



## **Full Length Research Article**

### **IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON TRIBAL GROUPS: A PILOT SURVEY REPORT**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Development is 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 are not only giving positive result always but also this type of practices originating some negative impacts also. Major practices of development like industry, dam and roads want to four basic components which are suitable land, natural resources, human resources and reorganization of Capital. Development is a complex process and it is encouraging to displacement. 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. 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 has 14 large and small industries of iron, coal etc. These industries make large 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 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 occupation was agriculture and after displacement there are only 9.7 percent families engage with agricultural work. There are some other problems also finding out in this study, which are related to basic needs. According to affected families, new residences have many basic 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**

In present era all developed and developing countries in competition for became a developed country. Growths of human benefices are important indicators for development in any country. In other words, we can say growth of human benefices like growth in the production of material cultures that are agricultural productions. The growth of human luxuriates materials, medical and health facilities, etc. Growths

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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 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 things. People are emotionally

attached to these things so it was very harmful for groups. Some provisions give in displacement like authorities money, agricultural land, farms, etc. for some help for surviving family. 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 economical 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 other 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 start agricultural work in a new land they are in zero experiences. These are factors which make displacements complex. The present paper tries to know problem of displacement with tribal families, those are displaced in Kalo dam project and also try to make some ground level suggestion for solving the problems.

**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 1 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 displaces by industries and 10 families are displaces by 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 illiteracy are a major problem for any human. Table no. 1 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 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. 2 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 people 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.

**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

**Primary Occupation of Respondents:** Economic conditions are affected by nature of occupation. Economic 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 and. 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, 35.5 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.

**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

**Table 9. Types of family in displaces family**

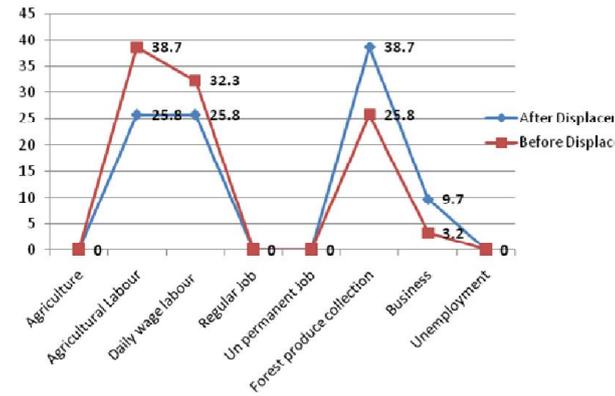
S.N.	Types of family in displaces family	Percent
1	Nuclear Family	74.2
2	Joint Family	25.8
Total		100

**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. Permission by villagers for dam formation according to villagers**

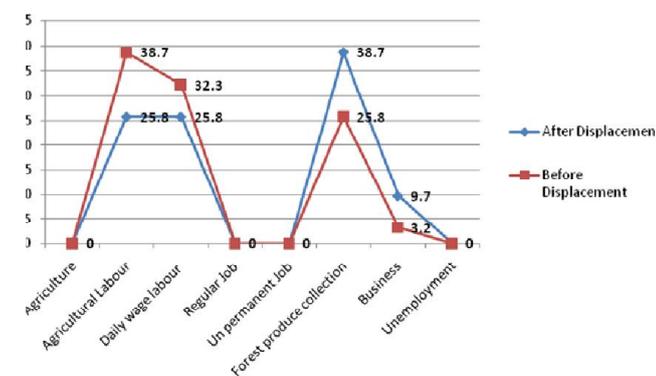
S.N.	Permission by villagers for dam formation according to villagers	Percent
1	Yes	80
2	No	20
Total		100
S.N.	If yes, than forms of agreement	Percent
1	Individual	00
2	Group	100
Total		100
S.N.	If yes, than forms of agreement	Percent
1	Written	00
2	Verbal	75
3	Don't Know	25
Total		100



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

**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)**

**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 works 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 study group who are engaged in agriculture as their secondary occupation. So, we can say that, after displacement forest produce collection are main secondary occupation of tribal families, but forest produce are depended on healthy nature and tribal families earn not much income with this.

