

# International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

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## Infrastructural Facilities and Industrial Development in District Bundi

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**ABSTRACT:** Development is the necessary aspect of economy for any country in the world. The all over development of a country depends upon the infrastructural facilities available there. Mineral resources, power resources, institutional assistance, financial assistance, production of raw material, transpiration facilities, population as a resource are major infrastructural facilities required for the development. The development of industrial sectors is also depending upon all these basic facilities. The present study discusses about the infrastructural facilities available in the study area district Bundi. The comparative study between the infrastructural facilities and industrial development reveals the actual condition and status of industrial development in the study area of district Bundi.

**KEYWORDS:** Development, Economy, Infrastructural Facilities, Industrial Development.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The district is situated in the south-east of Rajasthan, between latitudes 24° 59'11" and 25° 53'11" North and Longitudes 75° 19'30" & 76° 19'30" East. The length of the district from east to west is about 110 km. and it is about 104 kms from north to south. Bundi is bounded on the north by Tonk District, on the west by Bhilwara and on the south-west by Chittorgarh district. The river Chambal forms the eastern Boundaries, separating the Bundi and Kota territories. The southern tehsil of Bundi forms a wedge between Bhilwara and Kota and also touches Chittorgarh district. The total geographical area of the district is 581938 hectares. The Bundi district ranks Twenty second among the existing 33 Districts of Rajasthan from the point of view of the area.

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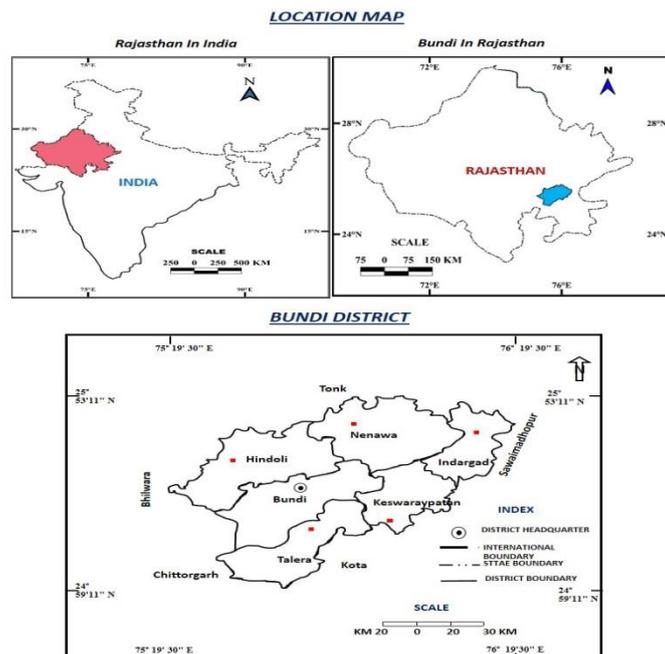
Table-1.1

Administrative Setup: District Bundi

S.N.	SUB DIVISION	TEHSILS	AREA (Sq. Kms)	VILLAGE NUMBERS	TOWN
1	Bundi	Bundi	1929	166	Bundi
2	Talera	Talera	N.A.	106	Budhpura
3	KeshavraiPatan	KeshavraiPatan	754	122	K.Patan Kapren
4	Indergarh	Indergarh	668	121	Indergarh, Lakheri
5	Nainwa	Nainwa	1158	190	Nainwa
6	Hindoli	Hindoli	1341	186	Hindoli
Total			5850	891	7

Source: District Statistical Year Book 2018

The population of district Bundi is 1110906 (2011). The rank of district Bundi is 30<sup>th</sup> in Rajasthan according to population of 2011. There are six tehsil headquarters in district Bundi. The normal annual rainfall of district Bundi is 72.41 cm. The hottest month is May with the temperature of 46<sup>o</sup>. The average relative humidity is generally about 60 percent.



