

Changing Patterns Of Agricultural Land Utilization In Sheikhpura District

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ABSTRACT

Sheikhpura district came into existence on the 31st July 1994. Sheikhpura district is a part of Munger Division. Sheikhpura was separated from Munger District and was made a separate district with headquarters at Sheikhpura on the 31st July 1994. So more or less the history of Munger is the history of Sheikhpura district. Though there is no authentic history of Sheikhpura scripted in any book or records but according to knowledge collected from various sources history of Sheikhpura dates back to the age of Mahabharata. It is believed that in the Mahabharata age a demon girl Hidimba lived on the hillocks situated on its Eastern stretch with whom one Pandava brother Bhima married and gave birth to a heroic son „Ghatotkach“. Later on this hill was called „Girihinda“ after the name of Hindimba or Hidimba. Girihinda village is still situated over there. According to one belief about six hundred years ago a great suphie saint „Hazarat Makhdum Shah Shoeb Rahamatullah Aleh“ had founded the city of Sheikhpura. He settled over here and the dense forests were cleaned and people started settling over here. Later on it became densely populated. During the Pallava reign also Sheikhpura was one of the chief administrative centres. It is believed that the famous Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri had got the famous „Dal Kuan“ constructed over here. Till now „Dal Kuan“ and Sheikhpura is believed to be synonymous with each other. During the mughal period, Sheikhpura got the status of Thana. In the British period Sheikhpura was accorded the status of Big Kotwali and after independence it was given the status of Block.

Keywords: *Sheikhpura Agriculture, Utilization*

INTRODUCTION

Sheikhpura Distirct is situated in the southern part of the Gangetic belt of Central Bihar. The lands are mainly plain except some patches of scattered small hills. The hilly region start from

southern parts of the district and land is sloping towards north eastern side. Because of low lying area in some parts of the north eastern sides water starts accumulating during rainy season leading towards water logging. This area is called TAL area. Sheikhpura is a new district carved out of erstwhile Munger District on 31st July 1994. It lies between $24^{\circ} 45''$ North to 25° North and $85^{\circ} 45''$ to $86^{\circ} 45''$ East longitude. It is bounded by Nawada and Patna District in the North and Jamui in the South. Lakhisarai district in the east Nalanda and Nawada district in the west. This district stretches over an area of 605.96 sq.km. It comprises of one Subdivision and 06 blocks 45 Panchayats and 310 villages. The district has rich alluvial soil composed of sand silt and clay in most part of the district. The soil is most fertile and suitable for agriculture. There are no perennial rivers worth to be mentioned in the districts. There are small rivers flowing in rainy season namely Sony, Karihari, Tanti, Kacchi etc. The District has hot summer and moderate winter. The economy of the District is predominantly agriculture.

AERA OF SHEIKHPURA

Urbanization reflects the transition from an agriculture-dependent economy to an industrialized modern economy with concomitant development in infrastructure and access to basic facilities. While urbanization is clearly an outcome of the growth process and industrialization, it also drives the growth process through exchanges of goods, services, labor, capital, information-technology and social transactions. In the absence of a strong non-agricultural sector, despite a large population, the urbanization rate in Sheikhpura Distirct is just 11.3 % as of 2011, vis-à-vis 31.2% for all-India.

In the above context, with reference to the main research questions as outlined in the proposal for the present study, the overall methodological framework of research is outlined below:

- Characterizing the overall trend and pattern of urbanisation: The study will explore the reasons for low urbanization in the state, and identify its regional pattern across the State and its economic and social characteristics.
- Case studies of towns/cities: These will bring out the specific nature of urban development in towns of different types, and the patterns of inclusion and exclusion that

result. Three towns in the more industrialized South Bihar and three in less industrialized North Bihar will be the focus.

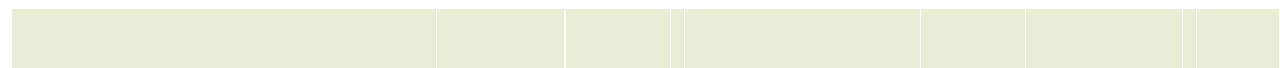
- **Rural-urban linkages:** Urban development in Bihar heavily depends on the pattern of development in surrounding rural areas. Rural stagnation can also be due to poor urbanisation. The study will try to identify the main linkages.
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** In order to understand the level of poverty, social exclusion, a household survey among the poor households will be conducted. This data will be used in juxtaposition with National Sample Survey data to obtain insight into issues of exclusion.

A mix of primary and secondary data will be used. With secondary data (such as Census and National Sample Survey), trends and patterns of the urban development and typologies of urban areas in Bihar will be analysed. Data from the Economic Census, municipalities, trade associations etc. will also be used. Rural-urban linkage will be explored with the help of IHD panel data on rural areas.

