

CHAPTER-V.CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION.

Industrialisation brought to the village Banki, a new source of employment directly in the mine or under the contractors. But local tribal people are not getting sufficient representations for various reasons. So there is an urgent need to explore the reasons for their not getting the adequate employment opportunities and to remove their disabilities if any.

Earning from work in the mine is higher than the earning from the agriculture. Earning in the mine is in cash money. Cash and money consciousness are developing but slowly in the economic system of the village.

The reduction of cultivable land and the fall of productivity has made traditional economic system of the village Banki inadequate to meet the needs of the village. In its place almost entirely a new occupational pattern is emerging according to which more and more villages are drawn to the employment in the mine and other jobs under the contractors. However, traditional agricultural economy continues to be in tact and the village shows the evidence of combining agricultural work with industrial work.

The village Banki which was characterised by its isolation homogeneity, collective style of living was effected by the industrialisation. One of the main effects of industrialisation is its heterogeneities. Ideas and ideology, language and literature, food habits and dress p-attern, behaviour and religious outlook all are becoming heterogeneous as people from different places centre in the industrial area. There is a <sup>ca</sup>study change in the material culture in the village Banki. A sort of "cultural mutation" is slowly taking place. In general the village provides a good example of blending of rural and industrial styles of life.

In the village Banki there is distinct change in the attitude of the people to the institution of the head of the village. Now they recognise the Patel and Sarpanch as village leaders in the place of "Gotiya" who used to be the traditional head of the village. This is

a healthy departure towards modernity. The changes in the family are slow. But the position of women in the family improved compared to pre-industrial stage. There is an influx of women in to gainful occupations and thereby improving their status in the family. Traditional authority of the elders in the family has been weakened to a limited extent because of the independent earnings of the youngsters in the industry. There is a trend though slow in the direction of large family disintegrating into small nuclear family to suite the industrial society as against the rural peasant society.

The former mutual obligations and the co-operation among the kins-folk ceased to exist. Instead dependence on money increased in new proportions.

The observation and celebration of religious practices and festivals lost their past vigour to a large extent. The purpose of celebrating them has lost its relevance in the new context of individualisation and industrialisation.

The observation of economic festivals and ceremonies connected with birth, marriage etc. lost their previous jubilation and keen interest because of the shortage of time to be spared for these occasions and economic pressure.

There is a remarkable change in the attitude of the people regarding the importance of education of their children. The industrialisation brought a new awareness among them that their children should study if they are to live well in this society.

Contact with the people of different communities and different regions has broadened, to a limited extent, the out look of the villagers.

Supprisingly the exposer of these tribal people to industrialisation could not shatter their beliefs and superstitions. They still believe in "Baiga" the traditional religious priest and in the efficacy of whatever is done by him for curing their diseases and getting-rid-of of evil spirits.

Table 1  
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The tribal people are generally but slowly advancing towards integration with the general mass of people and at the same time they are also loosing their traditional socio-cultural characteristics.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

The ill effects of the coalmine industry shattered thoroughly agricultural economy of the village. The village has been suffering from many invisible, indirect but wide-spread harmful effects on account of the mine, which spoiled their agricultural fields to a large extent. The scarcity of water in the village and in the fields is also a major problem. The best solution to all problems faced by the Banki village is to shift the village to a new place where they can have both cultivable land and house sites. It is not an easy task but every effort need to be made to convince the villagers about desirability and advantage of the resettlement at a suitable nearby place. Of-course they should be given land for land and cost of the house and cost of dislocation etc. as compensation.

The acquisition-procedure need to be simplified for assesment and payment of compensation. Possibilities of giving the land instead of money need to be studied. In any case compensation money should be paid in single instalment instead of in many small instalments.

Even though local tribal people are getting ~~tax~~ in the industry but it does not appear to be adequate. The possibilities of getting more representation for the local tribal population needs to be explored. If there is need for giving the tribal people a mass scale preperatory training to make them eligible for the entry into industry, should be taken up on priority basis. The contractors bringing outside-labourers to the detriment of local tribal-labourers should be strongly discouraged

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS INDUSTRY:

The villagers in general are against the coalmine industry because of the fact that their crops failed to a large extent and they are accustomed to easy life. To get into the discipline of the industry, they should be induced to live good life. This inducement may be in the form of advancing them loans for the purpose of purchasing good furniture, radio etc. Once they are accustomed to some of these comforts and good life, they may make effort to keep it up. It seems that the coalmine authorities are already thinking in these lines to inculcate interest in leading the better life among the local tribals.

By far the best solution to all the problems of the village Banki is the resettlement of the villagers at a proper site. For an integrated development of the tribal regions, it appears necessary to plan the industrial development in context with cultural and economic milieu of the region and it is for the planners, in terms of the development, to approach the programme in a manner that lead to a balance between the technological and cultural development, between the agricultural and industrial economy and between the rural and urban industrial way of life.

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