

## **Problem and Prospect of Rural Life and Livelihood with Special Reference to Tribal Community: Perspective from Pachami Stone Quarry Belt (Rampurhat Block In Birbhum District)**

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### **ABSTRACT:-**

The history of Birbhum one of the district in West Bengal is very ancient . Various division taking place in different time periods have gradually reduced its area . Because of natural reasons the map of the area characterized as Birbhum as under gone changes. Stone mining industries in Pachami area is in regular operation since more than 20 years . Environmental changes and their impacts are the unwanted of physical as well as socio - economy activities. Environmental process acidity of soils, natural soils , composition , the nutritional status of soils content. Environmental change the social structure of civil societies and due to environment number changing occur likes social and cultural changes as well as physical and biological . It is cost for year pollution , water pollution , social pollution as well as various problem crisis every daily for environment change. The paper is based on field survey and tries to find out changing pattern of rural life with reference to Pachami village in Birbhum district . It describe various related pressure a consequential from monetary behavior . This activities are mainly performed for purpose to satisfy various consumption. The environmental changes are normally tied to the extraction and change of materials and energy .

**KEYWORDS:-** Stone crushing , Environment , Livelihood, impacts, occupational change , community status.

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### **I. INTRODUCTION :-**

Resource may be defined broadly as anything that satisfies human need. Land in this connection is the basic natural, economic and ecological resource on which human civilization involved. It not only satisfy our basic needs of food, clothing and provides our shelter but also sustain the life support system and natural vegetation, biological habitats for plants, animals and micro-organisms . Adopting and economic view point the land itself consists of a basic resource and a factor of production other be the labour and capital. it consider to be the store house of minerals and raw materials for human use. The agricultural system, industrial setup , transport network all are directly dependent on the land resource. The way of standard of living and common custom of each indigenous group of people is exceptional and is related to the utilization of particular natural resource and concentrated to specific type of activities. They had been collecting their essential need and resources from forest without causing any damage to it. Livelihood may be referring to group of recruitment which is essential for active and healthy life and it is change from time to time due to recruitment of people. Primitives, societies fully depends on nature and their surrounding environment. Today society made artificial way of alternative culture for better living as well as create various type of organized working sectors for their development.

Birbhum district of West Bengal , India, is often called the land of red soil. The western part of this district is an extensional part of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The physiography of Rampurhat block is characterized by highly dissected. Undulating Chotanagpur Plateau in West Bengal and South West trolling level plain alluvial landscape in Rampurhat block Birbhum West Bengal. This is a draught prone area and there is no river . But the eastern part of district is blessed with the alluvial fertile land. Birbhum is not famous for its mining products and which are found is not so flourished amount. There are not so valuable products. The study area situated Birbhum(23°32'30"N-24°35'-00"N,88°02'40"E-87°05'25"E) district of West Bengal except iron, coal, stone for producing  $Ca(OH)_2$  as well as stones of 3 or 4 types of these iron is an dominant position as coal mine is found only one in number where as there are not such attempt to collect the stone to produce  $Ca(OH)_2$  from it.

Stone quarry business was first started in Rampurhat area by Shri Shanti Kumar Jain in 1960s decade. Adjacent areas of Rampurhat like Pachami, Salbadra are also Prosperous with Stone quarry and Stone crusher industry. Thousands of people have involved industry.

The biggest stone quarry factory of the district is situated of Pachami. Its father figure is Nasir Hossain Mallick. Though Pachami situated in Rampurhat-I Block. There are approximately 170-190 stone chips crusher and 65-80 stone in Pachami mines and crusher belt. This belt consists of 45 villages are belong to tribal villages- Bharkata Eidgah, Haridaspur, Chanda,Salbadra, Thakurpura Garia, Nirsa, Changni, Aluphari Sulunga ,Shayam Pahari etc. Hindus and Muslim are occupied the rest two villages. Pachami stone mines and crusher was first introduced in this area in this area in 1998-99 era. But this industry has been largely flourished from 2004-2005 onwards. Pachami area is habituated by mostly Santal tribe entitled with eleven epithets. like Soren, Handa, Kisku Hembram , Tudu , Baski, Maddi, Murmu, Pauria.

