



Comparative Study Of The Population And The Land Use Pattern In Surjapuri Region Of Bihar

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Abstract

Surjapuri is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language spoken in Eastern India including North Bengal, West Bengal, and Eastern Bihar, as well as in Nepal. Surjapuri is mainly spoken in the parts of Purnia division (Kishanganj, Katihar, Purnia, and Araria districts) of Bihar. It is also spoken in West Bengal (Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur districts, and in North Malda of Malda district, specially in Harishchandrapur and Chanchal area and Siliguri city of Darjeeling district – part of the North Bengal region within the Jalpaiguri division), Bangladesh (Thakurgaon District) as well as in parts of eastern Kishanganj district, which was a part of Purnia district till 1981 Census, acquired the status of an independent district on 10th January, 1990. Kishanganj is the largest district in term of Surjapuri population. Total area of the district is 1884 Square kilometers, which is spread over seven C.D. Blocks. Total number of Gram Panchayats are 126 which consist of 771 villages of which 732 villages are inhabited and 39 villages are uninhabited. According to the 2011 census Kishanganj district has a population of 1,690,948. A vast majority of the people live in the villages. About 70% population consists of in the district. Major rivers flowing through this regions are Mahananda, Kankai, Mechi, Donk, Ratua and Ramzan Sudhani. This region (Kishanganj) is bounded on the north by Nepal and Bengal, on the South by the state of West Bengal and Purnia district of the state of Bihar, on the east by the state of West Bengal and on the West by the district of Araria of the state of Bihar.

The using area for study includes the change of regular habitat constructed climate and natural surroundings. Land using by the people has a long history. After that It has been depicted as "the total of plan, and wellsprings of information that people grasp in a particular land type.. In this cycle, they have altered and are adjusting land differently and forces. Regular lumber and fields are changed over into horticultural and eating territories for harvest and domesticated animals creation, to metropolitan and modern land, and to foundation . There are extensive local varieties in the overall land utilization of region in light of the fact that landforms varieties and precipitation in the investigation area, where agribusiness is the main methods for business for dominant part of the individuals. In this exploration paper has been made to consider the land use design in so called Surjapuri region which spread in some part of eastern Bihar and West Bengal as well.

Keywords:- Surjapuri, Wetlands, Mechanical changes, Agrarian Sector, Commodity, Creature, Livestock, Mahananda, Rural, population.

Introduction

The land is a resource that is the most important for the survival of human beings. Land use pattern is the arrangement for the uses of land for different purposes. The most important types of land use patterns in this region are Forests area, Land not available for cultivation, Cultivable wastelands, Fallow land, and Net area sown. Land use pattern is the arrangement or layout of the uses of the land which may be used for agriculture, pasture, agriculture, construction, etc. The factors for which the land can be used are determined by many factors like climate, the density of the population, soil, technical, and social and economic factors.

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Change in land use design is a perplexing wonder, which is influenced by a few financial, climatic conditions and institutional variables. Mechanical changes have additionally broadened change in land use design. Serious development, bringing about changing minimal land into more profitable farming grounds through capital escalated development, touched off by mechanical changes. The significance of institutional components prompting under use of horticultural grounds, particularly when individuals utilized in metropolitan regions keep lands inactive for utilizing it after retirement or for theoretical purposes . Be that as it may, this isn't correct in the event of flood and dry spell inclined zones, and state like Bihar, where ranchers are monetarily feeble and mechanical extension is restricted. Notwithstanding this, the adjustment in land use has occurred in congruity with moving of land towards non-horticultural utilizations.

Land is essential regular asset for any formative movement. The wide utilization of land is a sincere interest of time as the expanding interest for food and haven is quickly expanding with the prospering populace. Land and water are considered as fundamental common assets for continuing people and for every formative movement. Like some other assets land has two measurements for example- quality and amount, and both the measurements are under genuine danger because of serious and broad utilization of land both for rural and non-horticultural employments. Mechanical advancement in horticultural area and escalation of agribusiness for truly expanding request of nourishment for quickly expanding populace has squeezed land for expanding food creation and safe house therefore employments of non-agrarian land is easing. Kishanganj locale, which was a piece of Purnia area till 1981 Census, gained the status of an autonomous region on tenth January, 1990. It has a rich legacy and close linkage with the region of Purnia. It comprises of 7 network improvement blocks, viz., Terhagachh, Dighalbank, Thakurganj, Pothia, Bahadurganj, Kochadhaman and Kishanganj. Kishanganj is the 30th biggest region in term of populace and 28th biggest region as far as zone. All out region of the area is 1884 Square kilometers, which is spread more than seven C.D. Squares. Complete number of Gram Panchayats is 126 which comprise of 771 towns of which 732 towns are occupied and 39 towns are uninhabited.

