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Socio-Economic & Geographical Study of the Stone Mines in Madhya Pradesh With Special Reference to the Lime Stone Mines in Huzur and Sirmour Rewa District

Geography

KEYWORDS: Stone Industry, Broken Grounds, Lime Stone Hills.

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ABSTRACT

Industrialization has magnetically drawn all the countries towards it, and India is not an exception to it. Like the other countries of the world, India too is ready to set new mile stones in the field of industrialization. The desire of India is apparently seen in the constantly increasing number of industries. The Government of India also wants more and more industries to be launched here. Stone industry is one of the most popular and profitable industry. India is so rich in the stone mines. The stone manufactured in the various parts of the country is exported which results into a tremendous national income. The present paper reflects the scenario of the stone mines in Huzur and Sirmour in Rewa district which evidently witnesses the possibilities of the growth and development of the stone industry in Madhya Pradesh. The study is an empirical one conducted on 100 units of information selected randomly from the specified study area and is in perfect adherence to the steps of scientific method.

Introduction

Rewa District is a district of the Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The city of Rewa is the district headquarters. Rewa is also known as the land of white tigers. Rewa district is divided into 10 tehsils named Mangava, Naigarhi, Sirmaur, Jawa, Teonthar, Gurh, Hanumana, Hujur, Raipur Karchulian and Mauganj,semariya ; which has form newly whereas Rewa city lies in Hujur Tehsil. The district is well connected by roads and railways. Rewa About this sound pronunciation (help·info) is a city in the north-eastern part Madhya Pradesh state in India. It is the administrative centre of Rewa District and Rewa Division. The city lies about 420 kilometres (261 mi) northeast of the state capital Bhopal and 130 kilometres (81 mile) south of the city of Allahabad. Rewa derives its name from another name for the Narmada River. Rewa is connected to Allahabad via NH 27 and Sidhi, Satna, Maihar and Varansi via NH-7. Rewa is also known as the birth place of white tiger species of Bengal tiger. World's first white tiger safari is located in Satna district of Rewa division. According to the 2011 census, Rewa District has a population of 2,363,744, roughly equal to the nation of Latvia or the US state of New Mexico. This gives it a ranking of 191st in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 374 inhabitants per square kilometre (970/sq mi) . Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 19.79%. Rewa has a sex ratio of 930 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 73.42%. The History of Rewa Prior to August 1947 the district, along with the Raghurajnagar tehsil of the erstwhile Rewa state, corresponded to the north Rewa district of that state. The territories now included in the district were held by the imperial Maurya dynasty which ruled in the 3rd century B.C. In the advent of the Kalchuris from the 9th to the end of 12th century. The Baghela king driven eastwards by Ulugh Khan, brother of the emperor Alauddin in the 13th century appeared in this Baghela kings till the abdication of the Crown by the last successor of the dynasty, Martand Singh. After the country became independent, the Rewa ruler acceded to the Union of India. The present Rewa district came into existence in 1950.

Geographical and Physical Features of Rewa

Rewa lies between 24^0 18' and 25^0 12' north latitudes and 81^0 2' and 82^0 18'. The district is bounded on the north by Uttar Pradesh, on the east and southeast by Sidhi, on the south by Shahdol, and on the west by Satna. It is part of Rewa Division and has an area of 6,240 km^2.

The Huzur, Sirmour and Mauganj tehsils lie between the Kaimur Range in the south, and the Binjh pahar in the north, and form what is known as the Rewa plateau or uprihar. To the north lies the Teonther tehsil which is quite different in its physical and other features from the plateau tehsils. The Rewa plateau decreases in height from south to north. In the south, the Kaimur Range rises to more than 450 meters above sea level, whereas the alluvial plain of Teonthor is just 100 meters above sea level.

The district has a varied terrain that includes alluvial plains, hills, ravines, scarp, rivers, and water-falls. The rain-water of the district flows out along two tributary rivers of the Ganges, the Tons or Tamas and the Son. The Bichiya River flows through the heart of Rewa city.

The Tamsa or Tons and its tributaries form waterfalls as they descend from the Rewa Plateau, including: the Chachai Falls (127m) on the Bihar River, a tributary of the Tamsa, the Keoti Falls (98m) on the Mahana River, a tributary of the Tamsa, the Odda Falls (145m) on the Odda River, a tributary of the Belah River, which is itself a tributary of the Tamsa, Bahuti fall on Chataniha river beside Misirgawan village,and the Purwa Falls (70m) on the Tamsa or Ton irregular and lofty wall of rocks separate the land on the river from the uplands.