There are two types of labour, labours of stone mine and labours of atone crusher Drillman, Boulder man makes holes in stone by drill machines and makes a blast with dynamite. They get thirty rupees for loading a Dumper lorry. They must be recruited from Santal tribe. The manager has a monthly income of Ten thousands rupees. Boulders are transported from stoner mine are stone crusher factory by the Dumper lorry, lorries are of two types by their loaded capacity 20 tons and 22 tons. crusher owner bugs boulder by Rs. 110 per ton . Then labour break load of a small lorry they are paid of Rs. 22 ton. Then labour break load of a small lorry they are paid of Rs. 300 where as Rs. 350 is paid for a big lorry. Many food courts, Vegetable markets, diesel and petrol pumps, auto part shops etc. Have come out as a side effect of this industry. This is a good effect of course .But there are many bad effect. The health issue of labours is totally avoided. They are not provided with the musks, helmets or sunglasses etc. Hanria is the favourite alcohol to the Santal. There is a weekly two days bazar at Pachami site Nirsha Monday and Friday. For buying and selling alcohol. Santals are known for loving and enjoying the life So what they earn invest it for enjoyment and for this they could not save the money for future. They have a tendency in daily earning and daily consuming. They are largely affected by T.B and silicoes. Though are Panchami Gram Panchayet has informed that there are no silicosis at present . But it's possible that they are hiding the information stone mines and crusher owner association local hindu and mohammedans were have occupied their places in road committee, administrative committee as well as accident benefit scheme committee. The Panchami to Mollarpur road is very much accident prone and daily 1000 lorries are passing through this road with a speed of 40 km/h. over loaded lorries have to pass through the crowded villages like Kasthagara, Hastikanda, Goala etc. and for this many accidents have occurred. During 2017 January to 2018 April four to five men were died as they were pushed by the lorries. Besides road condition is very bad. But Pachami and adjacent areas were electrified only from 2015-2016. This is a good effect of this industry. But this area is now going on deforestation Forest areas of this district is 0.005 hectors per head . The owners of this industries have a duty to plant trees of certain amount for decreasing air pollution. But now roads are covered with black dist of black basalt stones. Forest animal except snake, Fox and others etc are not found.

The press as the watch dog of the society is excepted to draw attention of the public the government and organizations to environmental problems around them one of which is environmental pollution.

## **II. PROBLEM :-**

Years of insensitivity to environmental at issues or near complete lack of attention to environmental concerns have turned the Pachami into one of the most endangered ecosystems in the area various forms of ecological activities go on in the region prominent among them is stone industries whose activities also generate wastes are not properly managed and result in environmental pollution.

Since there is a great link between awareness or knowledge and action. Socially responsible media in their reportage can make issues to be seen as important at a given time in a given society by placing emphasis on such issues. This could by through frequency of reports, prominence given to the reports and analysis of the issues at stake. Thus this study sought to ascertain the position of the Pachami Stone belt in this regards.

### **Health Impact to local people :**

Exposure to heavy dust concentration from stone crusher may produce several diseases. Chief among them being pneumoconiosis (Zenz et al., 2007) silicosis, caused by in halation on dust containing silica is an important form of this disease. The impact caused by gravel sands and stone mines in Pachami area is air pollution and its associated health impacts to local people those located in nearby mine area. In open areas of Pachami, the impact of such mines on human health is not likely to be signification . But in the residential areas. When one truckloads of sand and gravel from its excavation and starts transport to its destination mostly in Pachami(Rampurhat block) it fills dirt smoke and sound pollution. The following are the main impacts caused by dust gravel and stone mine.

- ❖ Increased air pollution which directly impacts the health of surrounding people.
- ❖ Dissemination of dust and fumes from gravel and stone at the mining area.
- ❖ Dispersion of dust due to lack proper monitoring and lethargic operations.
- ❖ Fleeting of dust and fumes from exposed or opened dump trucks. The field survey has revealed that 30 people per month directly or indirectly are affected by the cause of pollution from stone and stone crushing

industries in this area. In a day 1200 times the hauling trucks enter and exit from this site which produce the large amount of pollution not only smoke and dust but also sound.

#### **Socio- Cultural impact :**

Gravel, stone mining in Pachami area has increased traffic congestion and safety hazards. When operating these mines, several trucks run via Rampurhat for more than 10 hours each day. As a result of this, there has been increase in air pollution due to dust, diesel fumes and so on. Pachami where many crushing and stone mines are located, so heavy traffic hazards like trucks and other heavy vehicles are transported several times per day. In spite of this the aesthetic degradation due to stone mining and crushing altered land mass of Pachami area and vanished vegetation. Public nuisance is another's important impact created by these mines. The state has not been formulated essential regulations for the operation of stone, sand and gravel mines in this area. The conversion of open spaces into built form has degraded the balance of built and non-built spaces that existed in traditional settlement planning and made the place more congested and traffic jam for the longer time. The single lane road of Pachami area has been carried 1200 times of transaction of having trucks per day cumulative impacts of ripping drilling blasting over all the local residents are highly affected by mining blasting, transport drilling, grinding and ripping. All types of above mentioned equipment produced vibration but vibration from blasting drastically affected building structure, people of local residents in a large manner. In Pachami area the traditional buildings are gradually disappearing because of the easy access of construction materials of new building and the traditional buildings which are existed at present time are covered with thick dust flying from having trucks on the narrow road existed almost at the center of traditional settlements. The traditional identity of Pachami area and the great influence of forest has found now on crisis.

#### **STUDY FOCUS :-**

The focus of this study was to

1. Find out if Pachami villages press covers environmental pollution in Pachami region.
2. As certain the extent of coverage given to environmental Pollution in the Pachami stone belt.
3. Find out the status of environmental pollution projection by the Pachami stone quarry belt.
4. Find out the socio economic off and cultural condition of pachami stone quarry belt.