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## II. RELATED WORK

Industrial development is a common and general topic of discussion among the researchers. A lot of research work has been undertaken in the field of economic and industrial geography. Pravakar Sahoo and Ranjan Dash in 2009 studied about the infrastructure development and economic growth in India. In 2013 Ramakrishna Nallathiga discussed about the infrastructure development in the context of India. He also explained about the various issues and the future of infrastructure development in India. M. Pande in 2014 studied about the infrastructure development in India. In 2016, Flora Pandya and Suresh Maind conducted their research about the availability of infrastructural facilities and its impact on economic growth in India. They studied that the availability of infrastructural facilities in India is affecting not only to the industrial development but also the economic growth. In 2017, Kanhaiya Ahuja and Sujay Phatak also discussed about the infrastructural facilities. They studied that how the development of infrastructure facilities is affecting the economic growth in Madhya Pradesh. In 2011, author Dr. Bhartendu Gautam, himself studied about the availability of infrastructural facilities for the development of agro-based industries in district Bundi.

## III. METHODOLOGY

Both scientific and empirical methods are used to intensify and make the study more analytical, so that the results and conclusions could be more effective and applicable for industrial and economic development.

### Types of data collected

**1. Primary data** – From field study, self-observation, questionnaire, anecdote etc.

**2. Secondary data** – From published and unpublished sources like statistical books, hand books of published by various departments etc. Random sampling method is used to use data whether primary or secondary as requirements and applicability.

SWOT analysis is done to find out the actual status of available infrastructural facilities and industrial development in the study area.

## IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

### Human Resources

Human resources are very important for the development. Human is the creator and user of all resources. Anything is considered as a resource only when it is useful for human. District Bundi is an important district of Kota division according to the human resources. According to the 2011 census the total population of the district is 1110906, out of which 577160 are males and 533746 females. In 2011, the rank of Bundi district was 30 out of 35 districts and it contributes 1.70% percent of the State's population. The decennial growth rate of population during 2001-11 was 15.40% percent of the state. The population density of district Bundi is 192 (2011). The sex ratio is 925 (2011). The district literacy rate is 52.66 (2011). The total rural population in 2011 of district Bundi is 888205, while the total urban population of district Bundi is 222701. Ratio of rural-urban population is one of the key indicators used to find out the levels of regional development and disparities. Higher percentage of the rural population shows that the primary and secondary economic activities are dominating the economy of a particular area. Tertiary and quaternary economic

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activities, industrialization, developed socio-economic level of society, high per capita income and other institutional facilities are the key indicators of a high percentage of urban population.

Table- 1.2

Comparative Pattern of Population in district Bundi

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2001	410483	372575	783058	94335	85227	179562	504818	457802	962620
2011	461734	426471	888205	115426	107275	222701	577160	533746	1110906

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

Table 1.3

Occupational Pattern of District Bundi (2011)

S. No.	Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1.	Cultivators	148455	116951	265406
2.	Agricultural Laborers	24294	39332	63626
3.	House Hold Industries	10599	3900	14499
4.	Other Workers	93229	25279	118508
Total Workers		276577	185462	462039

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

The table 1.3 shows that out of total workers 54.00 percent are engaged in cultivation & agriculture sector, 20 percent are engaged in house hold industry and the remaining 26 percent are working in other sectors.

### Natural Resources

#### Flora and Fauna

District Bundi is situated in the south-western part of Rajasthan. The annual rainfall and tropical deciduous forest make the district rich in forest and animal species. The Total area under forests according to forest department is 99210.49 hect., which is the 24.53% percent of the total area. The hills in the district are covered with shrub and deciduous forest. The majority is of tropical deciduous forests like, Dhak, Palash, Mahua, Neem, Mango, Gular, Sisam, Banyan, Tendu etc. The forests of Bundi were famous for the hunting also in state time of Hada rulers. The forests of district Bundi are rich in animal species also. Animals like Tiger, Neelgai, Chinkara, Bear, Wolf, Jackal, Wild Pigs, Wild Dogs, Deers, Sambar, and Chital are found here. Table 1.4 shows the overall scenario of the livestock resource in district Bundi.

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Table 1.4

Live Stock in District Bundi

S. No.	Description	Live Stock Census (2014)
1.	Cow & Ox	242957
2.	Buffaloes	31926
3.	Sheep	54027
4.	Goats	329366
5.	Horses and Ponies	1390
6.	Donkeys and Others	734
7.	Camel	2737
8.	Pigs	13595
9.	Dogs	11914
10.	Hen	32935
11.	Others	--
Total		1006580

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

### Minerals

District Bundi is also rich in mineral resources. The rocks of Arawli and Vindhyan groups are rich in various mineral resources. Lime Stone, Sand Stone, Silica Sand, Marble, Clay, Granite, Barytes, Red Ochre, Iron Ore are found here. The deposits of lime Stone and Sand Stone are the base of various industries in district Bundi. ACC, Lakheri is based on the reserves of lime stone of district Bundi. The sand stone industry of district Bundi is also famous all over the world. Table no. 1.5 shows the production of various minerals in district Bundi.