**Table 12. Need of dam according to villagers**

S.N.	Need of dam according to villagers	Percent
1	Yes	80
2	No	20
	Total	100
S.N.	If yes than reason	Percent
1	Irrigation	50
2	Industry	50
3	Drinking Water	00
4	Other	00
	Total	100
S.N.	If not than reason	Percent
1	Rain water and other available sources are satisfied	54.4
2	Displacement	27.3
3	Don't Know	18.3
	Total	100

**Table 13. Benefit of Dam according to villagers**

S.N.	Benefit of Dam according to villagers	Dam related Displacement
		Percent
1	Farmers	20
2	Industrialist	60
3	Government	10
4	Other	10
	Total	100

**Table 14. Application for dam formation by villagers**

S.N.	Application for dam formation by villagers	Dam related Displacement
		Percent
1	Yes	20
2	No	80
	Total	100
S.N.	If, applied than reason	Percent
1	Irrigation	50
2	Industry	00
3	Drinking Water	50
4	Other	00
	Total	100

**Table 15. Other option for dam formation according to villagers**

S.N.	Other option for dam formation according to villagers	Percent
1	Yes	70
2	No	30
	Total	100
S.N.	If yes than option	Percent
1	Increase depthless of ponds	57.1
2	Increase numbers of hand pumps	14.3
3	Choose other location for dam	14.3
4	Don't know	14.3
	Total	100

**Monthly income of respondents:** In this part of study try to know monthly income of tribal groups after displacement. Table No. 6 shows economical conditions of study groups are very sensitive and very low. Maximum 38.7 percent family's monthly income between 1000 to 2000 and secondary 35.5 percent families represent 2001 to 3000. In 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 displaces families deposit their money (which are found at the time of displacement) in the bank then bank interest support them economically, but 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.

**Health status of respondents:** Health status affected all dimensions of life. In any family health status of family leader are very important because he has economic responsibilities of family. Table no. 7 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 non trained person. In study group, 77.4 percent respondents have not any type of training which is support them for employment or other economic activities. But 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 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 researches which were related to impact of displacement they show the process of displacement convert 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. But maybe they face lots of problems in future because the joint family has emotional and moral support and that is very useful for face to 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 displaces 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 dam formation according to villagers:** According to 80 percent villager's governments and other authorities groups ask them about dam formation and 20 percent villagers said they don't know anything about these which in sensitive because if displaces families have some

problems about dam formation than they do something at the time of formation. According to 75 percent villagers the agreement between them and the other opposite group was in verbal form and 100 percent villagers said matter discussion of dam formation in group forms which was good for both sides because dam formation is a big and long process and seem to displacement and all these types of discussion are good in groups.

**Need of dam according to villagers:** A purpose of development to make human life easier and establishments of dam, industry etc. because of this. According to 80 percent respondents there was no need dam for any reason and 20 percent villagers dam was a need for various works of village like irrigation (according to 50 percent villagers), for industries (according to 50 percent villagers) and other side 54.4 percent respondents rain water and other available sources are satisfied sources for irrigation, drinking water etc. So, as a result we can say that respondents are in two parts in need of dam for villagers.

**Benefit of Dam according to villagers:** A maximum 60 percent respondents say the main benefit of dam goes to industry and government (10 percent respondents). Only 30 percent respondent's thing it was useful for villagers for irrigation and other works. So, according to result, we can say that villagers are not happy about the dam.

**Application for dam by villagers:** According to 80 percent respondents they do not give application anywhere for dam and 20 percent villagers say they give application for dam before some years back for irrigation and drinking water. So, as a result the respondents are not interested in the dam.

**Other option for dam according to villagers:** Table no. 7 shows, 70 percent respondents think in place of the dam it could be another option. In study group, 57.1 percent respondents if increase the depth of available pond, which are fulfill for drinking water problem and same for hand pump also. Respondents also ask some other places for dam formation like 14.3 percent respondents think back side of the hill are good sites for a dam which is located just opposite side of the village and some respondents choose another state for dam in his opinion.

**Conclusion and Suggestion:** Development is a necessary process for 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 economical dimension. In present study tribal families are negatively affected. In present paper two major problems are located. Firstly maximum tribal families leave their agriculture and secondary maximum families deposit their money on various cheat funds companies without an investigation. The government or any authorities' companies who are related with companies want to give counseling to tribal families and training for formation of new agricultural land.

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