

Demographic and Geo-Agriculture Profile of Saharanpur District

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INTRODUCTION

Saharanpur district lies between 29°34'45" N to 30°21'30"N latitudinal extent and 77°9' E to 78°14'45" E longitudinal extent..Saharanpur forms the most northerly position of the Doab land which stretches between the holy rivers of the Ganges and the Yamuna. The Shivalik hills rise above it on the northern frontier. Saharanpur district attained the status as Saharanpur division in 1997 of Uttar Pradesh. As regards its physical features, the north and the north east of the district is surrounded by Shivalik hills and separates it from Dehradun district in the recently created state of Uttaranchal. The river Yamuna forms its boundary in the west, which separates it from Karnal and Yamunanagar districts of Haryana. In the East lies the district of Haridwar, which was the part of district Saharanpur before 1989 and in the South lays the district Muzaffar Nagar. At the time of British rule district Muzaffar Nagar was also a part of district Saharanpur.

The district presents many varieties of features and differs in general appearance than any other portion of the Doab and Gangetic plain as a whole. It is true that most of the area belongs to the upland Bangar which stretches in a continuous line up to Allahabad i.e. junction of the two great rivers and on the either side is the broad and low lying valley full of swamps and back waters with wide open grass plains and Tamarisk jungle but in the north, there are the steep hills of Shivalik chain which appears in a far more marked from in Saharanpur than any other district

of Uttar Pradesh while below the hills are to be seen in modified form the prevailing characteristics of the Bhabar and Tarai region. The main characteristics of the district can be divided into four parts:(1) Shivalik hill tract,(2) The Bhabar land,(3) Bangar land and(4) Khadar land (Yamuna, Hindon)

Saharanpur district, with an area of 3689 sq. kms, situated in Western Region of Uttar Pradesh, which is one of the most agricultural developed parts of the State (70 per cent of the land is under agricultural use). The district is divided into 4 tehsils namely – Behat, Saharanpur, Nakur and Deoband. It has 11 development blocks and 1278 inhabited villages.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Saharanpur district, like other districts of Uttar Pradesh, is facing high and increasing population pressure. The total population in Saharanpur district increased from 28.96 lakh in 2001 to 34.67 lakh in 2011. The relative population pressure is much higher (940 per sq.km.) in the district as compared to the state population density (829 per sq.km.). Although, the level of urbanization and level of literacy rate is quite higher in the district but work participation rate has been lower in the district as compared to the state. The percentage of SC/ST population is slightly higher as compared to state. At the same time sex ratio is lower to the state (Table 1). Thus, the increasing population with higher density and lower work participation rate may plunge the

Saharanpur district deeper into poverty and unemployment, if not checked through comprehensive planning.

Table: 1 General Information and Demographic profile of Saharanpur District (2011)

Area	3689 Sq Km
Number of Inhabited village(2011)	1242
Total Population	3467332
Male %	52.91
Female %	47.09
Urban Population	30.08
Rural Population	69.92
Density of population	940
Sex Ratio	890
Literacy	70.5
Crop density	149.2
Average production of food crops (quintals)	29.0
Fertilizers used per hectare (kg)	169.9
Per head production(kg)	
Grains	155.1
Pulses	0.7
Percentage of net area irrigated in gross area sown	92.3
Number of cold storages per thousand square kms	1.6
Percentage of electrified villages in total inhabited villages	99.4
Percentage of electricity consumed in agriculture division in total electricity consumption	30.3
Per head electricity consumption (kilowatt hours)	369.3
Consumption of agricultural division per hectare of net area sown (kilowatt hours)	1436.6

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2011, District Saharanpur.

LAND USE PATTERN

The total reporting area of Saharanpur district was reported 3, 63,791 hectares in 2013. This area was around 1.50 per cent of the total reporting area of U.P. On account of high population pressure in Saharanpur district, more than 75.67 per cent of the reporting area has been brought under cultivation in the district which is higher as compared to the proportion of net cultivated area at the State level (69 per cent) and less as compared to western Uttar Pradesh (76.02 per cent).

Although, the percentage of area under forest in the district is quite good (9.16 per cent)

in comparison with the area of forest at the State level (6.97 per cent) and 4.65 per cent of western Uttar Pradesh., but it is still low according to the norms set of the forest area for a district. Despite the higher proportion of net area sown in the district, cropping intensity has remained quite low (155 per cent in Saharanpur as compared to 193 per cent in the State), which indicates that traditional structure of agriculture has not changed much in the district despite the fact that level of irrigation in the district has been far better than what could be in the state as a whole.

