

# A Geographical Perspective of the Industries in the Bharatpur District of Rajasthan



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## Abstract

For the economic growth in a nation, the industrial development is essential, as it is the industries that provide a wide platform to a nation for economic growth. For India which is known for the plentifulness of natural resources, the same is true. The last few decades witness the wide flourishing of the industrial development in India. It has made the industrial predictors believe that the day is not far when the nation can change its economic status from being a developing or underdeveloped nation to developed nation. The present scenario in India is of industrialization which allows one to feel that without industries the nation cannot enjoy a perfect industrial growth. Positively speaking, industries are good and essential as they contribute widely to the national income and employment, but negatively speaking, they have a drastic impact on the ecological conditions and public health. Despite all this, they need to be developed for the sustainable development of the nation.

Bharatpur is one of the popular districts of Rajasthan. At present it is a hub of industries where several cottage, small and large scale industrial units are working successfully providing job opportunities to the job seekers, and a solid platform for the industrial development. The units are working in the various parts of the district. As a result, even the outside-investors are ready to invest their capital in the industries in the district. However, the increasing number of industries in the district has created a problem to the ecology and public health. It has drastically engripped the environment in a way that it has become difficult to breathe in fresh air, drink pure water and to enjoy mental peace.

The paper surveys the industrial scenario in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan as well as the environmental crisis created thereby.

**Keywords:** Scenario, Sustainable Development, Industrial Sector, Cottage Industries, Small Scale Industries, Large Scale Industries, Developing Nation

## Introduction



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## Remarking An Analisation



Bharatpur, 'the Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan', was founded by Maharaja Suraj Mal in 1733 AD. It was once an impregnable well fortified city, carved out of the region formerly known as Mewat. The trio of Bharatpur, Deeg and Dholpur has played an important part in the history of Rajasthan. The place was named as Bharatpur after the name of Bharat, the brother of Lord Ram.

Bharatpur lies on eastern part of Rajasthan located between 26°.22 to 27°.50 northern latitude and 76° .53 to 78°.17 eastern longitudes and on above 100 meters from sea level. The district has an total land area of 5,07,073 hectares which is 1.48% of the total geographical area of Rajasthan State. All around boundaries of the district are as in north it is connected in the district Gurgaun of Haryana State, in the east with district Mathura and Agra of Utter Pradesh, south with Dholpur, south-west with Dausa and north-west with Alwar and Sawai madhopur districts.

Considering the topography of the district some parts as tehsil Bharatpur and Nadbai are plain in as terrain tehsil Roopwass and Bayana are

considerably diversifies by hills. In general the soil is alluvial which is fairly wooded and cultivated. The area is surrounded by diversified and detached hill which is locally district. Keoladev National Park (Bird Sanctuary) is located at a distance of 5 Km. from district H.Q. and locally is known by the name Ghana bird Sanctuary.

Estimated 2.5% of the total area of the district comes under the area of mines and minerals. Minerals are generally found in the area of Bayana, Kama, Weir, Bhusawar, Deeg, Roopwas & Bharatpur which covered approximate area 12736.9 hectares. Main minerals found in the district are Silica Sand, Soap Stone, Brick Clay, Mill Stone, Quartzite etc. Brick Clays is found generally all over district.

Total area of the forest in district is 30336 hectares, which is nearly about 6.43% of the total area of the district. These forests are largely confined in the southern parts of the district. The forests in this district are dry deciduous in nature mainly on Anogeissus Pendula (dhok or dhoo), Acacia, Catechu (khair). Large dry area of the district is also covered with the forests of Acacia nilotica locally called Babul. The Keoladev National bird Sanctuary popularly known as Ghana is a dense forest covering the area of 29 Sq. Kms. The topography of the bird Sanctuary is mostly low lying and becomes like a lake in the rainy season. The Keoladev Ghana bird Sanctuary is famous for ducks, goose, teals, pain tails, siberian, cranes, pleicame and many other breeds of birds which migrate to this area during winter. Local birds in the area are mainly egals, painted storks, saras cranes, spoon bills and open billed storks and weaver birds etc. Migratory birds flock here in July/August on the marshes and low lying trees. They breed here till October/November.

### Industrial Scenario in Rajasthan





### Industrial Sector Scenario In Bharatpur District



Economy of Bharatpur district is dependant to a large extent on agriculture. A variety of crops are produced here. Among the main crops grown here are millets, maize, wheat, barley and rice, and oilseeds like sesame, mustard, groundnut and tarameera. The major commercial crops grown in the district are cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, red chillies and potato. Bharatpur district is known not only for agriculture production but for oil industries also. Mustard seeds and other agriculture products come to the market through mandies established by Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti. These Krishi Upaj Mandies are in Bharatpur, Nadbai, Wair, Deeg, Kaman, Bayana, Roopwas and Bhusawar. In year 1999-2000 four new oil industrial units were set up with a total investment of Rs.570.84 lakhs. In terms of major oil industrial units Bharatpur has 50 units, Nadbai has 7, Deeg 2, Kumher, Jurhera and Bayana have one each. Rs. 1233.92 lakhs were invested in all these units. The total manpower of these units is 1600. As regards the industrial scenario, the district of Bharatpur has been divided into five industrial areas.

