

EXPLORING THE SITUATION AND MITIGATION THE CHALLENGES OF POST PERIOD COLLIERY ERA- A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACHES.

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ABSTRACT

Coal in India is the main source of energy. Still India has no abundant powerful source of energy as coal. The colliery which is determinant for extraction of coal has a greatest contribution in strengthening the economic status of people and human development through allocating facilities, which is the bright side of colliery. It also has negative or dark side, is that condition of people after colliery era, reached at vulnerable stage due to cease of well being activities. Through the paper I highlight the critical circumstance of Asansol-Raniganj coal base villages which is faces by the local habitats after colliery area, overlooked by researchers. With the help of survey method I find out the potential resource of village and affordability of people and after analyzing the all aspects, recommended some developmental activities which can be practiced by the local people. Possibly it will help them to reduce some extent the socio-economic extremity.

Key words- Dependency, Development, Economic vulnerability, Local potentiality, Small scale industry, Termination.

I. INTRODUCTION

The coal mining industry makes a key contribution to the Indian economy and it is the underlying driver of employment generation and infrastructure development [2]. The increasing demand for coal require an aggressive extraction and resultant depletion of coal resource as non-renewable became a great ongoing social challenge for the habitats of coal mine area especially for non- service people of the mining area from the view point of dependency on coal mining. When a coal mining set up in a area, the area and adjoining places develop in all sector likes – communication(road, transport mode) educational, hospital-medical store, electricity, drinking water where all people both coal staffs and non-staffs get benefit and enjoy happy life, but after termination of resource the coal authority leave the place and cease the all welfare facilities. The coal working people get transfer but non-service people face major problems, some of the people are able to migrate some are not. Displacement or migration or uprooted of settle habitat is now common as well as hanging problem in Asansol-Raniganj coal mining area [3]. The force migration or displacement have serious effect on well being of communities[1]. When communities are forced to leave the land, they not only loss farming land but also deprived from their well set up business. The reaming local people who are entirely dependent on colliery in terms of temporary jobs become jobless; businessmen suffer from losses due to contraction of market. In India no reliable compensation or assurance comes from Coal Authority or Govt. The economic and social well being consequence becomes traumatic [1].

II. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The major objective of present research is to measure the intensity of effects on communities.
- 2.2 Bring out the comparison of standard of living between past and present.
- 2.3 Find out the way to develop the communities for live at greater extent.

III. METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of research paper the entire process carried out in three steps.

Methodology for pre-field study.

Methodology for field study.

Methodology for post- field study.

3.1 PRE-FIELD STUDY-The first stage includes preliminary enquiry about the area through various maps and articles available on internet.

3.2 FIELD STUDY-This method includes observation method, personal interview method to collect data and to understand the actual condition. For the paper I use three elements of survey method these are-a) Regional Analysis, b)Regional Diagnosis, c)Regional Prospecting.

3.2.1 Regional Analysis or Regional Survey- It emphasis to understand the character of the region in terms of physical environment, demography character, economic pattern [6].

3.2.2 Regional Diagnosis or Diagnosis Survey - It has focused upon highlighting the weakness of the region [6].

3.2.3 Regional Prospect or Techno Economic Survey- It focus on the regional potentials, whether it to related physical resource or human resource [6].

I interacted to more than 40 local people to accumulate data about the problems and prospects for finding the solution.

3.3 POSTFIELD STUDY- In this stage data are analyses collected from various sources and preparation maps, data tables for making the research paper.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of relevant literatures are available but perfectly can be say same bands like the present study are rare. Sadhika Mourya and Sandipan Chakraborty in a paper entitled 'Displacement and Resettlement in Coal Mining Area of Raniganj: A review on social problems –A case study of Hansdha village, Raniganj, West Bengal, Subhajit Banopadhyay and Krishendu Gupta in a paper entitled 'Prospective Research to investigate the socio-economic sketch of coal mining teratory:An integrated scrutiny, and Nesar Ahemad and Kuntala Lahari Dutta 'Engendering Mining Communities: Examining the Mining Gender Concern In Coal Mining Displacement and Rehabilitation in India'- all the paper emphasis on the socio-economic status, resettlement, displacement during the time of mining expansion, but these authors does not take account that socio economic condition can be more deteriorate, displacement can be occurred extensively and resettlement, compensation, welfare activities must be required after the termination of coal or after the leaving of well set up colliery industry which is now burning problem in Asansol-Raniganj coal mine area.

V. LOCATION OF SYUDY



For the present study Madanpur Gram Panchayat area under Andal Block district of paschim Bardhaman has been selected. There are seven villages under the panchayat system but specifically three villages (Babuisol, plasban, Madanpur) out of total are suitable to my research purpose or match to the aforesaid problem. The rest of villages still has running colliery. The selected project area is located between Andal and Raniganj city. The nearby Raniganj city is just about 2-3 km & Andal is 3 km far from the research area. The area connected to Asansol-Durgapur through NH2 road is just about 2.5 km distance from the villages. The nearby rail station is Raniganj 3 km & Andal 4 km far from the study area.

