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Effects of Urbanization on Pollution: A case study of Jamshedpur

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Abstract:

The industrial township was created in 1907 to serve the Tata Steel works in the tribal villages of Sakchi. Previously it was called Sakchi but its name was changed by Lord Chelmsford. The old railway station was known as Kalimati railway station whose name is now changed to Tatanagar junction. Jamshedpur city has outgrown beyond such essential facilities as water supply, electricity, sewer system, drainage, transportation, sanitation services particularly outside the Tata owned area. It is the largest city in state of Jharkhand. From last few decades due to heavily industrialization, deforestation and migration this township is facing some severe problems. The aim of this research paper is to highlight the problems faced due to heavily industrialization, Urbanization, deforestation and migration. Secondary data were collected from JUSCO and other reliable resources.

Keywords: Urbanization, Lithosphere change, Geomorphic, population pollution, crowding

1. Introduction

Jamshedpur, India's premiere steel city has a picturesque location on the confluence of the two rivers the Subarnarekha and its tributary the Kharkai, in an undulating micaceous plain surrounded by rugged hills and hillocks of the Jharkhand particularly the Chotanagpur plateau. The industrial township was created in 1907 to serve the Tata Steel works in the tribal villages of SAKCHI. In the north beyond the Subarnarekha lies a range of hills known as the Dalma range (926 m) dominating the whole landscape. Jamshedpur city is the largest urban agglomeration in the state of Jharkhand. It has a long history and heritage. Lord Chelmsford named the city Jamshedpur in honor of its founder, Jamshedji Nausherwanji Tata it is located between Lat 22°40' to 22°5°NN and Long 86005' E to 86020' E. It occupies 2.03% of the total area of Jharkhand, having the total geographical area of 149.23 K.m². It comprises Jamshedpur notified area Adityapur Municipality, towns of Parsudih, Ghorabandha, Govindpur, Gadhra, Sarjamdah, Halubani, Kitadih and Bagbera. As per 2001 census, Jamshedpur had a population of 1.1 million constituting 53% of the male population and 47% female and having the average literacy rate of 82%. Geomorphic environment is the sum total of Geology, relief, drainage climate, soil, vegetation and the denudation processes. Geomorphic setting of the locality forms the very Oasis for the township development and industrial development in the area. Geology of the area occupied by the present Jamshedpur is responsible for the installation of the steel plant, which in turn has led to the origin of the township. The undulating physical features in the form of ridges and valleys, the existence of the drainage system has determined the layout of the city.

The existence of slope of the city area is the results of the joint dynamism of the tectonic, structural morphological and Ethological conditions relief and of the climato-morphologic process acting on the surface. Slope types of the city area has been modified by the sprawl of the city & slag dumping of industries. The isotangent map or the first derivative map shows a real distribution of degree of slope and the isoline map shows the distribution of the down slope component of gravitational acceleration which determines the intensity of shear acting upon soil surface. The highest average slope is observed in the North-Western Dalma hills area of the city and the lowest along the main stream flow of Subarnarekha and Kharkhai River. The hills of the city area are deeply dissected. The great elevation of