Table 1.5

Production of Mineral Resources in District Bundi

S. No.	Name of Mineral	Production (In Tonnes) 2011-12
<b>Major Minerals</b>		
1.	Sand Stone	621111
2.	Silica Stone	850
3.	Red Ochre, China Clay, Plo Ochre etc.	250
<b>Minor Minerals</b>		
1.	Masonry Stone	50
	Masonry Stone Cobles	450
2.	Marble(Khanda)	150
	Marble Block	450
	Marble Masonry Overburden	50
3.	Slate Stone	500
4.	Lime Stone	110
5.	Khandia Sand	90
6.	Bajri	00

Source: Dept. of Mines and Geology, Bundi

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## Other Resources and Facilities

### Agriculture Production

District Bundi is famous for its versatile agricultural production. The good average of rainfall, fertile black and alluvial soil and the facilities of irrigation are responsible for the rich agricultural production of district Bundi. District Bundi is known for its agriculture production. Wheat, Rice, Soya bean, Mustard, Pulses, Sesame, Sugarcane, Maize, and Groundnut are major crops of district Bundi. Other major crops are lady finger, pea, Guava, lemon etc. Rose, marigold, jasmine are other cash crops of district Bundi.

Table 1.6

Area and Production of Various Crops in District Bundi (2016-17)

S. No.	Crops	Area (Hect.)	Production in M.T.
1.	Rice	44345	265970
2.	Jowar	167	277
3.	Maize	30336	43926
4.	Wheat	162248	854048
5.	Gram	7169	10734
6.	Sugar Cane	1014	7713
7.	Urad	90948	74553
8.	Sesamum	1607	508
9.	Rape and Mustard	38357	57498
10.	Soya bean	64127	57580

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

### Irrigation Facilities

Total irrigated area was 213641 hectares in 2016-17. There are various irrigation projects are working in district Bundi, which are providing irrigation facilities to the farmers. District Bundi is under the irrigation area of left main canal of Kota Barrage (Chambal). The canals of river Chambal are serving to the southern part of Bundi District, mainly to the Bundi, Talera and Keshoraipatan tehsils. Canals, Wells and Tube wells are the major source of irrigation in district Bundi. As district Bundi is rich in agriculture production, the appropriate irrigation facility is quite necessary for farmers. Table no. 1.7 shows the overall scenario of irrigation in district Bundi.

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Table 1.7

Source wise Irrigated area in District Bundi (2016-17)

S. No.	Source of Irrigation	Area Irrigated (In Hect.)
1.	Canals	114852
	A. Chambal	-----
	B. Others	-----
2.	Tanks	363
3.	Tube Wells	25986
	Wells	68952
4.	Other Sources	3488
Total		213641

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

### Power Resources

There are 863 villages and 6 towns in district Bundi. Out of which 863 villages and all the 6 towns have been electrified up to March, 2017. The percentage of electrification is 100% in Bundi district. There is only one Hydro electrical power station at Jawahar Sagar Dam and only one captive power plant is situated at ACC Lakheri. The number of electricity consumer in the year 1984-85 was 29377 which increased to 212917 in 2016-2017. The connected load of electricity was 416102 KWH in 2016-2017. The table 1.6 shows the existing power capacity of district Bundi. Table no. 1.8 shows the existing power capacity of district Bundi.

Table 1.8

Existing Power Capacity in District Bundi

S. No.	Particulars	Existing Capacity
1.	132/133 KVGSS, Bundi	2x12.5 MVA
2.	132/133 KVGSS, Lakheri	1x12.5 MVA
3.	132/133 KVGSS, Hindoli	1x12.5 MVA
		1x25 MVA
4.	132/133 KVGSS, Talera	1x25 MVA
5.	132/133 KVGSS, Nainwa	1x12.5 MVA

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

The major power source of district Bundi is hydro-electricity. Coal is imported from other states if needed for industries.

