

FOR T.D.C PART- II (GEOGRAPHY HON'S)

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Q. – INDUSTRIAL REGION OF BIHAR

Introduction:-

Bihar is located in the eastern part of India. The state is surrounded by Nepal in the north, West Bengal in the east, Uttar Pradesh in the west and Jharkhand in the south. The state enjoys a unique location specific advantage because of its proximity to the vast markets of eastern and northern India, access to ports such as Kolkata and Haldia and to raw material sources and mineral reserves from the neighbouring states.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar grew at a CAGR of 12.01 per cent between 2011-12 and 2020-21. Bihar's per capita GSDP increased from US\$ 490.62 in 2011-12 to US\$ 680.23 in 2018-19 at CAGR of 10.25 per cent.

Bihar is one of the strongest agricultural states. The percentage of population employed in agricultural production in Bihar is around 80 per cent, which is much higher than the national average. It is the fourth largest producer of vegetables & the eight largest producers of fruits in India. Food processing, dairy, sugar, manufacturing and healthcare are some of the fast growing industries in the state. The state has planned initiatives for the development of other sectors such as education and tourism and also provides incentives for information technology and renewable energy.

The state enjoys a unique location specific advantage because of its proximity to the vast markets of eastern and northern India, access to ports such as Kolkata and Haldia and to raw material sources and mineral reserves from the neighbouring states. The state has a large base of cost effective industrial labour, making it an ideal destination for a wide range of industries.

Total FDI for Bihar & Jharkhand, between April 2000 and December 2019, stood at US\$ 113 million. In 2019, eight investments were filed in the state and the amount of investments proposed was Rs 671 crore (US\$ 96.01 million). Total merchandise exports from the state stood at US\$ 1,345.31 million during 2017-18. During 2019-20 (up to Dec 19), the exports stood at US\$ 1,260.15 million.

Recent Developments :-

Under BSHP – 2, construction of ROB (part of SH 83 - Baghi-Barbigha Road) is expected to complete in January 2019. total cost of the project was Rs 32.74 crore (US\$ 5.08 million)

During 2019-20 (up to January 2020), Patna and Gaya handled 26,089 and 2,754 aircraft movements, respectively. Patna and Gaya handled 38,49,167 and 1,82,517 passengers respectively in same period. Patna airport handled 10,637 MT freight traffic during same period.

As on April 2018, under the AMRUT scheme, total amount of Rs 2,469.77 crore (US\$ 383.21 million) were allocated to the state of Bihar.

Key Sectors:

Total horticulture production in the state for 2018-19[^] was 21,204.97 thousand MT with 1,185.36 thousand hectares of area under production.

State produced 6,787.8 thousand MT of rice and 62 thousand MT of pulses in 2018-19*.

Sugarcane is grown in approximately 6 percent of the total area under cultivation in Bihar. Sugarcane production in the state for 2018-19 (P) stood at 182.85 lakh MT. During sugar season 2019-20, 11 sugar mills were operating in the state of Bihar. During 2019-20, 220.50 lakh MT sugar is estimated to be produced in Bihar.

The foreign tourist arrival in Bihar in the year 2018 was around 1.09 million. Domestic tourist arrival in the state stood at 33.62 million during the same time. In 2019 (till September), foreign tourist arrival reached 0.70 million and domestic tourist arrival stood at 16.94 million.

Bihar has obtained the very significant position with its very large industrial output amongst Indian state. Bihar has been the leading

producer of iron and steel is also expected to retain its leading position. Bihar leads other Indian state in the output cement and fireclay refractory products. She is the only producer of metal copper in the country. She is the leading India state in context to chemical fertilizer. Bihar is one of the leading state in respect of petroleum refinery and also the second leading state next to U.P in respect of sugar industry.

