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**Nitesh Raj**  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of Economics,  
S.P. College, Dumka, S.K.M.  
University, Dumka,  
Jharkhand, India

## Uranium industry in east singhbhum: A case study in socio-economic perspective

**Nitesh Raj**

### Abstract

The research study is based upon the Socio-economic evaluation of Uranium Industry in Jadugoda that is in East Singhbhum of State of Jharkhand (India), the main occupation of their inhabitants was cultivation, and Artisans tribes like, mahali, karmali and lohra were prevailing an important role at that place. After establishment of Uranium industry in Jharkhand the Socio-economic condition of people of East Singhbhum has been improved or not is an important question and concern, whether the people of that area are still in position to settle their life in a good manner or the industry has worsen their life. The health and social condition have been worsened but economic and employment conditions have been improved in that area.

**Keywords:** Ethnic culture; employment; industry; living of standard

### Introduction

History of Indian mining industry indicates that mining of Coal dates, back to 1774 when shallow mines were developed in Raniganj Coalfield, the west bank of river Damodar. Iron ore mines were opened in 1878, gold mining from Kolar gold fields was started in an organized way in 1880, the first mechanized iron ore mine was commissioned in 1958 at Noanundi by a private sector company and main shaft in Jadugoda Uranium mine was commissioned in 1968. The mining industry has achieved significant development in the country during the last five and half decades since 1947.

The proposed study is based upon the Socio-economic evaluation of Uranium Industry in Jadugoda is also spelled as Jadugora is located in Singhbhum area of the Jharkhand State (previously Bihar) around 35 kilometers from the railway station of Tatanagar. Previously, before the establishment of Uranium Industry in Jadugoda that is in East Singhbhum, the main occupation of their inhabitants was cultivation, and Artisans tribes like, mahali, karmali and lohra were prevailing an important role at that place. After establishment of Uranium industry in Jharkhand the Socio-economic condition of people of East Singhbhum has been improved or not is an important question and concern, whether the people of that area are still in position to settle their life in a good manner or the industry has worsen their life.

There are many aspect that determines the socio-economic condition of the people of East Singhbhum regarding the present impact of Uranium Industry like, man, environment, individual rights and duties towards clean and healthy environment, use and throw away society ethics, sustainable earth society ethics, growth of cultivations and social structure, human settlement pattern, migration and rehabilitation issues, hunting and gathering society, agricultural society, industrial issues, knowledge based society, concept of conservation, climate change, global warming, population, value educations, human health, water, air, soil, noise, nuclear Hazards, radio-active pollution, Mining, Dam and their effects on forest and tribal people, food resources, energy resources, economic order and economic inequality, education and labor market, housing pattern and model structure, the welfare of masses for increment in betterment of livelihood of general people, the family, marriage, economy, children and women conditions, aged condition, health and health practices.

In the background of above introduction the research problem was to find out the positive and negative peripheral impact on the society and their economic conditions by considering the uranium industry in East Singhbhum.

**Correspondence**  
**Nitesh Raj**  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of Economics,  
S.P. College, Dumka, S.K.M.  
University, Dumka,  
Jharkhand, India

## Review of literature

In present study attempts have been made to depict the socio economic condition of people of singhbhum by considering the impact of Uranium industry in Jadugoda. Although many of the remarkable work has been done on the environmental issues and impact of Uranium industry at Jadugoda like “Radiation and Tribal health in Jadugoda” by P.P. Yadav who advocated that the industry must be closed as soon as possible, that is continuously destroying the tribal identity. “Jamshepur, The Growth of The City and Its Regions” (1999-2000) by Maya Dutta, has advocated that Jadugoda uranium factory is dangerous to society and to responsible for all the danger happening in environment. Jim Harding (2006) “Why nuclear power is not sustainable” advocates that we should avoid the nuclear power and to save the earth by using alternatives. “Buddha weeps in Jadugoda (2009) <sup>[15]</sup>” a documentary film has shown that how radiation has made the life worth. Hussain (2007) <sup>[3]</sup> “Shining India or not its still a land of contrast” advocates that Jadugoda mine has worsen on the condition of masses. Amab Mukerji (2006) <sup>[5]</sup>” Theatre projects on anti-uranium projects struggles” has said that the whole world should be unite to protest the nuclear and Uranium projects. Scolt Shackelford (2006) <sup>[6]</sup> “Uranium mines breath radioactive dust” advocates the solar energy is the best alternative of uranium energy. Dr. Philip Nitschke and Dr. Karl Kuselnicki (2007) <sup>[7]</sup> survey finds excess deformities and cancer near Jadugoda Uranium mine. Nitish Priyadarshi (2007) <sup>[8]</sup> “Environment and Geology” advocates that the Uranium Industries is delivering the whole of the environment and geological system. Shri D. Mishra, Sri Rajesh kumar, Sri K.K. Beri, Sri V.M. Masand (2007) <sup>[10]</sup> (IIT Kanpur) having project on UCIL and special focus on Jadugoda uranium mines also finds that, in Jadugoda, the situations is critical and environment is hardly disturbed by the Uranium industry in Jadugoda. B. Kamal (2009) <sup>[13]</sup> “Health impact of uranium Industry” signifies the bad impact of Jadugoda mines. But there is no attempt has been made yet now, to see the socio- economic perspective of Uranium industry at East Singhbhum in Jharkhand. So there is an urgent need to formulate such a research that will aware to the world community regarding the socio-economic effect of Uranium industry in Jharkhand at East Singhbhum at Jadugoda.