### **III. OBJECTIVES :-**

The main Objective of this research are :

- 1) To find out the spatial pattern of disparity regarding the health care facility through the calculation of health index in Rampurhat block of Birbhum district and in the implementation of universal health coverage and to prescribe some recommendations for mitigating such disparity.
- 2) To investigate the nature of soil with their physiographic association and to evaluate the potentiality of land along with its suitability for agricultural uses.
- 3) To identify major problems of the study area and to suggest some measure for the management of problem and to prepare an action plan for the best use of existing land resource in a sustainable way.
- 4) To compare the changing socio- economic and cultural condition of Pachami stone quarry belt.
- 5) To find out the consequence of mining industries in study area.
- 6) To analyze the major factor of changing their livelihood condition.

#### **DATA BASE :-**

The present studies are based on both primary and secondary data base.

##### **Primary data**

Primary data are collected from field survey primary data includes data on measurement on cross section of soil profile in different geomorphic unit, The data on water table and ground truth observation through different geomorphic unit identification, identification of various stone use operated in this study are primary data also collected through questionnaires survey of perception of local people about stone mining activation.

##### **Secondary data**

Secondary data collected from different sources such as various published and unpublished report various government and non government office, from survey of India, Geological survey of India N.A.T.M.O, N.B.S.S,S.W.I.D Block office district statistical office principal agriculture office, soil conservation office A.D.O office, Irrigation departmental and from some panchayat.

### **IV. METHODOLOGY :-**

The whole research work have been divided into three stages

- 1) Pre-field
- 2) Field

3) Post field work

1) **Pre-field :-** The foremost task under taken during prefield work was to prepare base map using topographical sheet of S.O.I on a scale of 1:50000 and police station map of Rampurhat block. The base map has been used for geocoding and geo-referencing the satellite image of the study area. Various data have been collected from different published and unpublished reports of several government and non-government offices. For the understanding of the nature of land especially its physical attributes various thematic maps have been prepared on the basis of collected data and maps. Due importance has been given on morphometric analysis and interpretation as they focus light on the nature of terrain characteristics in the study area and review of literature is another important work that has been pursued in this part.

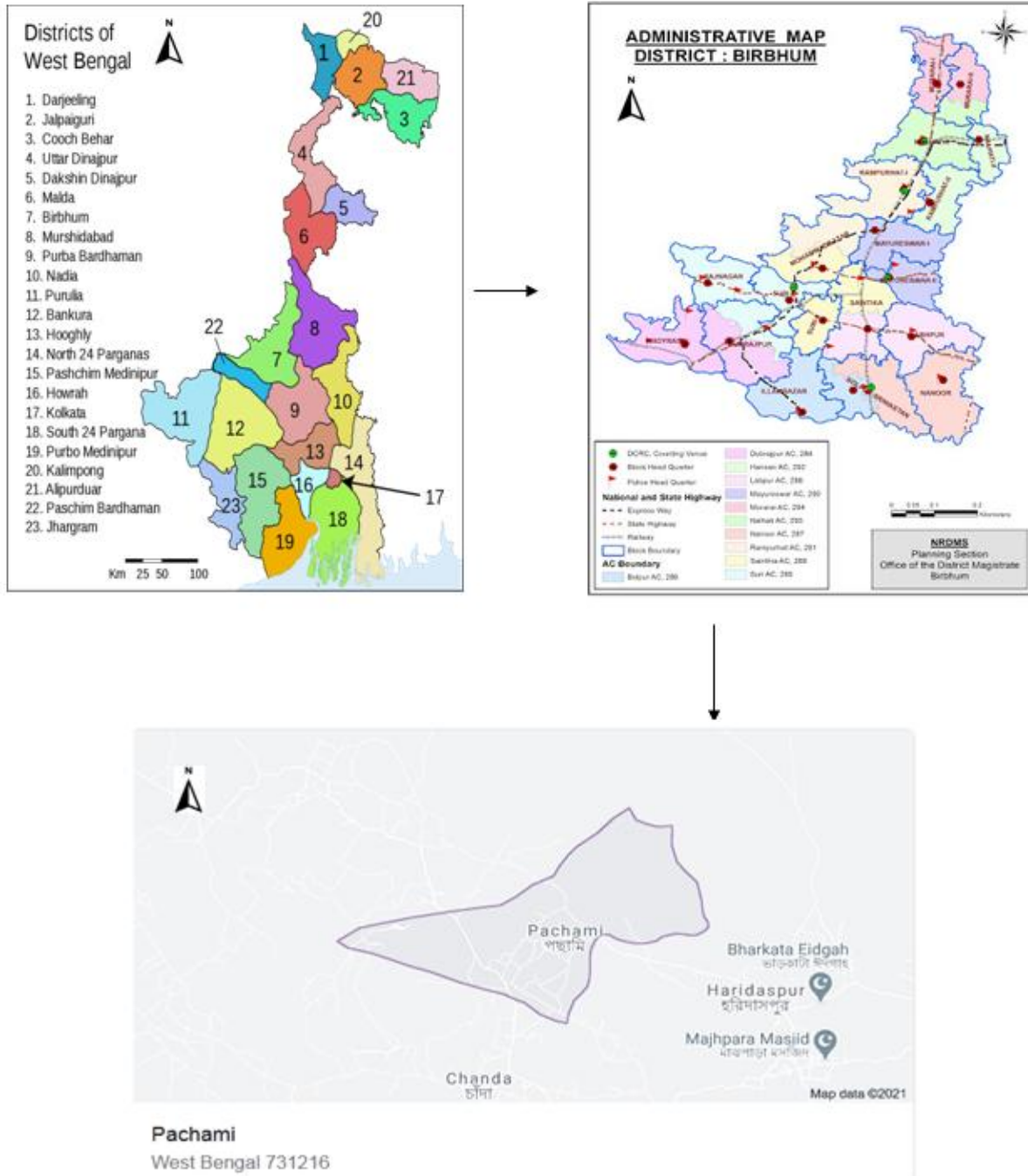
2) **Field Work :-** The ground truth verification for different pre-filled maps of morphometric attributes identified stone used class as well as different geomorphic units from satellite imagery studying their character, collection of stone samples. Visiting the quarry area remains the important period photographs have been taken specific geomorphic units as well as geological formation stone profile of the study area. Some data are also collected from perception surveys of local residents. The study is based on the block level data from the district statistical handbook of Birbhum (2017-18) and thus secondary in nature. Considering the case of methodology it is purely quantitative in nature. Quantification is mainly adopted in the formulation of health index to analyze the spatial variation of health care facilities in the area.