Location :-

Development of industries depends upon several factors likes :-

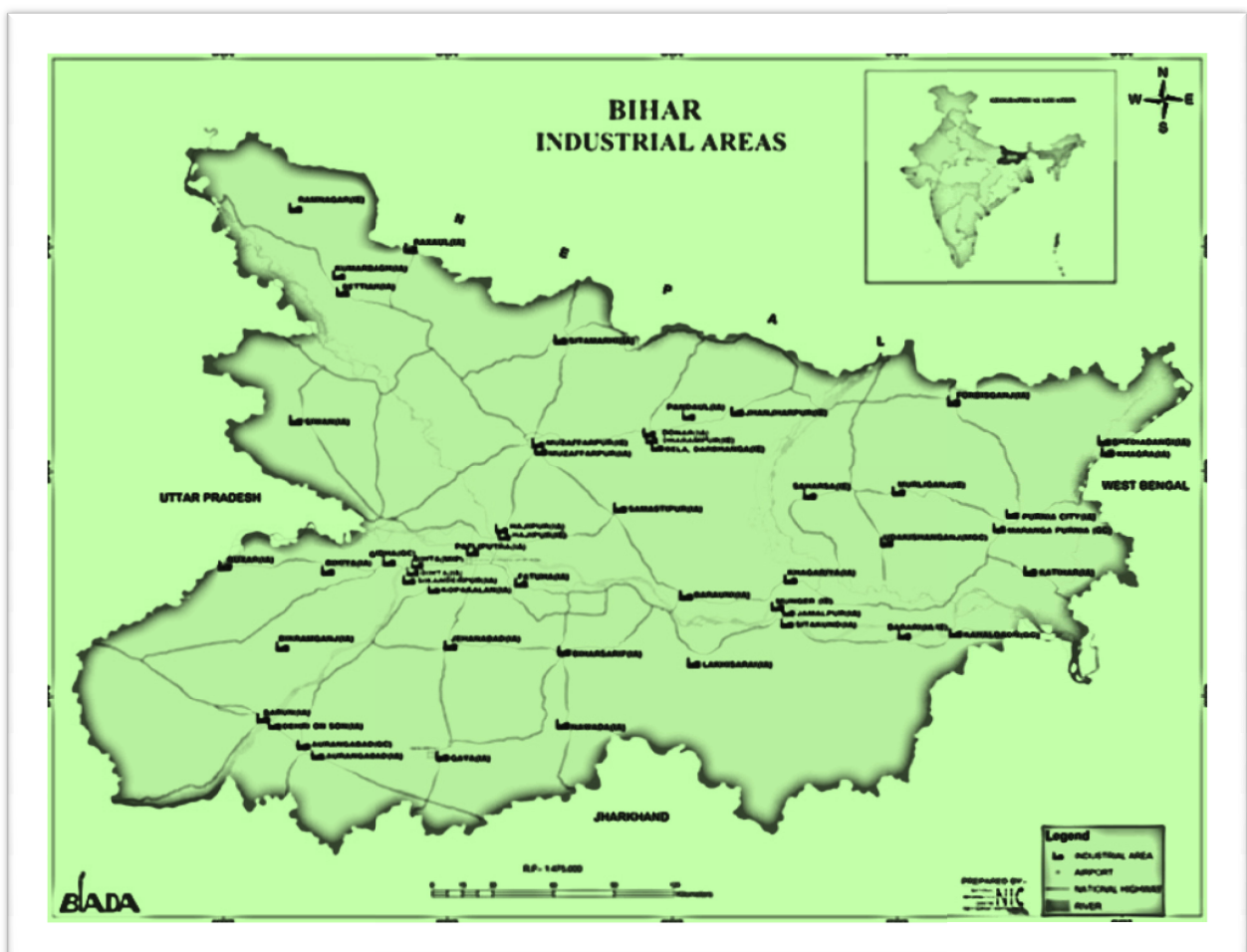
1. Raw - material
2. Power resource like availability of coal, petroleum, hydal power etc.
3. Market for consumption
4. Communication and Transport
5. Capital
6. Labour
7. Management
8. Science & Technology
9. Political Situation of the region concerned .

Main industries of Bihar Food processing, dairy, sugar, manufacturing and healthcare are some of the fast growing industries in the state. The state has planned initiatives for the development of other sectors such as education and tourism and also provides incentives for information technology and renewable energy.

In the present context the political condition has become more significant as compare to other factors. Each of the aforesaid factors has its defined role in multi-functional industrial zone. Agglomerative and de-agglomerative factors do not operate regionally, but assist the concentration or dispersal of industrial activity within a region. An agglomerative factor is an advantage or cheaping of production or marketing which is the outcome of the fact that production is carried on to some considerable extent at one place, while deglomerative factor is a cheaping of production which result from decentralisation of production. Thus, it is essential to portray primary facts related to location of industries. Before dealing different types of industries and outlining industrial zone of Bihar. Power predominates among the factors as it supplies the energy to run the plants. Coal fields in Bihar attract industries within their ambit but at the same time coal flows throw rail and road traffic to other areas to feed the plants. Development of plant of hydal power in Bihar has led this energy to be transmitted to any part for locating industries. Comparatively cheap hydal power has opened room for localization and development of several

industries. Thermal and hydal power plants are bestowing energy to electrify industrial region and to run machines and plants of any design or order.

Agro-based raw material like rice, sugarcane, jute, wheat etc. attract industrial plants within their production centres as communication helps to bring power etc. in their areas production. Raw material also cease to be a dominant factor as they move through developed means of communication in any remote part. The nature of raw materials like bulk, perishability etc. force such materials to be utilized in and around the areas of their production. Refrigeration method have greatly overcome this factor but it still remains effective in some commodities. Likewise artificial humidifier has eliminated the humidity factor in the air which was once the most important base in the localisation of cotton textile industry. It is therefore the transport cost that plays a significant role in the location of industry. Industries therefore maybe located either in the zone of raw material or in the market centre or at any point in between these two cardinal sector in harmony with nature and the transport cost. The distance of cardinal segments of raw material and market is immaterial if there are linked with communication road.



Again, Bihar has the 2nd largest size of population resource next to U.P in the country that supply over crowded labour and vast market. Bihar has the largest reserves of coal, mica, kyanite, copper, chromite, uranium, china clay and fire clay, 2nd largest reserve of bauxite and 3rd largest reserve of iron ore in India. Adequate reserves of manganese and limestone are also found. Thus, Bihar produces about 26% minerals in the country in term of value. It also produced 38% coal, 58% mica, 70% kyanite, 34.5% bauxite, 60% copper, 80% uranium, 33% rock phosphate, 18% iron ore, 60% fire-clay, and 58% china clay in the country in the same year. So far as, the agro-based raw material is concerned Bihar ranks 2nd, Sugarcane production 7th in the rice production. It provide jobs to about 10% state working force and 12% of state domestic product in 1984.