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT: FOREST, AGRICULTURE

The total geographical area (TGA) of Sheikhpura is 66,894 hectare. The largest block of the district is Sheikhpura which comprises of a TGA of 18,329 hectare i.e. about 27.4 percent of the TGA of the district. Ariari is the second largest block of the district which comprise of 21.7 percent of the total geographical area (14,505 ha). Sheikhpurosarai is the smallest block of the district which comprise of 5685 hectare i.e. around 4 percent of total geographical area of the district. It has been observed from agriculture department's records that the Gross Cropped Area of the district is 67,046 hectare and the Net Sown Area is 36,793 hectare. Sheikhpura block occupies around 27 percent of the gross cropped area of the district followed by Ariari which occupies around 22 percent of the Gross Cropped Area. This is followed by Barbigha and Chewara both of which occupy 16 percent of the gross cropped area. Ghatkusumbha and Shekhopursarai blocks contributes in the gross cropped area to the extent of 9.0 percent and 10.0 percent respective

LAND USE PATTERN OF SHEIKHPURA DISTRICT (IN HAC.)



Name of the Block	Total Geographical Area	Gross cropped Area	Net Sown Area	Area Sown more than once	Cropping Intensity	Area under Forest	Area under Wasteland	Area under other uses
Ariari	14505	14802	6751	14802	219%	0	34	1990
Barbigaha	9274	10782	7474	10782	144%	0	0	933
Chewara	11378	10608	5600	10608	189%	0	17	1294
Ghatkusumbha	7722	6065	4609	6065	132%	0	0	815
Sheikhpura	18329	18348	9110	18348	201%	0	340	3131
Shekhopursara	5685	6441	3249	6441	198%	0	0	1042
Total	66894	45140	36793	45140	182%	0	391	9205

AVAILABILITY OF MINERALS.

District has no substantial deposit of major minerals of commercial value

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL 2012-18

S.NO.	NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION in tones 2012-2018
MINOR		
1.	Stone	1500000

SOURCE:- DEPT. OF MINES & GEOLOGY.,

FOREST

There is no forest available in the district.

Administrative set up.

Sheikhpura is head quarter of Sheikhpura District it is divided into one subdivision and six blocks having 54 Panchayat and 304 villages.

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude			24 ⁰ 45' N to 25 ⁰ N
	ii) Longitude			85 ⁰ 45' E to 86 ⁰ 45' E
	iii) Geographical Area		Hectares	60596
(B)	Administrative Units			

	i) Sub divisions			01
	ii) Tehsils			06
	iii) Sub-Tehsil			54
	iv) Patwar Circle			-
	v) Panchayat Simitis			-
	vi)Nagar nigam			-
	vii) Nagar Palika			02
	viii) Gram Panchayats			54
	xi) Revenue villages			310
	x) Assembly Area			02
2.	Population			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2012		329593
	ii) Female	2012		905334
(B)	Rural Population	2012		525137
3.	Agriculture			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2010-16	Acre	149733
	ii) Forest cover	2010-16	“	Nil
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2010-16	“	23550
	v) cultivable Barren land	2010-16	“	490
4.	Forest			
	(i) Forest	2010-17	Ha.	Nil
5.	Livestock & Poultry			
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2017	Nos.	64000
	ii) Buffaloes	2018	Nos.	51000
B.	Other livestock			
	i) Goats	2007	Nos.	58000
	ii) Pigs	2007	Nos.	6000
	iii) Dogs & Bitches	2007	Nos.	7500
	iv) Railways			
	i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Kms	20
	V) Roads			
	(a) National Highway	2010-11	Kms	-
	(b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	144
	(c) Main District Highway	2010-11	Kms	25
	(d) Other district & Rural Roads	2010-11	Kms	17
	(e) Rural road/ Agriculture Marketing Board Roads	2010-11	Kms	102
	(f) Kachacha Road	2010-11	Kms	97
	(VI) Communication			
	(a) Telephone connection	2010-11		1200
	(b) Post offices	2010-11	Nos.	93
	(c) Telephone center	2010-11	Nos.	9