About 70% populace comprises of in the area. The region involves North Bengal, West Bengal, and Eastern Bihar, as well as in Nepal. Surjapuri is mainly spoken in the parts of Purnia division (Kishanganj, Katihar, Purnia, and Araria districts) of Bihar. It is also spoken in West Bengal (Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur districts, and in North Malda Significant waterways moving through the locale are Mahananda, Kankai, Mechi, Donk, Ratua and Ramzan Sudhani. The area is limited on the north by Nepal and Bengal, on the South by the territory of West Bengal and Purnia locale of the province of Bihar, on the east by the province of West Bengal and on the West by the region of Araria of the province of Bihar.

Area of the Study:

The principle goals of the current examination paper are as follows.

1. To consider the population pattern in this region.
2. To consider the overall land use design in this region.
3. To consider the components influencing on the land use design in the Surjapuri region.

Methodology:

Actually methodology based on collected information from different source. So my whole work depends on the important and supporting information. The essential information is gathered by visiting of certain spots in. The discretionary data will be assembled through the tahsil office, area gazetteer of; monetary study of the related district, quantifiable calculated, reference books, journals, periodicals, web and so forth the gathered data is at last organized.

Different pattern of land uses

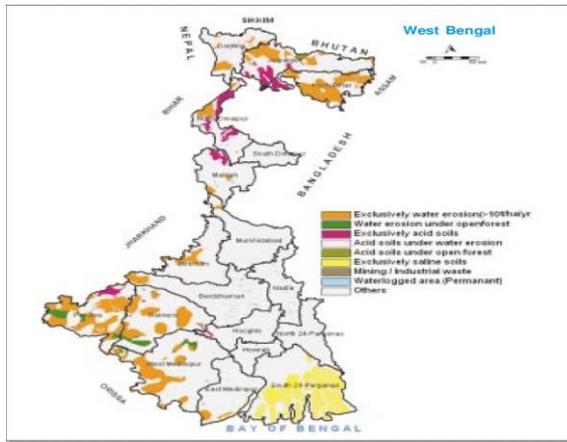
Cultivation is the main economic activity in the district. Since the district lies in the resource rich parts of the Mahananda plain. So agriculture is the most thriving activity. The major problem for agriculture in the region is the frequent course changing of river which is resulting in sandy and boulder deposits which are affecting the fertility of the soil. Since there is also frequent flooding of the river banks, the region is well suited for immersed crops and crops which require larger percentage of water like Jute and Rice. These are the main crops which are grown in the region. Maize, Jute, Rice, makhana etc. are the crops which are gaining importance these days. Expansion in land under non agrarian uses has been because of moving of territory from the land under cultivable waste, current fallows and decrepit grounds other than current neglected and In Bihar, zone under current neglected has been found venturing up throughout the time, subsequently lessening the net planted zone. For the state overall, the current fallows rose to 8.61% during the seventies(70s) to 9.40% in eighties (80s) and from that point, it indicated declining at 7.58% and 6.53% during 90s and 2000s, separately and further, ended up being up by 7.42% during 2003-13.

Moving of land towards non-farming uses and declining net planted region are of extraordinary worry for food and healthful security. Rivalry between Agricultural (Physical factor) and Non-agrarian (Human Factor) areas for land is strengthening because of developing populace tension ashore for food creation, cover and mechanical development. These variables have been affected straightforwardly to land utilizing design in the numerous locale just as Kishanganj, North Malda, and Purnea etc.