Table: 2 : Land Use Pattern in Saharanpur (in Hectare (in %))

Area	2001(%)	2011(%)	2013(%)
Reporting area for Land utilization	357001 (100)	363791 (100)	363791 (100)
Forest	3329 (9.31)	33229 (9.13)	33313 (9.16)
Culturable Waste Land	1411 (0.40)	678 (0.19)	673 (0.18)
Current Fallow	2500 (0.70)	2628 (0.72)	2536 (0.70)
Fallow Lands Other Than Current Fallow	1374 (0.38)	1533 (0.42)	1532 (0.42)
Barren and Unculturable Land	990 (0.28)	299 (0.08)	296 (0.08)
Area Under Non Agricultural Uses	42770 (11.98)	49296 (13.55)	48652 (13.37)
Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands	177 (0.05)	195 (0.05)	195 (0.05)
Land Under Misc tree Crops and Groves	1144 (0.32)	1299 (0.36)	1282 (0.35)
Net Area Sown	273406 (76.58)	274634 (75.49)	275312 (75.67)

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2002, 2012, 2014, District Saharanpur.

PRODUCTIVITY OF MAJOR CROPS

The productivity of all major cereals is quite good enough in Saharanpur district than what is at the level of the western Uttar Pradesh. However, in case of Maize, Pulses, Total Food Grains and total oilseeds the yield level found lower in the district as compared to the western

Uttar Pradesh (Table 3). Therefore, concerted efforts are required to increase the productivity of cash crops like Maize, Pulses, Total Food Grains and total oilseeds in the district, which will helped in total income of the farmers in the district.

Table: 3: Productivity of Major Crops (Quintal/Hectare) in Saharanpur District and Western Uttar Pradesh-(2013)

Crops	Saharanpur	Western Uttar Pradesh
Rice	26.06	21.85
Wheat	33.89	32.25
Barley	26.46	26.61
Maize	13.27	19.10
pulses	7.37	13.60
Total Food Grains	29.81	41.80
Total Oil Seeds	10.76	13.28
Sugar Cane	622	540

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2014, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Table: 4: Percentage Share of important Crops in Gross Cropped Area in Saharanpur District and Western Uttar Pradesh-(2013)

Crops	Saharanpur	Western Uttar Pradesh
Rice	13.97	16.65
Wheat	27.25	36.71
Barley	0.01	0.60
Maize	0.01	0.23
pulses	1.24	2.38
Total Oil Seeds	1.13	3.61
Sugar Cane	32.76	14.55

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2014, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Crop wise distribution of Gross Cropped Area in Saharanpur district shows variation in 2013. It is evident from the table 4 that all other crops except Sugarcane shows more area than gross cropped area compared to the western Uttar Pradesh. 32.76 per cent of total gross cropped comes under sugarcane in Saharanpur district

whereas in western Uttar Pradesh only 14.55 per cent of area is covered by sugarcane. However the table 4 also reflects that Rice, Wheat Barley, Maize Pulses and Total Oil Seeds crops covered less area in respect to the crops of western Uttar Pradesh.

Table: 5 : Status of Means of sources of Irrigation in Saharanpur District and Western Uttar Pradesh-(2013)

Source of Irrigation	Saharanpur	Western Uttar Pradesh
Canal (Km.)	780	19011
Govt. Tubewells (No.)	525	9583
Wells (No.)	0	2723
Pumpsets (No.)	85380	1652155

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2014, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

According to 2013 the source of irrigation in Saharanpur district shows that the total length of canal in the district is 780 Km. as compare to

19011 Km. of western Uttar Pradesh. On the other hand there are 525 Govt. Tubewells and 85380 Pumpsets are there in Saharanpur district.

Table: 6: Fertilizers Distribution in Saharanpur District and Western Uttar Pradesh-(2013)

Fertilizer	Saharanpur	Western Uttar Pradesh
Nitrogen	66538	1217884
Phosphorus	20759	413721
Potash	1915	45755
Total	89212	1677360

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2014, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

In the year 2013 district used 89212 tonnes of fertilizers. The highest amount of Nitrogen (66538 tonnes) Fertilizer is used in district

followed by Phosphorus 20759 tonnes and Potash 1915 tonnes in 2013 (Table 6).

CONCLUSUION

Thus, geo-agriculture Profile of Saharanpur has been presented in a comprehensive manner Further, demographical characteristics of Saharanpur and comparison with Western Uttar Pradesh shows high density and low sex ratio. Sugarcane is the major crop of district. production of crops, share of area under each crops, sources of irrigation and use of fertilizers has been compared with western Uttar Pradesh.

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