(d) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos./1000 person	-
(e) Density of Telephone	2010-11	No. per KM.	-
(f) PCO Rural	2010-11	No.	-
(g) PCO STD	2010-11	No.	28
(h) Mobile	2010-11	No.	-
(VII) Public Health			
(a) Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	No.	01
(b) Beds in Allopathic hospitals		No.	100
(c) Ayurvedic Hospital			-
(d) Beds in Ayurvedic hospitals		No.	-
(e) Unani hospitals		No.	-
(f) Community health centers			
(g) Primary health centers		No.	20
(h) Dispensaries		No.	-
(i) Sub Health Centers			74
(j) Private hospitals		No.	50
		No.	
		No.	
		No.	
(VIII) Banking commercial			
(a) Commercial Bank		Nos.	18
(b) rural Bank Products		Nos.	13
(c) Co-Operative bank products		Nos.	04
(d) PLDB Branches		Nos.	01
(IX) Education			
(a) Primary school		Nos.	225
(b) Middle schools		Nos.	132
(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools		Nos.	30
(d) Colleges		Nos.	08
(e) Technical University		Nos.	Nil

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Sheikhpura: N.A.

YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED

	YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT (lakh Rs.)
Up to	1984-85	14	59	18.80
	1985-86	23	73	16.90
	1986-87	25	97	32.10
	1987-88	20	65	16.00
	1988-89	20	60	16.05
	1989-90	11	53	23.05

	1990-91	15	49	11.55
	1991-92	18	45	40.90
	1992-93	13	32	27.15
	1993-94	04	13	4.55
	1994-95	05	13	3.15
	1995-96	02	30	30.00
	1996-97	14	54	20.10
	1997-98	25	93	27.50
	1998-99	06	17	4.33

	1999-2000	05	14	3.20
	2000-01	08	25	5.90
	2001-2002	14	39	10.05
	2002-03	07	22	4.60
	2003-05	12	35	9.40
	2005-06	28	97	21.35
	2006-08	30	106	22.77
	2008-10	29	84	20.45
	2010-11	24	73	54.75
	2011-12	22	66	15.40
	2012-14	47	149	49.35
	2014-18	53	158	40.50
	Total	494	1621	510.80

DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ARTISAN UNITS IN THE DISTRICT

NIC CODE NO.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
1.	Agro based	67	71.65	187
2.	Soda water	-	-	-
3.	Cotton textile	-	-	-
4.	Woolen, silk & artificial Thread based clothes.	-	-	-
5.				
6.	Jute & jute based	02	0.60	05
7.	Ready-made garments &	20	39.60	52
8.	embroidery			
9.				
10.	Wood/wooden based furniture	84	43.50	217
11.	Paper & Paper products	02	1.70	05
12.	Leather based	10	2.55	12
13.	Chemical/Chemical based	30	18.38	40

14.	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	02	1.50	04
15.	Mineral based	28	157.80	298
16.	Metal based (Steel Fab.)	59	48.60	192
17.	Engineering units	19	13.05	61
18.	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	04	2.70	12
19.	Repairing & servicing	128	8342	415
20.	Others	39	25.75	91
21.	Kachori Making			

MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES

List of the units in ----- & Near By Area : N.A.

Major Exportable Item : N.A.

SERVICE ENTERPRISES

Potentials areas for service industry: As per data available in the district industry centre almost 167 units are of service sector majority of which come from repairing and services sector. There is potential for development of enterprises in software and data transfer and processing area.

POTENTIAL FOR NEW MSMES

Automobile repair centre / rice mill / readymade garments / metal fabrication / flour mill and packaged Drinking water are the potential enterprises to be developed in the district.

CONCLUSION

With the increasing pace of urbanisation in the country, the realty market of Sheikhpura has been witnessing a drastic change in the past few months. There was a record of construction and leasing out of spaces in retail, office space and residential areas. The absorption rate of the Sheikhpura realty market was quite strong and currently is in an upward swing position. Also the economic downturn in the year 2012, it has resulted in a reality check with an increased supply. However the absorption rate has come down to an extent and there are great challenges involved in this sector. The real estate in Sheikhpura contributes about 5 per cent of income out of 14 per cent through the infrastructure sector and the GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Truthfully, it is still awaiting the industry recognition. Although various companies which are involved in the construction of dams, roads and others have gained the industrial status, the real estate in spite of

providing employment to many people is still in the queue to get the industry standard. Apart from this, real estate also benefits more than 250 ancillary industries. The real estate sector converts raw materials into finished products in the form of buildings, and housing which is a basic human need. Currently after the declaration of the budget 2012, there is an increased demand by the developers that the sector has to be granted with an industrial status. Most of the developers believe that the current real estate sector is highly unorganized. In fact, there is an urge that the sector should be given an industry status as it will help not only the people from the same sector but also the plus points of other people directly or indirectly allied to the sector. Apparently it is predicted that giving an industry status to the sector will result in the downfall of the value of residential properties, as the industry status will mean tax benefits and reduced stamp duty for a buyer.

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