3) **Post Filled Work :-**

During the post filled work generation of thematic maps regarding the stone used, morphometric, and other remains the most important work. Preparation of topographical section. Construction of soil profile has been done in this section of the study after preparing the final map analysis and interpretation has been also done during this phase. Land and stone quarry belt sustainability map preparation of action plan. Identification of proposed land and stone belt used zones, and eventually management plan for the whole study area using each land unit has been prepared. Over all the organization and final right up of the thesis has also been done in the section of the study.

**LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA :-**

In order to sustainable adoption of the present approach in the study Pachami (Rampurhat Block 23°32'30"N-24°35'00"N, 88°02'40"E-87°05'25"E) is located in the Western part of the Birbhum district West Bengal has been selected (fig-1). It has a common boundary with Raniswar CD block, in Dumka district of Jharkhand in the West while the northern and southern boundary is common with Rampurhat-I block. The eastern part is common with Mayureswar-I and Sainthia block. The total covered of the study area is 315.64 sq.km. The block lies in Rampurhat Sub-division. The block consists of 108 villages among them 85 villages are inhabited and 23 villages are uninhabited. The block further divided into different lower order administrative units for policy and program implementation. Rampurhat-I is the head quarters of this CD block.



**Fig. No : 1 -Location map of the study area**

**JUSTIFICATION FOR SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA :-**

The physiographic of Pachami stone quarry is characterized by highly dissected undulating plateau fringe in the West and South west to rolling level plain alluvial landscape in the east . The geological formation in the study area have strong control in the physiography of the area under reference. The area is evident with several geological formation with highly weathered pediment of Achaeon to proterozoic formation in the West and South west to alluvium in the east. Rajmahal trap basalt of Jurassic to cretaceous and laterites of cainozoic period are some intermittent formation evident in the study area over the time litho unit how are under the cover of weathered residuum of varying depth. The study are one of the stone quarry is one of the stone quarry (D.P.U.A report 2001,siddika F.R and Gupta 2017) economy of the block is based on mainly stone quarry and allied activities. Some people is based on agriculture but this activities do not considerably support the socio economic condition of the local inhabitant. For betterment of standard livelihood it is essential to adopt a prepare land resource as well as land used / land covered management hence from the given physical characteristics and socio-economic condition of the study area it is urgently necessary to find out the potentiality

of the existing land resource base for judicious utilization in a way and to proposed and action plan. Which would maintain the sustainability for long them basis.

## V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Literature review is a very important part of any research for better and clear understanding of the perspectives of the research problem review of literature in connection with the study helps researchers to modify and improved the present analytical frame work and to understand the problem situation in the right direction (G- koil Samuel, 2013). Review of literature would also help the researchers in objective and hypothesis setting to compare his / her own findings and to find the research gap which are considered the most important part of research.

### Land resources management in national context :

Land utilization and land used study was conduct in India by a numbers of research and planner . Researchers who contributed in these study were V.L.S.P.Raow (1956) E-Ahamed (1954), J.S Yadav(1956) R.N.P Sinha (1956), B.N.Jha (1980) etc. V.K.Sharma (1991) has studied the use remote sensing techniques to generate land resource mapping. He used the black and white aerial photographs on a scale of 1:2500, co lateral data colligated data and other village based agricultural land used data for preparing the land resource mapping. The main objectives of land resource for sustainable land used planning of some part of southern Haryana and Delhi . S.C.Ramesh Kumar al (2002|)) has carried out the study on economic land evolution for sustainable management of water sheet in different agro climate zones Karnataka. This studies deals with the aspects connected with the soil resource data and their economic inter petitions to evolve the system for identifying salient problems. They also maid suggestion regarding appropriate ameliorative measures to ensure sustainable land use. R.B. Sigh and Dilip Kumar (2012) assessed the role of remote sensing and GIS for land used Land cover mapping and integrated land management in middle Ganga Plane They suggested alternative land use system and the integration of livestock enterprises with the agricultural system for land resource in the study area. Saikat Majhi and Surya Rathor(2015|)) have discussed social sustainability of natural resource management activities in dry zone in West Bengal. The main objectives of their study was to assess the socio economic characteristics of the beneficiaries farmers of integrated stone land development programme and to assess the level of socio of social sustainability of natural resource management activities. Sunil Saha (2017) study the ground water potentiality of Rampurhat block of Birbhum district using the analytical hierarchy process model. He classify the study area into five ground water potentials zone namely very poor , poor ,fair, good and excellent.

## VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION :-

Society a reflection of human characteristics as it presents uniquely human contribution to the ecological condition of nature. Pachami is an example of small rural clustered settlement. I house types and demographical profile were studied in the field by meticulous observation and collection of data in the field by door to door survey.

### Demography :-

A statistical simulation of data presented in Table, showing various aspects of demography of this village is presented through table and diagram. According to primary, survey average family size is 5.05 people per family. Sex ratio is 105 female members, for per 95 males. Literacy rate of Pachami village are very low due to low level of development. It is nearly 32.65 percentage and level of education is not satisfactory only 0.5 percentages of people are only graduate pass. In the local High School if we see the statistic of madhyamik examination , we must come to the conclusion that girls are advanced than boy.

**Table-I**

Distribution of tribal population in Birbhum out of West Bengal

West Bengal total population	Birbhum total population	Tribal population in birbhum	%of tribal	% of West Bengal tribal
91347036	3502404	22875	6.74	84.8

Source :- Field survey 2017

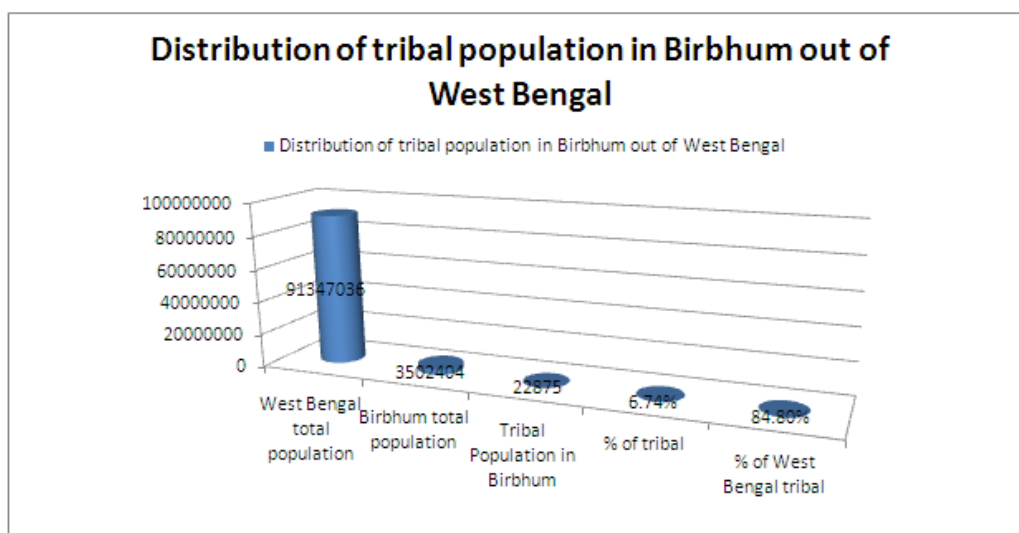


Fig. No- 2- Distribution of tribal population in Birbhum out of West Bengal

**Age Sex Composition :-**

Although survey in the field was carried out by door to door survey to explore the age sex distribution in the families of Pachami village. The following table gives details of data generated through the field survey. The above table and the supporting diagram as given below show that a large portion of both male and female population in this village belong to the age group of 15-40 years of age.

**Table-II**  
Age-Sex distribution in the families of Pachami village:-

Age Group	Male %	Female %
0-4	5.26	2.80
5-9	6.32	7.48
10-14	8.42	4.67
15-19	9.47	12.15
20-24	11.58	9.35
25-29	17.89	14.02
30-34	11.58	16.82
35-39	10.53	1
40-44	5.26	6.54
45-49	4.21	4.67
50-54	4.21	3.74
55-59	3.16	3.74
60+	2.11	2.80
Total	100	100