These are:

#### **Old Industrial Area**

A total area of 175.66 akad land has been allotted to this industrial area. Out of this, 157 plots have been developed on 122 akad land, and 155 plots have been distributed among the entrepreneurs.

#### **Brij Industrial Area**

233.06 akad land has been allotted to this industrial area, out of which on 158.84 akad land 259 plots have been developed and 187 plots have been distributed to the entrepreneurs.

#### **Industrial Area Bayana**

53.22 akad land has been allotted to this industrial area, out of which on 32.56 akad land 107 plots have been developed and all plots have been distributed to the entrepreneurs.

#### **Industrial Area Deeg**

39.08 akad lands has been allotted to this industrial area, out of which on 21.20 akad land 89 plots have been developed and 87 plots have been distributed to the entrepreneurs.

#### **Industrial Area Jurhera**

40 akad land has been allotted to this industrial area, out of which on 25.30 akad land 54

plots have been developed and 31 plots have been distributed to the entrepreneurs.

#### **Environmental Crisis & the Industries in Bharatpur**



Bharatpur, is equally known for its industrial environment and the environmental crisis caused by the various industrial units of the district. All the three types of industries, namely, the cottage industries, the small scale industries and even the large scale industries exist here. Positively speaking, the district is making a tremendous contribution to the income of the state through the export of the goods manufactured by the various industrial units of the district. However, the negative aspect of the industrial growth in the district cannot be ignored. The worst thing the industrial units in the district have caused is

the environmental crisis that has made it impossible for the people to get pure water to drink, pure air to breathe and pure peace to enjoy. The polluted Sujana Ganga Canal is the example of the water pollution; the smoky atmosphere in the industrial area is the example of the air pollution and the ever-disturbing noise caused by the heavy traffic in the city and around it is the example of the noise pollution in the district.

Bharatpur in Rajasthan, India is associated with problems of flood control, drainage and water management. The shape of the Bharatpur district is like a saucer resulting in drainage congestion and related flooding problems. Flood-water could be stored in more than 430 small and large storage tanks for irrigation purposes but the excess floodwaters cause serious problems to local inhabitants. Judicious water management is needed to mitigate the problems of flooding, ease drainage congestion and manage available water resources to the maximum benefit of the inhabitants. Indeed, every form of pollution imaginable on the part of man on earth is there in Bharatpur, and obviously, the industrial sector is more or less responsible for it.

#### **Review of Literature**

There is vast amount of literature available on growth pattern among Indian states. Nair's (1982) analysis for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 to 1975-76 showed that inter-state disparities in per capita NSDP had declined over the period 1950-51 to 1964-65 and increased thereafter up to 1975-76. Roy Choudhary (1993-94) analysis concluded that co-efficient of variation of per Indian Economy Prospectus and Challenges ISBN: 938935156173 REA153 capita NSDP in constant prices increased during the study period 1967-68 to 1985-86. Das and Barua (1995) concluded that the inter-state inequality widened during the study period 1970- 1992. Mathur (2001) study since 1950 with specific focus on their periods 1980's and 1990's revealed that there is a steep acceleration in the coefficient of variation of per capita income after the reform period up to 1996. Kurian (2000) was of the view that the increase in the role of private sector after 1980's aggravated the inter-state disparities. Krishna (2004) was of the view that the inter-state disparities revealed through the coefficient of variation widened steadily over time and the relative position of the states have not undergone major changes.

Mr. A. R. Rhodes' study on "Institutional Arrangements Study of the Recreation and Tourism Management on Protected Natural Areas of New Zealand and Mexico", for his Ph. D. degree from Lincoln University, New Zealand, 2005 suggests the management strategies and practices applied to management issues like administrative structures, policies, customs and management techniques, and conclude that New Zealand provide valuable information with regard to tourism and recreation management to present institutional arrangement of Mexico. Thus major findings of this study is that Mexico get international experiences and improve its capability for better handling the growing development

of tourism and recreation in its protected natural area system.

A Study on the Progress of Indian Cement Industry conducted by Dr. P.Krishna Kumar, Dr.S.Franklin John, and Ms.S.Senith in 2011 investigates the the progress of Indian cements industry since 1991, in terms of its growth in installed capacity, production, exports, and value additions. The researchers conclude that The Indian cement industry is on the dynamic growth path in capacity, production, factor productivity and financial parameters. The future prospects are also bright. However, it needs attention to increase export and build net worth, which required more detailed and effective planning and management.

