

The Role Of Urban And Industrial Development In Kaimur District, Bihar

Dr. Nirbhay Kumar Ram*

In integrated development the role of urban centres are pivotal in almost all sectors of economy and generation of employment for the masses in industries trade and commerce, administration transport service, recreation and this has been considered as the hub of modernization. Here the congregation of people take place for higher education, attend libraries, for registration in the employment exchange, for the purchases of the fertilizer, cement, clothes, salt, soap, petrol, diesel, kerosene oil, vegetables, food grains, flower and variety of daily use.

Similarly, the role of industries in integrated development is lendable, as it has the power to give employment to thousands of people besides it exerts pull force for the construction of good roads, arrangement of drinking water, educational institutions, attract market centres etc. Industrial centres economy is well off and it has the power to disseminate modern view in the surrounding localities.

The Benefits and Coast of Urbanization: Urban growth gives rise to various type of economies industries benefit from concentration of suppliers and consumers, which allow saving in communications and transport coast. Large cities also provide big, differentiated labour markets and may help to accelerate peace of technological innovation. They also allow economics of scale for services as water supply and electric power to be exploited. Evidence from India suggest s that substantial economies of scale are found in cities of up to 150,000 population. Beyond this diseconomies may creep in any time in case city sizes are too big.

Against these benefits, unemployment tends to be higher in urban area in comparison with rural. In a survey of 14 developing countries, only one Iran had a higher rural unemployment than urban unemployment

*NET/JRF, Geography, +2 Teacher Govt. Girls (+2) Inter Std. School, Ara

than urban unemployment rate, in six countries the urban unemployment rate was more than twice the rural rate. Surveys confirm the air pollution, congestion, social disturbances, crime and similar problems also increase disproportionately with city size. But these problems are often aggravated by poor urban management.

Urban History of Bhabhua: Bhabhua is the administrative headquarters of Kaimur district. It has an area of 5.2 square miles with 10189 households. The total population of the town according to 2011 census Bhabhua Town has a population of 65571 i.e 34708 male and 30863 female.

Bhabhua is the Headquarters town of the district of the out name, situated on the south-bank of the Ganga in 25° 6' N latitude and 83° 28' longitude. The population in 1921 was 5435. The population Bhabhua with other riverside marts has suffered from the changes Bengal and East-Central Railway in the districts north of Karamanasa, and from the tendency to make a distributing centres of each no railway station, rather than to bring goods into the old market town the ECR Indian railway which is located 650 kilometres from Kolkata and there is considerable number of railway settlement. The main roads in the town are metalled. The Bhubhua Municipality maintains about 6 kilometres of pucca roads within the town. The town has one junior basic school, nine primary schools including two for girls, one middle school for girls, three higher secondary schools, including one for girls with 1,000 students and 25 teachers and one collage with about 1200 students and 14 professors and lectures. The town has one district level hospital maintained by the state Government with five Doctors including one female Doctor and other staff. The table below supplied by the District Hospital, Bhabhua with number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 2010-11 to 2013-14.

Progress in Patients of Bhabhua Hospital

Year	No. of Patient treated	
	Outdoor	Indoor
2010	41,554	2,278
2011	31,125	2623
2012	24,938	2526
2013	22437	2140
2014	23021	2247

Occupational Structure :The urban population of the district of Kaimur is variegated with different problems including the work force and the dependents. Only 35% (2011) population is counted as work force in urban areas. Generally males are counted as work force leaving aside the females. The females are mostly engaged in household activities, though they help and provide more facilities and opportunities to the males to work outside apparently. The work done by women folk in the houses has not been given recognition. Generally the percentage of work force in urban areas is high in comparison with rural areas. In the region under study the work force is not able to enhance the regional economy.

Industries:The district of Kaimur is also less important from the point of view of industries. It is true that this region forms part of the old land mass of Chotanagpur plateau but there is negligible sandstone, limestone, quartzite, shale etc. are found which have importance in terms of building material the hilly areas of the district have opportunities for limestone industries. Rending stone, sharpening knite and mile-stone include etc. the sandstone of this region. Limestone and dolomite are used for making lime as well as cement or iron steel Industries. The hilly areas of Kaimur are also supposed to be resource ful for timber industry. Paper industry and other forest product based indus try. Unfortunately forest resources have been miscellaneous spices like salai, caned; siddha and other isolated trees are found. Bamboos bearing forests are available in patches. Even the bamboos is the most important produce for paper industry.

It is important to note that the forest resource of this region is not properly utilized. There should be development of forest where unplanned cutting of trees has been made and development of paper industries based on forest resource and bagasse and tall grasses can be made. The area is noted for bamboos groves which can enable the development of paper industry in the region.

Number of Industries

Block	Rice Mill	Wheat mills	Saws mills	Bricks Chimney	Oil Pressing	Stone Crasher	Other Industries
Bhabhua	05	02	03	10	06	-	10
Mohania	02	03	02	15	03	-	06
Bhagwanpur	03	-	04	13	02	04	05
Rampur	04	02	-	08	03	-	-
Chand	02	01	02	14	01	-	-
Chainpur	01	01	03	16	07	03	04
Adhaura	-	01	08	07	01	05	03
Kudra	08	02	02	05	03	-	02

Kudra	08	02	02	05	03	-	02
Durgawati	04	03	01	07	04	-	07
Ramgarh	02	02	02	08	02	-	09
Nuaon	-	08	-	23	02	-	-
Total	28	18	27	49	34	12	46

Source Field Work 2013

Conclusion: The view of urban road to rural development and the attraction of urban life and economy have been considered as essential components whose influence on the surrounding zone of influence could not be neglected. Urban centres of Bhabhua both are considered as nerve centres for the economy of Kaimur district. Because8i those centres of cross roads, wholesale market of food grains, repairs centre of tractors motor cycle and cinema houses. Recently the opening of computer education opening of bi-fertilizer shops and agricultural implements shop have really revolution, diary development and export of vegetable, milk and fishes to the national market. Although this development through urban and industrial economy is laudable but recently the feeling of trees, build up carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by the massing of people and the rise of worst. In Bhabhua the numbers of rice mills are more than 20 in each positive impact on the surroundings. Roleof urbanand industrial development in integrated development of Kaimur district. It is well known that urban and industrial developments are complementary to each grated development because they are the levers of integrated regional planning. Urban and industrial centres like Kaimur and Mohania act as growth pole from where the wind of development blows to almost all directions in the area under study. The city of Bhabhua has several light engineering industries to its credit whereas the urban centre Mohania has Mill industry.

References :

1. Pratap, R, Growth and Regional pattern of Industrial complexes, concept publishing company, New Delhi, 1983
2. Azam, S.S., Industrial Landscape of the lower Sone Valley in Bihar; Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Ranchi, 1968
3. Wright, A.J., manufacturing Districts of the United States Economic Geography, Vol. 14 1938, pp. 195-200.
4. Gilbert, E.W., the Industrialization of Oxford, Geographical Journal, Vol. 190, 1947.
5. Kulkarni, G.S., Industrial Landscape of Greater Poona Bombay Geographical Magazine, 1961, pp. 8-9
6. Singh, S.N. Impact of Industrialization on Urban Society: A case study of Kaimur, Urbanization and Regional Development, concept publishing company, New Delhi, 1982, p.13

