, want to give counseling to tribal families and training for formation of new agricultural land and how they use their money in the right way.

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