### Financial Facilities

Banks are the major financial facilities providers in district Bundi. Other private financial institutions are also working here. The total no. of bank branches is 119 in district Bundi. SBBJ and SBI are the major banks of district Bundi. There are 15 branches of SBBJ and 02 of SBI in district Bundi. Many private banks are also working here like HDFC, ICICI, Kotak Mahindra, Yes Bank, Axis Bank, Canara Bank, Union Bank etc. The banks are providing financial facilities for

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the various sectors in district Bundi. District Industrial Center and RIICO are also working to provide financial facilities for industries. Table no. 1.9 shows the detail of banking facilities of district Bundi.

Table 1.9

Existing Banking/Financial Facilities in District Bundi

S. No.	Name of the Institution/ Bank	Branches
1.	Bank of Baroda	19
2.	ICICI Bank	7
3.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	15
4.	State Bank of India	2
5.	UCO Bank	1
6.	Punjab National Bank	3
7.	Central Bank of India	2
8.	Bank of India	3
9.	Baroda Rajasthan Rural Bank	33
10.	Central Co-operative Bank	11
11.	Axis Bank	1
12.	Canera Bank	2
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2
14.	Bhoomi Vikas Bank	1
15.	Bundi Urban Co-operative Bank	2
16.	Syndicate Bank	2
17.	Union Bank	1
18.	Cooperation Bank	1
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	1
20.	Dena Bank	1
21.	Punjab and Sindh Bank	1
22.	HDFC	2
23.	Kotak Mahindra	1
24.	Allahabad Bank	1
25.	Andhra Bank	1
26.	IDBI	1
27.	Indian Bank	1
28.	Ratnakar Bank	1
Total		119

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

### Educational/ Training Facilities

Well educated and trained human resource is the key of development. Human is the creator and user of all resources. Trained and educated human creates various opportunities for the development. For quality education, in 2016-17 there were 13-degree colleges and 456 sr. sec. schools in district Bundi. For training facilities there are 45 govt. and private ITIs are established here. These ITIs are providing training in the field of fitter, wireman, diesel mechanic etc. The table 1.10 shows the educational and training facilities in district Bundi.

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Table 1.10

Educational and Training Facilities in District Bundi (2016-17)

S. No.	Name/Particulars	Number
1.	College	13
2.	Sec. & Hr. School	456
3.	Middle School	384
4.	Primary School	608
5.	Govt. and Private ITIs	45
Total		1506

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

### Road Network

Transportation is a major factor for the development of any region. Road, Rail and air transportation have own importance. The major mode of transportation in district Bundi is roads. The total length of roads in district Bundi is 2841.07 Kms in district Bundi. National highway 52 and 76 passes through district Bundi. All-important places and towns are connected through road network in district Bundi. District Bundi also have rail connectivity. Main railway station is Bundi. The two rail routes pass through Bundi district. They are Delhi–Bombay and Agra–Neemach route. Total length of railway lines in the district is 126 kms. The table 1.11 shows the overall scenario of road network in district Bundi.

Table 1.11

Road Network in District Bundi (2016-17)

S. No.	Types of Roads	Number/Length in KMs
1.	National Highways	204
2.	Other Highways	386.80
3.	Other Roads	2250.27
4.	Village Connected	778
5.	Graveled	151
6.	Fair Weather	123
Total		2841.07

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

### Institutional/ Administrative Facilities

Institutional and administrative facilities are also necessary for the development. In district Bundi various government and private agencies are working for the infrastructural development of district Bundi. District Collector is responsible for the availability of various infrastructural facilities at district level. At tehsil level sub division officers are working to ensure the availability of basic facilities for development. On district level other government agencies are also working for infrastructural facilities. DIC (District Industrial Center) and RIICO are also working in district Bundi for that. RIICO is a pioneer institution of the State of Rajasthan for setting up and development of industrial areas. RIICO also acts as a financial institution by providing loan to large, medium and small-scale projects. RIICO has set up 28

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Regional Offices all over Rajasthan to administer the development and management of the industrial areas. RIICO works for the development of physical infrastructure like roads, power, street light, water supply, drainage etc. along with provisions for basic social infrastructure. In small districts of Rajasthan like Bundi, RIICO is playing an important role in the development of industries. It not only facilitates the development of industries but also develops the basic infrastructures which are essential for the development of industries. The district industrial Center (DIC) program was introduced for the first time in the state in July 1978 for providing the necessary support service under one roof for industrial development in the district. A District Industrial Center is also established in district Bundi. DIC is also responsible for the availability of various facilities for the development, especially for the industrial development. It also helps to the entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units in district Bundi. DIC also regulates the process for the establishment of new industrial units in district Bundi. Table 1.12 shows the industrial areas developed by RIICO in district Bundi.