Source :- Field survey 2017

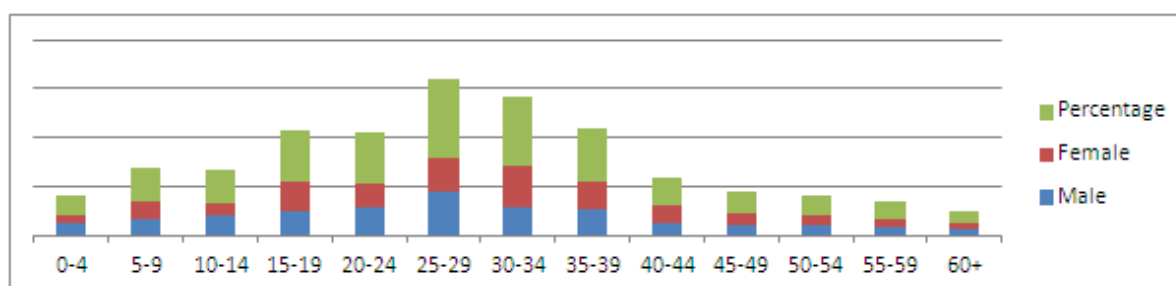


Fig. No-3 Age sex distribution in the family of Pachami (Rampurhat Block)

**Work force and occupational structure :**

Work force indicates the strength of employed and un employed persons of a society. Both family dependency ratio and standard of living of the people depend very much upon this factor. As much as about 55.40% of the total population in this village earn livelihood for the maintenance of their family. The study of economic composition of people remains incomplete without its reference to the occupational composition of a people. The occupational structure of the society depends upon both physical and economic land use pattern. The following table and the diagram below give details of the occupational structure existing among the workforce of the village. Occupational structure and dependency ratio are very important determinates for measuring the level of socio-economic development. According to field survey daily labourer are the major occupation in the study area followed by other including migrated labourer agricultural labourer etc. (8.89%) Handicraft (2.52%) service and business both (0.89%).

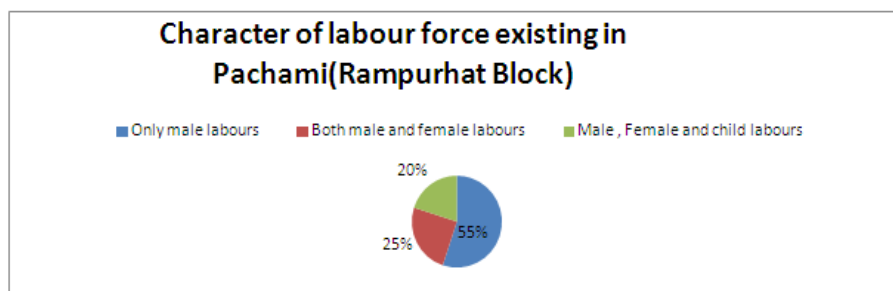
In a separate study attempt was made to understand the character of labour force. The following table shows the proportion of male, female and child labour patterns of the families living in this village. It can be seen that remarkably high proportion of the working people earns their livelihood as daily labour system also exists in this village. This is clear indication that the village still remains economically and socially under developed.

**Table-III**

Character of labour force existing in Pachami(Rampurhat block)

Character of labour force	No of families(%)
Only male labours	55
Both male and female labours	25
Male, female and child labours	20
Total no families investigation	100

Source- field survey 2017



**Fig. No.-4 Characters of labour force existing in Pachami(Rampurhat Block)**

**House types :-**

In this village the tribal people live mainly in eastern huts having thatched roof. Among the 150 families living in this village 45 families have single earthen hut. 65 families have two or more earthen huts. 20 families have party brick-built residence and only 15 families have entirely brick built residence. Houses arranged in clusters with four or five huts surrounding an inner courtyard. The earthen huts are well maintained and look very neat and tidy. The tribal people have a heritage of decoration and art work on the walls of their houses. They decorate the walls of earthen houses with painting with red and black colours and draw apanas on their floor. Decency and neatness have grown to the habits of tribal people.

**Table-IV**

No of families occupying difference types of residents

Classification of residence	No of family
Does not have any residence	0
One room earthen hut	45
Two or more room earthen huts	55
party brick- built residence	25
Entirely brick-built residence	15
Total	150