Climate

Rewa has a humid subtropical climate, with cold, misty winters, a hot summer and a humid monsoon season. Summers start in late March and go on till mid-June, the average temperature being around 30 °C (86 °F), with the peak of summer in May, when the highs regularly exceed 45 °C (104 °F). The monsoon starts in late June and ends in late September. These months see about 40 inches (1025 mm) of precipitation. The average temperature is around 25 °C (77 °F) and the humidity is quite high. Temperatures rise again up to late October when winter starts, which lasts up to early March. Winters in Rewa are cold and misty with average temperatures around 15 °C (58 °F) and little rain. The winter peaks in January when temperatures may drop close to freezing on some nights. The total annual rainfall is about 1128 mm (44 inches).

Aims of the Project

1. To be familiar with the geographical conditions in India and particularly in the specified study area

2. To study the emerging trends in stone mines in Madhya Pradesh

3. To study minutely the views on the stone mines

4. To study the stone mines in the specified study area

5. To observe the faith of the localities of the specified area in the industrialization and in the stone industries

6. To be familiar with the working style of the mines department

7. To study the laws relating to the mines

8. To observe, study and interpret the prevailing stone industrial units in the context of the geographical conditions in the specified study area

9. To be familiar with the lines of action and ways of working of the workers in the particular geographical conditions in the area

10. To have a feel into the problems and challenges in the path of the development of the stone industries in the specified study area

11. To interpret the cause and effect relationship of the problem in the area.

Overview of Literature

India's history, dating back to 3200 BC has been influenced considerably by the disposition, development and use of stones and other construction materials. Dimension stones have also left deep imprints on the architectural heritage of the country.

Innumerable temples, forts and palaces of ancient Indian Civilization have been carved out of locally available stones. The Taj Mahal at Agra was constructed from Indian marble. Some of the rock-cut structures include Khajuraho Temple, Elephanta Caves, and Konark Temple. Besides, all major archeological excavations have revealed exquisitely carved statuettes and carvings in stone. Ancient Buddhist monuments like the Sanchi Stupa of 3rd century BC have also been carved out of stone.

Stones are still the mainstays of civil construction in India, with stones being used extensively in public buildings, hotels, and temples. It is increasingly being used in homes, with the use of stones now penetrating amongst the growing middle class of India. The success of commercial stone industry solely depends upon defects in rock/stone. Natural defects in ornamental/commercial rock deposits adversely affect the quality of rock deposit. Detection of natural defects in decorative and dimensional stone industry play vital role in the quality assessment.

Research Questions or Hypothesis

1. Madhya Pradesh is a great centre of stone mines where in almost each of its districts there are hundreds and thousands of stone mines

2. Huzur and Sirmour in Rewa district are famous for lime stone mines in particular

3. Industrialization in India has brought about new opportunities to the progress of lime stone mines

4. Geographical conditions of . Huzur and Sirmour are distinct ones lime Stone mines in the specified area are bringing much more profit to the mine owners than before

6. Stone industry is one of the most significant industry in India, and particularly in Madhya Pradesh where everyday tons of stone is manufactured and exported every day

7. . Huzur and Sirmour, tehsil towns in Rewa district, are making a remarkable contribution in the field of stone industry through the manufacturing and export of lime stone.

Research Methodology

Based on the observation method and in accordance with the steps of scientific method essentially to be observed by the researchers as prescribed by the eminent social scientists, the study was particularly conducted on the randomly selected 100 units of information from the specified study areas. The units of information included the visitors, localities, concerned authorities and everyone who proves himself to be ready to supply the required information for the study. In order to keep up the scientific spirit of the work, the primary data was collected from the selected units through the interview schedule with sufficient number of questions in it covering all the aspects that reflect evidently tremendous glimpses of industrialization through the stone industrial units at Huzur. The secondary data was collected from the literature available in various books, research journals, magazines, and last but not least from the internet sites. All the steps of scientific method prescribed and suggested by the various eminent social scientists were strictly observed. The Principal Investigator designed the work on the observation method, collection, classification, analysis, interpretation and tabulation of the primary data. In order to impart a presentable form to the work, the data tables and various types of graphs were used.

Key Findings

1. Madhya Pradesh is one of the most leading states in stone industries

2. Its climate and geographical conditions and climate is suitable to the stone industries

3. Rewa, Satna, Shahdol and Sidhi are the four pillars of the stone industry of Madhya Pradesh

4. Economically speaking, the stone industry in Madhya Pradesh and particularly the stone industrial units at Huzur and Sirmour in Rewa district are making constantly an incredible contribution to the national income of the country

5. Sociologically speaking, the stone industrial units at Huzur and Sirmour in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh have won an envied national and international recognition

6. The raw material required for the manufacturing, labourers and the market- everything is easily available here

7. The industrialists from the various parts of the state and the country are investing their capital in this industry in the area.

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