LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

District Bijnor is situated in the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. It lies between the parallels of 29° and 30° North latitude and 78° and 79° east longitude. Bijnor is bounded on the north side by District Dehradun, north eastern side by district Gurwal Western side by District Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, South Western side by district Meerut and on Southern side by district Moradabad and eastern side by Nainital from north to south the breadth is 90 Km. and from east to west the length is 100 Km. the total geographical area of the district is 4848 Square Km.

IRDP Programme was started in this district since 1978-79 only one C.D. Blocks and 2, 1980 extend all C.D. Blocks in the district. The district consists of five tehsils and eleven C.D. Blocks.

POPULATION

According to the district census Hand Book of Bijnor district 1981. The population of the district is 19,39261 heads out of this population 14,58,451 persons are living in rural areas and 4,80,810 in Urban areas. The break-up
of the total population by sex being 10,40,811 males and 8,98,450 females. The population density of the district worked out to 400 Sq. Km.

**OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION**

An important demographic feature of the district is that the scheduled castes are in sizeable number constituting as such as 20.50 percent of total population. The total work force is about 5,39,593 farming 43 percent of the total population among the working population specially in rural areas, agricultural and agricultural labourers constitute major proportion. As much as 77 percent of the total work force is dependent upon land and land based activities industrial workers, trade, commerce and services are concentrated in Bijnor Najibabad, Dhampur, Nagina and some extent in other towns of the district.

**CLIMATE AND RAINFALL**

The climate of the district is the same as that in the other sub-Himalayan district in the state. It is influenced by the districts proximity to the hills and the Tarai swamps to the north. Although the climate is dry in summer it contains moisture during the rest of the year the temperature from about the middle of November decreases temperature and middle
of February increase. Early June the highest temperature recorded at Bijnor was 42.6 C.C. and lowest temperature 3.7 C.C.

The normal rainfall in the district is 1088 mm, the annual real rainfall 7074 mm.

SOIL

The soil of the district is classified into three major groups.

1. Tarai Soil
2. Khadar Soil
3. Bangar soil or upland soil

TARAI SOIL

The tarai soil is found in Tehsil Nagina and identical with these of the Kalagahr Tarai locally this soil is known as "Mar" a name commonly applied to the dark coloured forest soil, areas, the soil is fine in texture and rich in organic matter and plant nutrients they possess the capacity of retaining moisture for long period.

KHADAR SOIL

( Locally known as Sandy loam) Soil is found in all the Tehsil is developed from fresh alluvial material and deposited during the floods by the rivers in their course,
the soil is found as parallel strips along the rivers and rivulets. In colour the soil is generally ash, gray to brownish-gray on the surface and their texture is sometimes sandy the clay contents being low.

**BANGAR SOIL OR THE UPLAND SOIL**

The Bangar soil is occur in upland tracts located at height varying from 10 to 20 feet above the Khadar, and is interspersed throughout the district the soil profile is generally mature, showing good development and alluviation of clay and requioxides. Natural to slightly acidic in reaction the sandy soil of the upland is brown to yellowish in colour the lower layer showing a more yellowish tinge.

**LAND USE PATTERN & IRRIGATION**

**TABLE 2.1**

The land use pattern for the district is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Area in Hectares</th>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total reporting area</td>
<td>490027</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Net cultivation area</td>
<td>342889</td>
<td>69.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Current fallows</td>
<td>4611</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Area under forests</td>
<td>68698</td>
<td>14.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Area not available for cultivated</td>
<td>16008</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Other uncultivated area</td>
<td>155160</td>
<td>11.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
compared to the date collected at the time of previous survey in 1986 the area under current fallow has come down from 95 percent to 94 percent as such 69.97 percent of total area is under cultivation both these factors point out towards intensive cultivation and pressure on land.

The net irrigated area in Bijnor district is 214845 hectares. The level of irrigation can be considered quite unsatisfactory and there is scope of further increasing the irrigated area. The major sources of irrigation continue to be tube well and canals as is apparent from the table 2.2.

**TABLE 2.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Area in Hectares</th>
<th>Percentage of total area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tube Well</td>
<td>179590.00</td>
<td>83.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>21724.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Canals</td>
<td>13153.00</td>
<td>6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ponds</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1323.00</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>214845.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the time last survey in 1986 the tube well were covering 1,77,091 hectares as against 179590 hectares at present. Canals were covering 11,496 hectares as against 13153 hectares at present. This establishes that the farmers are going more and more for their own tube wells being the most dependable source of irrigation. The dependence on monsoon is also considerable. Even in irrigated areas the farmers have to depend upon monsoon to a great extend as only part of water requirement can be met by low duty tube wells owned by farmers.

CROPPING PATTERN

The cultivation methods followed in the district presently no special features and do not differ in cropping pattern from area to area improvements in the farming system implements and seed were practically do not know well whereas the high yielding varieties programme (H.Y.Y.P.) was launched on a national level.


There are main two crop seasons namely Kharif and Rabi Inkh-orif Paddy growing largest area. In the Rabi the lead taken by wheat.
CEREALS CROPS
Paddy, Wheat Bajara, Maize Barley, Jwar etc.

PULSES CROPS
Urd, Moong, Lentil Gram, Pea, Arhar, Lobia and Soyabin.

OIL SEEDS CROPS
Mustard, Til, Castor, Linseed, Ground net.

FORAGE CROPS
Bereem, Jawar, Oats, Lobia and Bajara.

FIBRE CROPS
Cotton, Jute, Sun-hemp.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS
Potato, Sugarcane, Tobacco.

The pattern of rotation of crops in district varies with the nature of the soil and availability of irrigation facilities. The rotational patterns followed in the district are as given in the following statements.

One year rotational pattern under irrigated conditions:

Maize _______ Wheat
Maize _______ Barley
Jowar _______ Potato _______ Onion
Jowar + Urd + Arhar - Arhar
Paddy - Wheat + Gram
Ground nut + Arhar - Arhar

One year rotational pattern under unirrigated conditions.

Paddy _______ Lentil/Gram
Cotton _______ Wheat
Maize ________ Wheat + Gram

Two year rotational pattern under irrigated condition

Maize _______ Wheat ______ Jowar _______ Barley
Maize _______ Mustard _______ Cotton _______ Sugarcane
Jowar _______ Sugarcane _______ Sugarcane

Jowar (fodder ) + Urd + Arhar - Arhar
- Paddy - Wheat.

Two year rotational pattern under unirrigated conditions

Jowar + Urd + Arhar - Arhar - Fallow - Barley
Ground nut + Bajra + Arhar - Arhar-Fallow - Barley
Jowar - Lentil - Maize - Gram

INFRASTRUCTURE

In all 1748 villages in the district are already electrified 250 village and 135 Harijan Basties were to be
further electrified in the remaining period of 7th five Year Plan. But the power supply in erratic specially in rural areas.

The total length railway tract in the district is 189 Km. the main railway lines connecting Mugulsaraya Saharanpur and Kotadawa - Delhi pass throughout the district presently the district has 27 railway station. The total length of metalled roads in the district 1555.63Km. the district has 202 Roadwage Bus stands.

Presently 264 post offices are working in the district out of which 233 are located in villages. There are 22 telegraph offices working in the district.

The district has 56 public call offices, 51 being located in Bijnor city and the rest at Najibabad, Dhampur and Nagina.