Source-field survey 2017



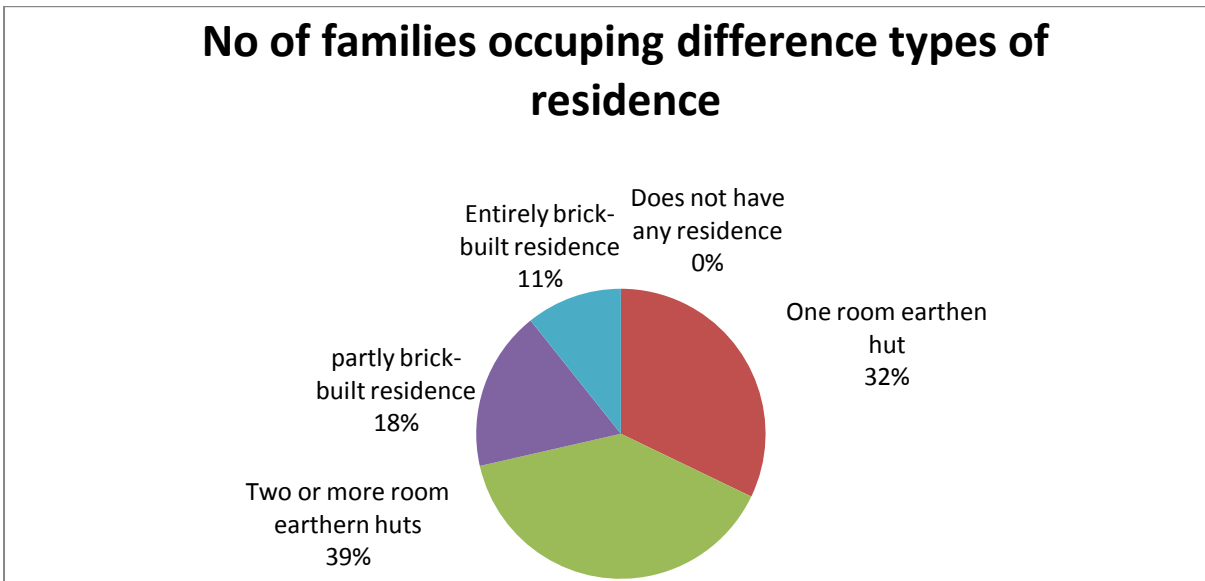


Fig. No-5 No of families occupying difference types of residence

**Health and hygiene :**

People living in rural environment often lack facilities of medication and thus are found to suffer from various diseases. The following table and diagram show the extent and types of diseases among people based on a survey of opinion over 50 household nearly 62.5 percent people suffer from T.B among disease affected people of the sampling followed by silicosis(%) fever with temperature(%) and more than- percent people unknown for their own diseases.

**Table-V**

Types of diseases the people normally suffer from

Types of Diseases	No of respondents	%
T.B Patient	20	40%
Silicosis Patient	10	20%
Fever with temperature	13	26%
Undetected	7	14%
Total nos interviewed	50	100%

Source :- Field survey 2017

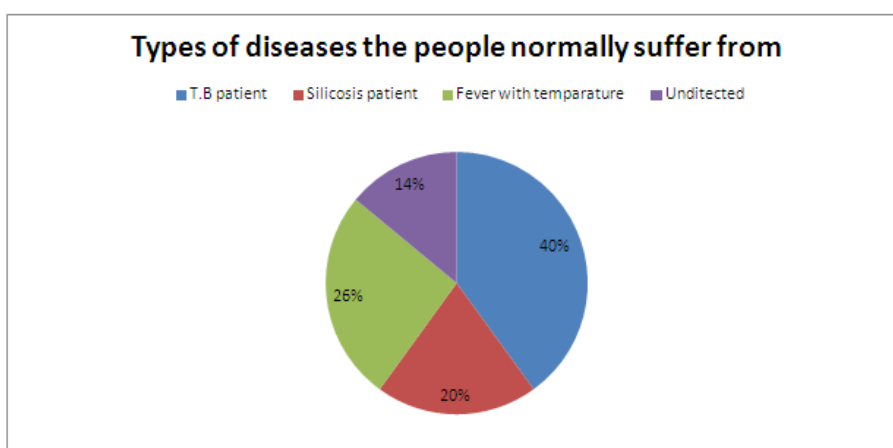
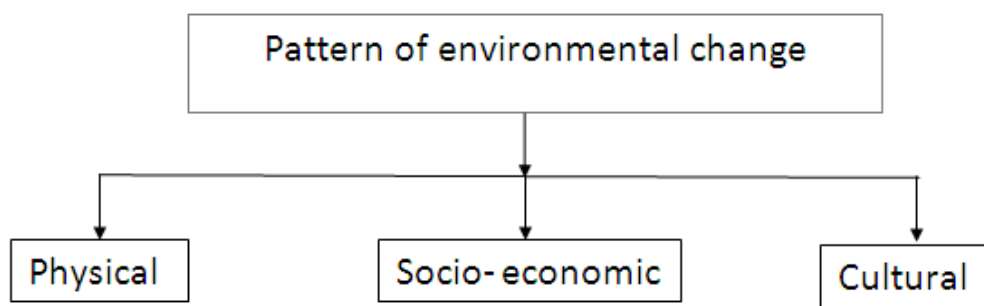


Fig. No-6 Types of diseases the people normally suffer from

**Environmental changes and their impacts :-**

In common with that of other place small tribal villages have been undergoing rapid changes in the present date both in physical , socio economic and cultural environments. The reason is particularly due to increasing influx of stone quarry.



**Types of Environmental changes and their impact**

**Type and extent of changes occurring in around the village was studied in detail and results have been summarized below :**

**Pollution and their impacts on Pachami village :**

Pachami is located near district head quarter of Birbhum town and due to the rapid rural expansion this village is going to under various social. Environmental as well as physical threats the main causes of this environmental degradation have been discussed below.

**Air Pollution :-**

Any toxic matter generated by human being who will create the noxious situation in air are called air pollution. World health organization (W.H.O) has defined air pollution as united to situation in which are harmful to man and his surrounding environment various sources of air pollution which effects the atmosphere of Pachami surrounding are as follows :-

- 1) Pollution from their domestic life. The most important source of air pollution in Pachami village is the domestic sources most of the families of Pachami is use fire, wood, crowding , cakes , coal and kerosene oil for cooking purpose. This materials generate large quantities of smoke and stone dust particles of consisting carbon monoxide, carbon-di oxide, salfer etc. are generated in considerable quantities.
- 2) Large scale industrious scale effect :- Mining and mineral activities generally effects the outside environment . In the process of making products pollution and waste are produced which ultimately threaten the human health and the surrounding environment . The similar cases are found in Pachami are especially from the production and transport of gravel , sand and stones.