VI. IMPACT OF TERMINATION OF COAL

Table-6.1 Population status

Name of the Village	No of Displacement Family	No of Remaining Family
Palasbon Paschim Para	80	250
Babiusal Gram	20	30
Madanpur	55	145

Table-6.2 Working status of the non-service people:

Before Termination	After Termination
I. Well set up business (grocery, sweet shop, Medical shop, other shops)	I. The shop business is suffered from loss due to reduced income level.

II. Colliery contractual jobs	II. Daily wage labor. III. Temporary labor in factory.
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Table-6.3 Deprivation from facility:

Before Termination	After Termination
I. Electricity provided by E.C.L II. Provided drinking water. III. Transport facility (Roads, Street light were maintained at certain interval.	I. Electricity is cut down by coal authority. II. Water supply is stop. III. Roads are in poor condition. IV. The area now under landslide prone due to unfilled mining hole. V. The area became vacant which is favorable for crime

Discussion of data tables:

6.1 Homelessness-Due to shut down colliery the service people and non-service people force to migrate, both are leave their parental house, agriculture lands. Entire families were pauperized after displacement from their original house and consequent separation from the local environment.

6.2 Insecure Income-The people who are earned money around colliery through contractual job, temporary job, or set up business lost their job, run their business with loss due to reduction of selling market, people are unable to purchase goods, suffer from uncertainty of life. Consequentially it decreases the standard of living.

6.3 Deprivation from Facility- During the running period of colliery, support our daily life through supplying basic amenities likes- drinking water, electricity at very low coast, for communication maintained roads with street light, at the time of culture festival they donate a handsome money. It can be said that colliery is the determinant of all round development of these villages, but after completion of coal colliery disconnect all social relation.

6.4 Weak Social Relation- The people of these villages lived here since birth, so they have a strong bonding with their neighbors, but at the time of migration the bondage are disrupted.

6.5 Illegal Mining-After ending colliery era the mining area occupied by social culprit, exploit the reaming coal unlawfully and unscientifically. The local people also involved in illegal mining at their own land for maximum earning within short period. Unscientific mining leads to lands degradation and the area becomes landslide prone zone.

VII. DEVELOPMENTAL ACITIVITIES FOR SUSTAINING EXISTANCE

Development means creativity to set up an environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and sustainable life. The development process of any area is the function of five basic factors-

- Physical Resource- It means the richness of physical resource. The area that are richly endowed with natural resource, have great potential for economic progress to comparison that are not so fortunate [6]. The study area has richness in coal, fertile land, ponds. After ending the coal there has lots of chance to develop in agriculture, and fishing sector.

- Technological Advancement- it refers to quality up gradation of both goods and services. Normally there has a positive correlation between level of development of a country and degree of technological advancement [6]. My study area is rural so there has a little bit chance for technological up gradation. For this reason some small scale industry or cottage industry can be develop.
- Social Structure- Social organization and social institution in a society both have determine impact upon the development process [6]. The study area is free from any kind of ethnic tension and having a strong potentiality to linkup with city area for higher level of development.
- Economic Structure- The economic structure means whether it primary, or secondary, or tertiary, or quaternary sector of economy. It is believe that higher the share of primary sector lower levels of development [6]. So, processing of agriculture products and small manufacturing industry may be profitable.
- Political Setup- it means degree of decentralization of power. The quality of administration and public policy has emerged as strongly influencing factor in development [6].

There are many dimensions of development- sectoral development, sectional development, spatial development, where the sectoral development refers to development of various sector of economy such as agriculture, industrial, infrastructural sectors [6]. I emphasis on this sector to eradicate the vulnerability. Here some of the suggestion of developmental initiative for local people that can raise their economic status-

7.1 Intensive Agriculture-The local people should be practiced intensive agriculture, not only monocrop also relay cropping system farming should be practiced scientifically. Higher and intensive agriculture production provides effective beneficial to local people. The three village has lower elevation formed of old alluvium, rainfall cm, tempt- suitable for intensive rice cultivation, beside irrigation facility in dry season and available organic compound can assist to increase local production which will Develop agro industry. Development of agro industry creates strong agro-industrial linkages and making the local people economically independent.

7.2 Aquaculture- Aquaculture is an attractive and important component to drive the rural economy. The facility of aquaculture relate to nutrition, health, employment, income. The study area have potentiality to reach in this sector because of abundance of fresh water ponds rural aquaculture creates an own enterprise where all family member can devote to the business. It is reported to that every single individual who got involved in this sector has three family members to support financially.