Table 1.12

Industrial Areas Developed in District Bundi By RIICO

S.No.	Name of Area	Land Dev (Acre)	Sale able Area (Acre)	Plot Planned	Plot Allotted	Plots Vacant
1	By Pass Bundi	9.22	4.44	83	81	02
2	Bundi Nainwa Road	18.00	12.15	40	40	00
3	Bundi Chittorgarh Road	23.20	11.93	18	15	03
4	Govindpur Bawari	63.14	26.81	64	44	20
5	Indergarh Sumerganjmandi	20.80	13.98	50	41	09
6	Ind.Area Hattipura	74.00	41.27	127	124	03
	Total	208.37	110.58	382	345	37

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

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## Brief Industrial Scenario

District Bundi is rich in the production of various raw materials and natural resources. This production helps in the industrial development of district Bundi. Various industries have been established here since last few decades. Rice industry, edible oil industry, sugar industry, cement industry, lakh-chudi industry, handloom industry, dal mills, flour mills, wooden industry are the major industry that have been established here. Table 1.13 shows the overall industrial scenario of district Bundi.

Table 1.13

Over All Industrial Scenario in District Bundi

Year	Number of Reg. Unit/	Employment	Investment in Lacs
2005-2006	190	480	39.29
2006-2007	214	758	370.09
2007-2008	225	825	216.74
2008-2009	225	678	199.41
2009-2010	225	826	320.37
2010-2011	225	1107	2320.34
2011-2012	225	637	440.40
2012-2013	230	937	798.94
2013-2014	240	961	894.60
2014-2015	35	189	402.92
2015-2016	114	602	1248.47
2016-2017	577	3120	9020

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

There are six large and medium scale industries are established in district Bundi. Out of six, three industrial units belong to the production of edible oil. One is cement production unit and remaining two are rice mills. Rice and edible oil industries are major industries of district Bundi. According to the DIC two large and medium scale industries are in closed condition at present. Table 1.14 shows the overall industrial scenario at large and medium scale in district Bundi.

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Table 1.14

Overall Industrial Scenario at Large and Medium Scale in District Bundi

S N	Name of the Unit	Name of Product	Installe d Capacit y (With Unit)	Date of Produc tion	Gross Capital Investment		Emplaoyment No.	Production  Value in lakh	
					Fixed	Working			
1	Advantage Oil Mills P.O. Ramganj Balaji, Bundi	DeoiledCa ke, CrudeO ils Refined Oil Vanaspati &	800TPD Crushing 150TPD Refining	16.04.9 7	61.02	8.50	114		
		Tin Manufacturi ng	8000TPD Vanaspati						
		Chille xPlant	100 TPD Mustard Seed Processing						
2	ACC Ltd. Lakheri, Cement Works	Cement & clinker	1.5 mm tpa	1.7.191 7	242.0 0	60.56	362	-	
3	Adani Wilmar Ltd. Kota Jaipur Highway Silor Road, Bundi	Soya Crude, Refined Veg. Oil and De Oiled Cake	1000 TPD Crushing, 200 TPD	Sep.-09			72	642.08	
		Mustard Kucchi Ghani, Expeller Oil and Deoiled Cake	400TPD Kucchi Ghani, 375TPD Solvent Extraction and 100TPD Refinery	May. 10	141.77			494.17	
4	Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd., RIICO Industrial Area, Govindpur Bawri, Distt.	Refined Oil & Tin Mfg.	1000 TPD Crushing & 200 TPD Refinary	28.01.0 3					

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Bundi								
5	Shri Shankar Gauri Agro Product pvt ltd, KatunaraBundi	Basmati Rice Poha Rice Brown	35000 MT 1000MT 4000MT	26.4.04 20.02.08 01.01.76	8.56 1.28	9.10	65 18	132.83
6	Paramount Rice Pvt. Ltd. Raghuvempura Bundi	Rice Rice Brown Bhussi	5800 OMT	-	9.47	10.68	31	206

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

In 2016-17, total no. of registered industrial units was 577. On small and cottage level 5276 units were working in 2016-17 in district Bundi. On small and cottage level various industries are developed in district. These industries are the base of rural economy. These small and cottage industries are very helpful to provide employment at village level. Mineral based, metal based, agro based, repairing and manufacturing based, textile based, forest based and animal husbandry-based industries are very important at small and cottage level. Table 1.15 shows the present scenario of small and cottage level industries of district Bundi.