**Direct and indirect impact on people :-**

Due to changes of physical vis-a-vis socio-cultural landscape various dimensional impacts have occurred on the villages this changes have both positive as well as negative dimensions.

**Positive Impacts :-**

- 1) Reforestation programme taken up from the government level has given a better natural environmental for the people living here compare to the past time when this village environment became very harsh after mass de-forestation.
- 2) Under the social and cultural influence of the recently developed areas around this village. This tribal community has obtained opportunities to exchange views with the people of other communities which have help them improve their own culture through emancipation from their previously maintained orthodox views.
- 3) Social and economic development in the surrounding areas has given them various job opportunities and thus scope of improving their standard of living .
- 4) Encouragement from government administrative level by setting up of primary school in the village premises has help the villagers to get the light of education .
- 5) Under the government enterprise many people have now absorbed in various jobs and their economic level has become improve a lot.

**Negative Impacts :-**

- 1) Most important question arable part of this village is related with changing pattern of traditional cultural identity . Due to adoption of modern culture and also mixing culture effects the initial traditional socio-economical and cultural scenario of this village . Originally this village had a remote nature best unique identity. Hence under the growing impacts of urbanization and modernization from the nearby area of Rampurhat its traditional identity with its nature best remote social light come under threat of extinction .
- 2) The new and young generation of this village has come under regular contact with the civilized world with advanced education and job attachments are gradually divining from the practices and heritage and ethical values of their tribal cultural.
- 3) The people as a hold have a growing tendency to copy the so-called urban life style ignoring their cultural festivals and rituals . Which were once very colorful and attractive .

4) The handicrafts and art work of this village in the past were very attractive and lucrative some villagers are still engage in this profession but since they do not get good value of the products they are losing their interest in craftsmanship and energy of work day to day.

5) Money appears to have become more important than ethics and social values earlier the villagers were proud of this change tends to create a detrimental effect upon the life and cultural of this tribal society as a whole.

### **VII. CONCLUSION :-**

In this globalized area Pachami (Rampurhat block) a purely tribal village of Santal community still exists with its own identity of distinguished economy culture and life style. Natural beauty of this villages and its adjoining stone quarry landscape attract people not only from different parts of this geographical region but also from foreign countries who ever come to visit Pachami stone quarry. Most of the people are engaged as stone quarry labours. Some people engaged as agricultural labours before impacts of globalization the village livelihood and way of life style was fully depends on nature and almost people were collect wood, leaves, varieties of fruits and various type of wild animals for their livelihood. Now a day's most of the people change their occupation due to restriction of forest rules and regulation as well as scarcity of forest resource. Still housing condition is very bad most of the family lived in huts which are made by bamboo, leaves and woods. They often boast of their own language 'Al-chiki' but it has been found that even among the educated people a very handful can really read, write and create literature in this languages

### **VIII. RECOMMENDATION :-**

In all respect Pachami (Rampurhat block) can be considered a model village with unique physical as well as cultural environment of the people santal tribe on the basis of the evoke observations on the village and findings through interpretations in information and data as collected and generated the following recommendations have been made for sustainable development of Pachami village as well the tribal community living here.

- 1) To preserve the unique tribal culture developed amidst the nature this village should be declared according.
- 2) A forestation programme should be initiated among tribal population and government should be taken special programme. So that the real forest environment as it existed in the past and has been degraded in recent times can be regained. under this programme people of this can be encouraged and taught to make active role in the maintenance of the regained forest environment.
- 3) The areas which are far from the local area, these kinds of areas should be managed for the mining.
- 4) Miners need to use environmentally friendly equipments.
- 5) People awareness programme should be conducted from miners and local people.
- 6) Tree planting programme should be conducted from miners and local people.
- 7) Stone based industries and forest based industries should be set up in this village which can help the protection their own culture and occupation likely bidi making industry, leaves plate making industry because of availability sal leaves and kendu leaves. It may lead to improve of standard of living as well as development of socio-economic status.
- 8) Self-help group are to be formed among the tribal of Pachami villagers and government should be launch minimum support program me which can help to change their attitude and adopt new occupation.
- 9) Besides minimum infrastructure should be provided for leading of better life likely transport medical facilities and others.
- 10) More than that better health awareness among common people and socio-economic reforms are required not only for the development of health care system but also for the all round development of the society.

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- [16]. Notes
- [17]. Note-1 Village development committee ( A VDC has a status as an autonomous institution and authority for interacting with the more centralized institutions of governance in Nepal / West Bengal)
- [18]. Note -2 Child labour status Report .
- [19]. Note-3 A local festival of 'Sorhae'of Santal community in West Bengal.
- [20]. Note-4 Sal tree is the Santal God (Deva) of creation and one of the Shiva.

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