Agriculture Sector

Agricultural activities are the fundamental control of the individuals of the locale. The significant harvests filled in the area are Paddy and Jute. Wheat, Barley, Maize and Khesari are different harvests developed. As per nearby grouping, various soils of the area are as per the following:-

1. Karari and Matiar – Clayey soil.
2. Doas or Mansimati – loamy soil, and
3. Baluar – Sandy soil.



Complete soil arrangement have been recognized and planned in Surjapuri region of Bihar and West Bengal. Soils of the zone are systematically arranged into three groups for example Alf sols, Entisols and Inceptisols. All the distinguished 33 soils arrangement in the zone is additionally characterized into 9 sub-orders, 11 extraordinary gatherings, 19 subgroups and 27 families. Soils of this region are exceptionally reasonable for assortment of yields and agriculture crops like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Pulses, oilseeds, Sugarcane, Potato, Jute, and Banana.

Rivers

Significant waterways moving through this region are - Mahananda, Kankai, Mechi, Donk, Ratua and Ramzan Sudhani etc.

Irrigation:

This area is one of the regions which because of different reasons in the past managed without a lot of fake irrigational offices. The need of a deliberate water system had not been felt before as the precipitation was commonly abundant and soil in many parts held dampness, and the huge number of rivers, creeks and swamps guaranteed office of water. Still after autonomy, considerable attention has been paid to the arrangement of water system office in the area by methods for flood control gauges just as water system channels and so on. The monstrous Kosi venture has brought about expansion of irrigational offices in the area. Also, different irrigational offices have been given in the region through various medium and minor irrigational plans:- Surface percolation wells, open borings with strainer, rahat pumps, low lift pumps and hand pumps.

The Kosi-Mechi intrastate connection visualizes redirection of part of excess water of Kosi waterway for expanding water system in new order territories of Mahananda bowl lying between stream Parman and Mechi by broadening the current EKMC past its last part at RD 41.30 km up to stream Mechi. The connection waterway will use existing EKMC subsequent to itsremodelling. The connection waterway past Parman stream will give water system in new order zones enroot of the connection lying in Araria, Kishanganj, Purnea, Katihar of Bihar and also West Bengal.

Fisheries

Fishery advancement conspire has been attempted by the Fisheries office' endeavors are being made to gather bring forth and convey fry. The interest for fry is expanding and some of a nursery tanks are being used. This region was once noted for piscine riches and offers incredible open door for the correct advancement of fisheries.

Mines and Minerals

The geographical development of the locale comprises for the most part is alluvium and there are no Minerals of any importance in the district. But due to presence of sedimentary rocks (Himalayan Region) there will be huge possibility of fossils fuel.

Non-Agricultural Sector :-

Industrialisation

The indigo business was in a prospering condition in the locale in the eighteenth and nineteenth hundreds of years. In any case, steadily the development of indigo continued declining and it has now totally vanished. The locale, in the past had a lot of house enterprises like hands beating of rice have now offered approach to little scope modern units, for example, rice factories. A few medium and little size rice and oil plants are additionally situated in the region. In spite of the fact that Jute is the conspicuous harvest of the locale, no jute factory is situated in the area. There are possibilities for various businesses however this locale is as yet without the equivalent. It is a jute and paddy developing zone and thus there is sufficient degree for enterprises dependent on these two crude materials.

"(According to information given in "Brief Industrial Profile of Kishanganj District" distributed by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India, there were through and through 414 little scope enlisted units during 2008-09 which were utilizing 4,790 people.)"

Livestock

Animals are significant in a locale with an overwhelmingly horticultural economy. Cattle are a significant article of stock however the one which are commonly accessible in the region are not of prevalent variety and are commonly little. The steers are not all around taken care of consequently the normal milk yield of bovines and bison is very low. The development of development had brought a significant part of the field land under furrow. A decent number of steers relocate to the neighboring Nepal Tarai for brushing during late spring months. A specific class of individuals in the town and the towns back chicken. To improve the neighborhood breed poultry Development Center has concocted different plans. The locale has veterinary medical clinics and various dispensaries and veterinarians to handle creature sicknesses which have indicated a declining pattern.