7.3 Cottage Industry-Cottage industry is an important aspect to develop economically. Cottage industries create some gainful employment opportunity for rural people as it is labor intensive and add to their income. For starting cottage industry do not require large land area, high technology, and great investment, another great advantage of such industries is that the women and old person can usefully involve to increase their income of the family and also reduce dependency. Thus cottage industry can raise the standard of living of the family. Here are the lists of some cottage industry that can start with local resource or basic materials-

- 7.3.1 Production of organic product- Cultivating fruits and vegetables and making sauces, pickles, or such kind of various delicious items that are free from chemicals can be lucrative business by selling to market or to shop as supplier. This items are generally test full to eat and because of organic or chemical free it will be demandable. So rural people can start it as local farming business.
 - 7.3.2 Florist- People buy flowers for various occasions from happy ones like birthday, wedding to memorial ceremony, so start a business that sells flower for all occasions, events and holidays can be profitable. Generally a florist in big city can earn RS 500 per day.
 - 7.3.3 Papad Making- Papad making is a home basis business and it is one of the of the most profitable small manufacturing business ideas considering the low start capital investment [8].
 - 7.3.4 Paper cup making-It is one of the most profitable small business manufacturing ideas in rural India because of growing demand for paper cup day by day increasing [8].
 - 7.3.5 Soap Manufacturing- Different types of soap used by rural and urban people. Commercial soap making may be profitable small business idea[8].
 - 7.3.6 Spice Powder Making-Spice grinding and packaging is one of the profitable business idea that can start as small, medium, and large scale [8]. We the Indians cannot imagine making food without spice, so its demand always exists.
 - 7.3.7 Agarbatti Making- Agarbatti is a house hold goods having a great market potential. The burning of agarbatti in various religious and social functions is a common practice in rural and urban area [8].
 - 7.3.8 Invitation Card Making-Any individual can initiate invite card making business with some simple machinery needed creative mind [8]. Now days it is fashion to invite any person through invitation card for any occasion especially in urban area. So this business is very profitable because of growing demand day by day.
- 7.5 Small Scale Industry- SSI is set up in backward and rural areas to promote decentralized development to remove disparity and regional imbalance. To drive SSI requires large no of labor involvement hence it provide large no of jobs opportunity for both male and female. SSI aims to utilize and mobilize local potential resource. Thus SSI helps the rural people improving their standard of living. Some of the lists of SSI industry that can set up at these villages-
- 7.5.1 Jaggery Plant- jaggery plant is sugarcane based natural sweetener made by concentration of sugarcane juice without any use chemicals. The sector provides huge employment opportunity, it is therefore imperative to expand the sector as it provides higher food value and boost to the rural economy system. Involves the low transport cost of raw material and non-requirement of highly technical machinery and labor [4].
 - 7.5.2 Ice creame Making- Ice creame making is wonderful small business idea that any individual can start with low startup capital investment to make handsome money [9].
 - 7.5.3 Rice Mill Plant- Rice is the main staple food crop in India. Paddy in it raw form cannot be consumed by human being therefore, it needs to be suitably processed for obtaining rice. In a highly paddy producing area a rice mill plant can establish [9].
 - 7.5.4 Bakery- Bakery is one of the most profitable food processing business opportunity one can initiated by selecting the right product and proper marketing strategy[9]. The study area is closer to city area, so it has good opportunity to increase their income.

- 7.5.5 Stainless steel cutlery- Stainless steel spoons, forks and stainless steel knives are very popular items in household, hotels and restaurants. The demand for product is increasing very steadily [9].
- 7.5.6 Dairy Industry- The advent of dairying has been for dairy farmers and of those segments of the industry that have been traditionally weak, the small land holders, landless labor and women. It is more profitable than crop farming alone. Over the period, dairying has acquired a fully fledged industry in country and has positively improved the socio-economic life of those who are positively engaged in the business directly or in indirectly [5]. So dairy farming is a good opportunity for villagers needs to proper care of their livestock population.
- 7.6 Forestry Service - The forest service has wide range of economic and social benefits through providing the basic needs of rural and urban people like fuel, small timber, manure leaf, vegetables and other economic products. It also providing raw material for industries such as wood, packing cases slate frames, pulping. Targeted investment in forestry creates various new jobs and generates good income. The forest service makes quality of life in every aspects and the sustainable forest management, leads towards green economy, lies in our hands.

7.7 RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT.

The development of people does not means only economic centric, but good health is the essential criteria to live. Coal Authority does not emphasis on the health aspect as required-that set up health centre at villages. So, Govt. has responsibility to start health center service, where primary treatment have to provide to the villagers at free of coast regularly. Though Govt. has already provided electricity, drinking water at the villages. Now if Govt. takes initiative to set up health center that will complete the circle of development.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Coal is a non-renewable resource, so coal has a definite life cycle like other non-renewable resource. Termination of coal after aggressive extraction is a natural phenomenon, but sudden closer of colliery after long time dependency devastating the socio-economic status. In coming age coal will terminate gradually, consequentially colliery will shut up their mining activity and more and more villages/localities will come under threatened economy. I make an attempt through the paper to recover them from the adverse effects associated to shut down colliery on life style. Completion of coal has changed the socio-economic scenario. My paper finds out some welfare activities which are suitable for these villages, where the local people can afford the business with in small investment or utilize their potential local resource. Such kind of alternative activities not only essential for these villages, but also applicable for other coal base villages/ locality in coming age, where people solely dependent on coal. So, to reduce the socio-economic vulnerability the local people can start these small scale business or cottage industry, facilitate employment opportunity and generate income to bear their family expenditure and to enjoy respectful life.

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