



# EMPIRICAL STUDY OF SETTLEMENT BY NTPC PANKRI BARWADIH BADKAGOAN IN JHARKHAND

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## ABSTRACT

*NTPC Limited and National Power a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for running at Pankri Barwadih Barkagaon, Hazariabag, in Jharkhand. However, the project authorities by using these processual strategies take their rights to displace people from their hearths and homes but without having a qualm of introspection that the project displaced people hardly have their rights to development after displacement. However, the establishment of this coal project policy seems to be resolving the crisis of human displacement versus economic development but to what extent it does remains a significant research query. In NTPC is striving to achieve highest reliability and efficiency keeping safety and environment issues on top. With global shift in energy space, NTPC is increasingly emphasising on ESG and changed its focus to renewable for future growth while improving on sustainability matrix. Sustained efforts are underway for transforming into an Integrated Energy Company.*

**KEYWORDS:** - NTPC, Memorandum, emphasising, efficiency.

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## INTRODUCTION

Since time immemorial the National thermal power plant (NTPC) coal project has been the core mechanism to the process of human survival and economic development throughout in India. Now its use is unimaginable. In a marked departure from previous such settlement issues, the state government has also proposed to handover 80 per cent of the compensation amount to the PAPs within a fortnight of getting their assent to surrender their lands. It is not simply used in irrigating lands, increasing land's productivity and bringing more land under industrial rural areas but largely utilized in controlling, harnessing electricity and catering to certain requirements of industrial establishments. NTPC Group has 70 Power stations including 26 Renewable projects. The group has over 18 GW of capacity under construction, including 5 GW of renewable energy projects. Uninterrupted supply of electricity through environment-friendly energy projects at affordable prices has been the hallmark of NTPC. Another important thing to be mentioned here that each and every case of development induced displacement is unique and needs separate strategy for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced people. Thus, the annals of each development induced displacement must be studied

to rectify the problems related to industrial Mines in the field of coal rural areas.

### Affected area

"Affected area" means area of village or locality notified by the concerned State Govt. under Land Acquisition Act-1894 (or equivalent Act) for setting up of NTPC project.

### Agricultural labourer

"Agricultural Labourer" means a person primarily resident in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.

### Acquisition of land

"Land Acquisition" or "Acquisition of land" means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force.



### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To the study about business Portfolio Growth in NTPC Mines.
- ✓ To the study about Customer Focus on coal
- ✓ To the study about manifesto in Financial situation
- ✓ To the study about Sustainable Power Development
- ✓ To the study about Performance Leadership

### METHODOLOGY

The research paper is an attempt of exploratory research, based on the secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, articles and media reports. Looking into requirements of the objectives of the study the research design employed for the study is of descriptive type. Keeping in view of the set objectives, this research design was adopted to have greater accuracy and in depth analysis of the research study. Available secondary data was

extensively used for the study. The investigator procures the required data through secondary survey method. Different news articles, Books and Web were used which were enumerated and recorded.

1. Age of sample worker groups in NTPC.
2. Power production and Control in Billion Units

### HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis is the process of journalising and assumptions in research.

H0: There is no sustainable growth under NTPC Coal mines in Badkagoan, Hazaribag.

H1: There is sustainable growth under NTPC Coal mines in Badkagoan, Hazaribag.

H0: There is no development of socio-economic situation in Badkagoan.

H1: There is development of socio-economic situation in Badkagoan.

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table no 01**  
**AGE OF SAMPL WORKER GROUPS IN NTPC AS ON 2020-21**

| AGE OF GROUP  | NUMBER OF JOB WORKERS |               | TOTAL (%)     |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
|               | OFFICE BEARERS        | MEMBERS       |               |
| 20- 25 Years  | 33 (21.29%)           | 39 (25.16%)   | 72 (23.23%)   |
| 25 - 30 Years | 88 (56.77%)           | 91 (58.71%)   | 179 (57.74%)  |
| Above 30Years | 34 (21.94%)           | 25 (16.13%)   | 59 (19.03%)   |
| TOTAL         | 155 (100.00%)         | 155 (100.00%) | 310 (100.00%) |

Source: Secondary data Ntpc.co.in dated on November 05 2021

**Table no 02**  
**Coal production in Billion tons.**

| Sector  | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Central | 364     | 346.09  | 324.11  | 304.03  |
| State   | 367.95  | 343.3   | 348.27  | 344.95  |
| Private | 139.65  | 116.14  | 93.69   | 68.88   |
| others  | 5.28    | 5.61    | 5.359   | 5.899   |
| Total   | 876.88  | 811.14  | 771.369 | 723.759 |

Source: Secondary data compiled from NTPC annual report 2020-21

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and Interpretation: Age of Sample Worker Groups in NTPC as On 2020-21

It is evident that table no 01 to complete indicated only those worker groups which had completed at least 20-25 years of National Thermal Power Plant (NTPC) was selected workers in the field of coal mining areas for the working in branch . A majority (76.77%) of the worker groups selected in the sample were functioning for more than 25-30 years old. The rest are functioning for less than 30 years (23.23%). Majority of the groups were 30 years old workers in coal field areas pankri Barwadih, Badkagoan in Jharkhand.

It is evident that table no 02 the complete represents the year wise coal production under the NTPC Mines of central, state, private and other agencies. The total coal production by NTPC mines, data interpretation shown 2017-2018 876.88, 2018-2019 811.14, 2019-2020 771.369, 2020-2021 723.759 billion tons in respectively.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Sonia and Rajeev (2009)

To the while studying the effects of globalization on National Thermal Power Plant during pre and post liberalization from 1973-74 to 2008-09 revealed to the industrial positioning has failed to put up an impressive performance in post reform era. They



used four economic parameters namely number of units, production, employment and export and interpreted study results based on Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) calculation.

#### **Sudan, F. K. (2010)**

To the described of challenges in industrial development and policy issues by raising different questions related to mining areas. The study revealed the advantages, problems and policy options of NTPC coal sector. The study concluded that all the policy measures opted by GOI are the efforts to form a dynamic coal sector and a diversified economy providing growing employment opportunities to absorb all the labour force.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Power sector in India is characterized by shortage. Therefore there exists huge challenge in front of power companies to produce, regulate and integrate power system in India. Thermal power production in India still exists to be highest contributor in power sector. But with exhausting resources in the form of coal country must look forward for likely substitution in near future to come. In terms of efficiency power sector under the control of central government have the greatest PLF followed by private and state sectors. Indian Industries are the major consumers of electricity followed by Domestic sectors, Agriculture sector, commercials and railways. The role of NTPC Limited in power production is significant. Every fourth bulb lit in India is gifts of NTPC Ltd. NTPC have a major role to play in the power generation in India in upcoming times to come.

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