Table 1.15

Overall Industrial Scenario at Small and Cottage Level in District Bundi

S.No.	Type of Industries	No. of units
1	Agro Based	106
2	Textile Based	967
3	Forest Based	529
4	Animal Husbandry Based	960
5	Chemical Based	130
6	Mineral Based	538
7	Metal Based	364
8	Repairing and servicing	762
9	Other NIC	920
Total		5276

Source: District Statistical Office, Bundi

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The overall industrial scenario of district Bundi has a distinguish identity not only in Rajasthan but also at national level. The premium and export quality rice of district Bundi is famous all over the world. It is exported not only in India but it is also exported to the other countries of the world especially to the gulf countries. The edible oil (Mustard, Soya bean, Groundnut) produced in the edible oil industries of district Bundi is known for its nutritious values.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Development is necessary for every country. Development may be in various sectors like; agriculture, industrial, financial and many more. Overall development is the main aim for every country of the world. Infrastructural facilities play a major role in the overall development. These facilities support the various economic activities related to the development. The development and establishment of industries is also dependent on available infrastructural facilities. Each country emphasizes on the development and establishment of infrastructural facilities. The study shows that the study area, district Bundi has an important place not only in the Rajasthan but also at national level according to the industrial development. Study shows that district Bundi is rich in the availability of various facilities, but on the other hand it is also struggling for the availability of various vital resources and facilities. District Bundi is rich in various resources like flora, fauna, fertile soil and irrigation etc. It is also rich in agriculture production. These resources and versatile agriculture production are facilitating the industrial development of district Bundi. The development of rice and edible oil proves it. The contribution of Irrigation facility is also remarkable in the development of district Bundi. The other facilities like finance, training and education, mineral resources are available at satisfactory level and contributing in the development of district Bundi. The sand stone of district Bundi is world famous. It is exported not only in India but out of India also. The ACC, Lakheri was established near the rich deposits of lime stones of Lakheri and Indergarh towns. This shows that minerals are playing a major role in the development of district Bundi. It is well known that the distribution of coal reserves of India is uneven. Rajasthan is very poor in the distribution of coal reserves. The industrial units of district Bundi import coal from other coal producing states of India, if needed. The major power source in district Bundi is hydroelectricity. District Bundi is facing the problems related to the absence of coal reserves. The national highways of district are in good condition. The link roads which connect the towns and villages of district Bundi are not in good condition. People of rural areas face problems related to the transportation. The educational and training facilities are not up to the requirement in district Bundi. Colleges, schools and ITIs are working in this field but it is not sufficient according to the potentialities of development in district Bundi. Various service sectors and industrial units are facing the lack of skilled and trained human resource for them. DIC, RIICO and district administration are working to boost and facilitate the economic development of district Bundi. It is observed that the manytimes local administrators, politicians and even local people remain nostalgic towards the all over development of district Bundi. Concluding the entire discussion, it is clear that flora, fauna, soil, rainfall, agriculture, minerals, irrigation are boosting up the development of district Bundi. On the other hand, the development of district Bundi is suffering from the lack of infrastructural facilities like power resources, finance, transportation, political and administrative support, trained and skilled human resource etc.

## SWOT analysis

**S (Strength):** Rich flora, fauna, ample rainfall, versatile agriculture production, irrigation facilities, agro-based industries, mineral like lime stone and sand stone are the strength for the development of district Bundi.

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**W (Weakness):** Lack of power resources like coal, poor road conditions and lack of transportation facilities, lack of proper training facilities, and lack of sufficient financial facilities are weaknesses in the reference of development of district Bundi.

**O (Opportunities):** Growing agriculture production, developing agro-based industries like rice and edible oil facilities, positive impact of policies by state and center government, potentialities of development of related or dependent industries.

**T (Threats):** Nostalgic attitude of local people, administration and politics, changing pattern of agriculture production, industrial sickness, old technology and lack of entrepreneurship are threats to the development of district Bundi.

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