#### **Fluoride and Nitrate Groundwater Contamination in Rajasthan, India**

A Review conducted by Priyamitra Munoth, Kuldeep Tiwari and Rohit Goyal conducted in 2015 says that Rajasthan is the driest state of India, in which out of 15 basins only 2 basins (Chambal and Mahi) are perennial. Due to unavailability of surface water in the state, groundwater plays an important role for all uses particularly as a drinking water source. The state dependence on ground water is 91% for drinking water. This precious source is facing the problem of salinity, fluoride and nitrate contamination in most of the districts of the state. Based on the WHO (World health organization) guidelines for drinking-water quality, about 56% of the water sources are un-potable in the state. All 33 districts are partially or fully affected by fluoride contaminant. Jalore, Jaipur, Ajmer, Nagur, Pali, Jodhpur and Sirohi districts are worst affected by fluoride with average concentration of 2mg/l (Maximum permissible limit of Indian drinking water standard IS 10500:1991 is 1.5mg/l). Due to the higher level of fluoride in drinking water, several dental and skeletal diseases have been reported in the state. Nitrate is the second most common contaminant found in groundwater of Rajasthan due to anthropogenic activities. Almost all of Rajasthan suffers from the problem of high nitrate concentrations. Barmer, Churu and Jaisalmer districts are more affected with nitrate concentration. Maximum value of nitrate is observed in Chittaurgarh district as 1392 mg/l (Maximum permissible limit of Indian drinking water standard IS 10500:1991 is 100mg/l). The removal of these contaminants can be done by using membrane and adsorption techniques. It is concluded from the literature review that there is an instant need to take action in this region to prevent the population from the hazardous effects of these contaminants.

Characteristics and Quality Assessment of Groundwater with Reference to Town Deeg, District Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India conducted in 2016 by Sunder Singh and Vishnu Kumar Gupta concludes that fresh water resources are degrading through population increase, pollution, regional and global change in climate and industrialization. The assessment and management of groundwater resources has become a prerequisite to satisfy the need of water for domestic and agriculture purposes.

The groundwater (well and hand pump) of Deeg (Bharatpur) is not fit for drinking purpose. Management strategies such as recharging ground water, registration and regulation of groundwater extraction, collection and disposal of waste water, adoption of traditional conservation methods, de-fluoridation (food rich in calcium and phosphorus, adoption of an activated alumina adsorption technique), nitrate removal (use of yellow mustard and food with vitamin-C) and awareness of public about the water quality importance and hygienic conditions may be employed.

#### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To take an overview of the various aspects of the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan
2. To concentrate on the industrial development in the district
3. To study the industries in the district and to be familiar with the conditions therein
4. To study the causes of the industrial growth in the district
5. To find out the positive and the negative impacts of the industrial development in the district
6. To study the ongoing trends in the industrial development in the district
7. To study the problems being faced by the industrial sector in the district
8. To find out the possibilities of the industrial growth in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan

#### **Hypothesis**

1. Industrial sector plays a dominant role in the economic growth of a nation
2. The industrial sector of India is very rich and helpful in the economic growth of the nation
3. Rajasthan is one of the leading industrial state
4. Bharatpur is famous for various types of industries
5. The Bharatpur district is enjoying a constant industrial development
6. The industrial sector of the Bharatpur district is passing through hard times
7. The industrial sector of the Bharatpur district needs to be improved

#### **Methodology**

The study is empirical and survey based. For the purpose, both the secondary data collected through the various studies available on various internet sites, books, journals and theses, and the primary data collected through interview, face-to-face interaction and interview, observation were used. The steps undertaken by the researcher include- search for the sources of the secondary data, selection of the studies for review making, analysis of the contents, setting of aims and objectives, formulation of hypothesis, determination of tools and techniques, collection, classification and analysis of data, and finally findings and conclusion. In order to keep up the scientific spirit of the work, the researcher maintained objectivity while studying the industries of the Bharatpur district.

#### **Findings**

1. Bharatpur is rich in its natural resources, historical and cultural background.

2. The industrial sector in Bharatpur district is moderate with all the three types of industries.
3. Thousands of the local people and the people from the surrounding states are engaged in the industrial sector of Bharatpur.
4. The industrial units of Bharatpur have seen several ups and downs with the change in the governments and the industrial policies
5. At present the district as a whole is in the grip of pollution and environmental crisis which is taken as a threat to the ancient Rajasthani culture.
6. The industries are contributing a lot to the environmental crisis in the district.
7. In order to promote tourism and to safeguard the peace of the district, it is essential to take some immediate steps to check the horribly increasing pollution in the district.
8. Government should make such policies as can promote industry in the district and enhance the environment.

#### **Conclusion**

The industrial sector of India is considered to be rich enough to foresee the possibilities that can transform the economic status of the nation from being developing to the developed nation. Rajasthan's contribution to the industrial sector is so immense. The industries that ensure a huge export include gems, stone, stone etc. The Bharatpur district of Rajasthan is not unimportant in it. Though famous for its tourism industry, it has a wide industrial area providing protection to several cottage, small and large scale industries. However, the industrial growth of the district is passing through hard times and crisis, but the optimists are hopeful that soon the time will be over and there will be paved a path for its constant and unbarred development through the revision of the hindering policies. The worst thing that the industrial sector of the Bharatpur district has caused is the environmental crisis. In addition to the known forms of pollution such as, the air pollution, water pollution and sound pollution, the district is facing a horrible cultural pollution because of the frequent visits of the foreigners to the various parts of the district. The industrial sector of the district can render its services properly if there is maintained an equilibrium between the industries and environment.

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