## Objective of the study

1. To describe the Jadugoda in East Singhbhum.
2. To present demographic features of inhabitant of Jadugoda.
3. To study family and marriage system of inhabitant of Jadugoda.
4. To reveal kinship system of inhabitants after establishment of uranium industry in Jadugoda.
5. To explain the economic system of inhabitant after establishment of Uranium Industry in Jadugoda.
6. To show the status of children.
7. To show the conditions of women.
8. To analysis the conditions of aged.
9. To explain health and health practices and Jadugoda.
10. To highlight the problem of inhabitant of Jadugoda.
11. To show the peripheral impact and Uranium Industry at Jadugoda.
12. To show the educational system of Jadugoda.
13. To highlight the problem of Uranium Industry.

14. To denote the status of sustainable development of Jadugoda.

## Hypotheses

The following hypotheses have been formulated and tested in the field.

1. Uranium Industry has peripheral impact on the social status of people of Jadugoda.
2. Uranium industry in Jharkhand is only beneficiary to the Central Government.
3. The impact of educational growth is different for different social groups.
4. The Uranium Industry has changed the occupational pattern of society.
5. The art and technology of tribes are in the way of vanishing.
6. The people and Jadugoda are facing the problem of extension due to changing situation.
7. Uranium industry can increase the pace of economic growth.
8. The economy of Jadugoda is on the way of transitional change.
9. The environmental impact of Uranium industry is on the way of danger line.

## Research methodology

### 1. Selection of area for the purpose of present study

Jadugoda the East Singhbhum in Jharkhand has been chosen randomly and purposely.

### 2. Selection of families

The unit of study was family. Some of the family living in Jadugoda have been covered under the study.

### 3. Technical data collection

The following techniques have been employed to collect data from the field.

- a) Household Sample: In order to get actual picture of different and families a household sample has been done door to door of some family.
- b) Household Schedule: To collect household level information a household schedule has been constructed and will fill up with the help of the family.
- c) Interview: Individual and group interviews have been organized to collect data from different aspects of people of Jadugoda.
- d) Observation: Participants and non-participant, observations technique has been employed to gather information from the area under the study.
- e) Case Study: In order to provide information in depth, case study technique has been employ as different individuals or groups or industries in prescribed area.
- f) Photography: Typical observation has been presented with the help and photographs taken from the field.

1. Books, Magazines, Newspaper, Annual Report of UCIL (Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.) and other references have been used to get a concrete picture under study.

## Scrutiny and data processing

All data collected from the field have been scrutinized thoroughly by observation their significance and utility in the present study, they have been processed with the help

and classification and tabulation manually and computerized.

### Analysis of data

Data has been analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Question analysis of data has been done by description of classified data. Question analysis has been presented through percentage distribution tables.

### Conclusion

After analyzing the factors 1. Description of uranium industry and concerned area and study 2. Family and Marriage 3. Kinship 4. Economy of people of Jadugoda 5. Children and Women 6. Aged 7. Health and health practices 8. Environment and Ecology and effect of Uranium industry 9. Environmental Ethics 10. Sustainable earth society ethics 11. Growth of Social Structure 12. Migration and Rehabilitant 13. Agricultural and industrial Society 14. Economic order and Economic inequality 15. Education and labor market 16. Inter locking labor market in Jadugoda 17. Welfare and betterment of living Indicators, it was concluded that the after establishment of Uranium Industry in Jharkhand (1967) the health and social condition have been worsened but economic and employment conditions have been improved in that area.

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