Population of Kishanganj

The truth of the matter is last evaluation for Kishanganj area was done distinctly in 2011 and next such registration would just be in 2021. Yet, according to gauge and projection, populace of Thane area in 2018 is 19.96 Lakhs contrasted with 2011 statistics figure of 16.90 Lakhs. The underlying temporary information delivered by registration India 2011, shows that thickness of Kishanganj region for 2011 is 897 individuals for each sq. km. In 2001, Kishanganj area thickness was at 688 individuals for each sq. km. Purnia District population in 2022 is 3,684,418 (estimates as per aadhar uidai.gov.in Dec 2020 data). As per 2011 census of India, Purnia District has a population of 3,264,619 in 2011 out of which 1,699,370 are male and 1,565,249 are female. Literate people are 1,332,326 out of 805,261 are male and 527,065 are female. People living in Purnia District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 1,143,318 out of which men are 803,275 and women are 340,043. Total 160,724 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 137,994 are cultivated by men and 22,730 are women. 474,573 people works in agricultural land as labour, men are 351,814 and 122,759 are women. Araria District population is 386,508 people are living in this Block, of which 200,411 are male and 186,097 are female. Population of Araria in 2021 is 479,270 Literate people are 150,574 out of 90,029 are male and 60,545 are female. Total workers are 140,891 depends on multi skills out of which 94,627 are men and 46,264 are women. Total 19,818 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 17,658 are cultivated by men and 2,160 are women. 57,968 people works in agricultural land as a labour in Araria, men are 44,641 and 13,327 are women. Katihar had population of 3,071,029 of which male and female were 1,600,430 and 1,470,599 respectively. In 2001 census, Katihar had a population of 2,392,638 of which males were 1,246,872 and remaining 1,145,766 were females. Uttar Dinajpur population in 2022 is 3,202,507 (estimates as per aadhar uidai.gov.in Dec 2020 data). As per 2011

census of India, Uttar Dinajpur has a population of 3,007,134 in 2011 out of which 1,551,066 are male and 1,456,068 are female. Literate people are 1,489,667 out of 853,495 are male and 636,172 are female.

Communications

Roads

The locale of this area is very much served by an organization of streets. The streets are named the National Highways; State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads. They are kept up by the P.W.D., the Rural Engineering Organization, the Zila Parishad and the regions. All the 7 Block base camp are associated with pucca streets. The locale is associated by NH-31 from Barhi (Hazaribagh, Jharkhand) and Guwahati (Assam). SH-63 additionally goes through the locale. East – West hall likewise goes through this area.

Railway

The district is served by railways. Kishanganj the district headquarters, itself is connected with both the broad and metre gauges.

Airways

This region has a regular Airport in Bagdogra.

Social and Cultural events

No significant social and social occasions has occurred in the area during the decade. Notwithstanding, the area has been popular for fairs and melas held at better places consistently. There is a short respite during the two months of blustery season.

Trade and Commerce

Surjapuri region is basically a farming locale. The exchange and business of the locale have additionally been influenced by its geophysical condition. It has close business relations with the fringe zones and with Nepal since days of yore. In this region exchange comprises mostly of fare of jute, paddy, rice, maize, mustard seed, tobacco, bamboos, woods, gunny packs and covers up, and of import of material, salt, lamp oil, vegetable oil, sugar, concrete, lime and other produced products. Kishanganj is the significant exchange place the area – The Chief Commercial Commodity of the region is jute, the primary deciding variable of the focal point of exchange. The discount mandi of jute is additionally situated at this area. A large portion of the inward exchange is carried on in the town caps which are hung on fixed days twice or threefold per week; Bhadarpur on Galgalia side is the principle exchange focal point of Nepal with which Kishanganj locale has standard and close commercial relations. The market or this spot is for all intents and purposes in the possession of the Indian shippers.

Conclusions

In the study I found that the land use design in this region is different due to the physiographic, climatic, financial highlights. Land assets are the essential assets as far worry to human turn of events and backing the country building. The nature of population is straight forwardly influencing on the usage of land assets. . Land is the most as a characteristic asset. It is skilled by the nature to human. Land use is the human utilization of land. There are extensive local varieties in the overall land utilization of region in light of the fact that landforms varieties and precipitation in the investigation area, where agribusiness is the main methods for business for dominant part of the individuals. In this exploration paper has been made to consider the land use design in so called Surjapuri region which spread in some part of eastern Bihar and West Bengal as well. This investigation depends on crucial and supporting information. Such kinds of studies are helpful for future arranging.

Keywords:- Surjapuri, Wetlands, Mechanical changes, Agrarian Sector, Commodity, Creature, Livestock, Mahananda, Rural, population

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