



RESEARCH ARTICLE

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF NIRMAL CHAR IN MURSHIDABAD

*Majrul, S.K.,

Research Scholar, Raiganj University

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*Corresponding author: Majrul, S.K.

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ABSTRACT

The study area, Nirmal Chor is encumbered with both physical and socio-economic compels. It is the piece that such areas are too poor to be developed but actually, it has different. None but the thing is that these areas needed some inputs and ventures. The objectives of this paper are only to highlight some details and areas in which it can venture some possibilities and the methodology is wholly descriptive statistical method and also used simple random sampling and stratified random sampling have been taken as the research area holds a large number of people belonging with the homogeneous economic class.

INTRODUCTION

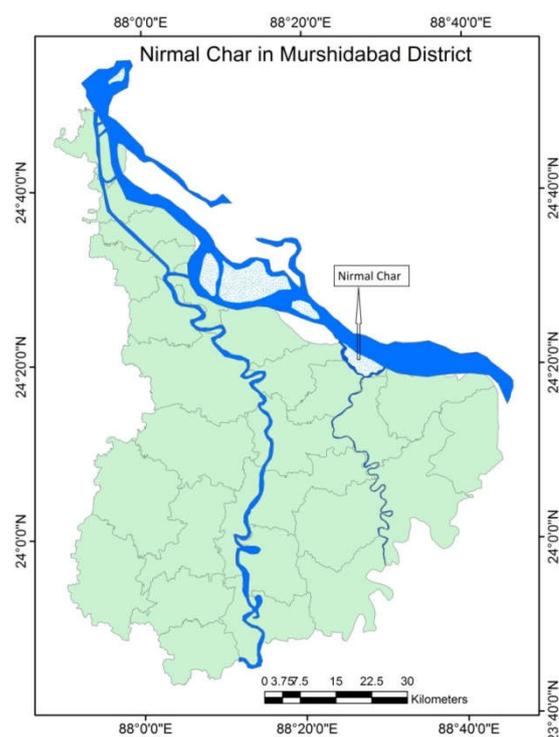
Study Area: A Brief Account: Extending from 24° 24' 0" N to 24° 18' 30" N latitude and 88° 22' 34" E to 88° 38' 39" E longitudes, the Nirmal Char has one CD block is Bhagobangola-2 of Murshidabad district and also has three villages like are Kistopur, Paikpara and Tiklichor and also has two mouza like are Dihi Dumuria and Khamar Diyar of West Bengal, India is a portion of the Murshidabad lowlands occupying an area of 59.12 square kilometers, the study area comprises the entire portion of Kistopur, Paikpara and Tiklichor administrative villages and Bhagobangola-2 administrative block of Murshidabad district of West Bengal and lies in the eastern part of the Murshidabad. The study area is mainly characterized by the plain surface area covered by the alluvial soil. These characteristics of this area have provided for an attractive field for the study of plat and agriculture. The study area is bounded by the western part of Bangladesh and also bounded by the Nasipur, Katamari, and Char Durgapur of the south part.

Physical Setup

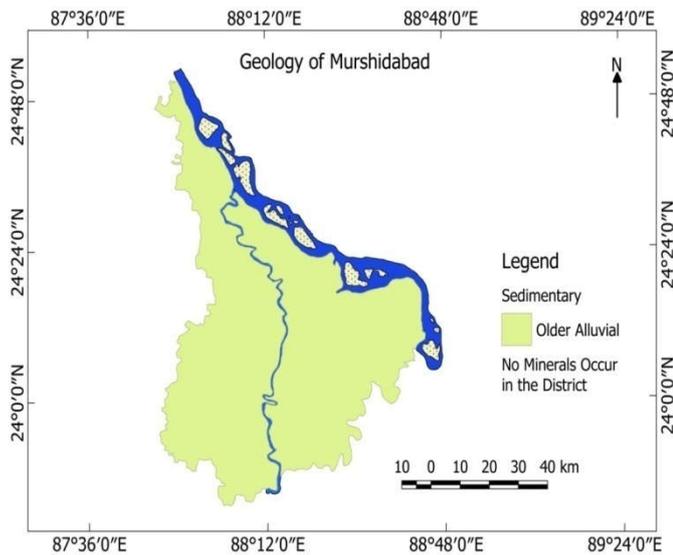
Geology: Geologically the whole region has a monotonous feature which is mainly originated from unconsolidated sedimentation rocks and whole the region covered by older alluvial because of the district lines within the moribund deltaic part of Bhagirathi-Hugli river in most of the part of our

study area. The older alluvial portion has been eroded and some never sediments have been deposited.

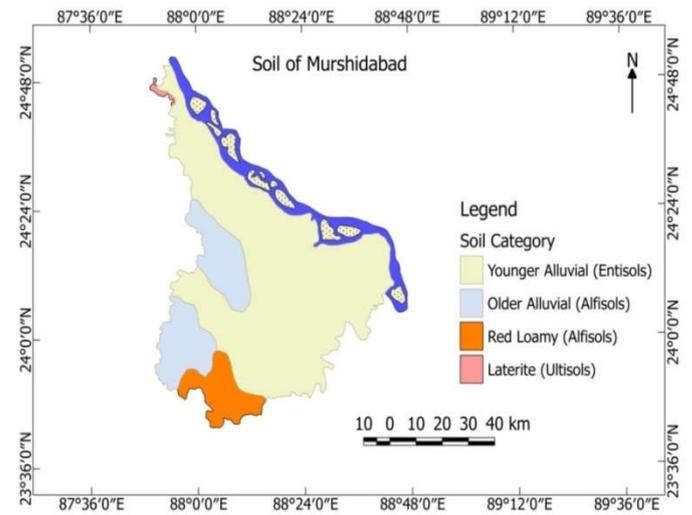
Study Area



Source: NATMO



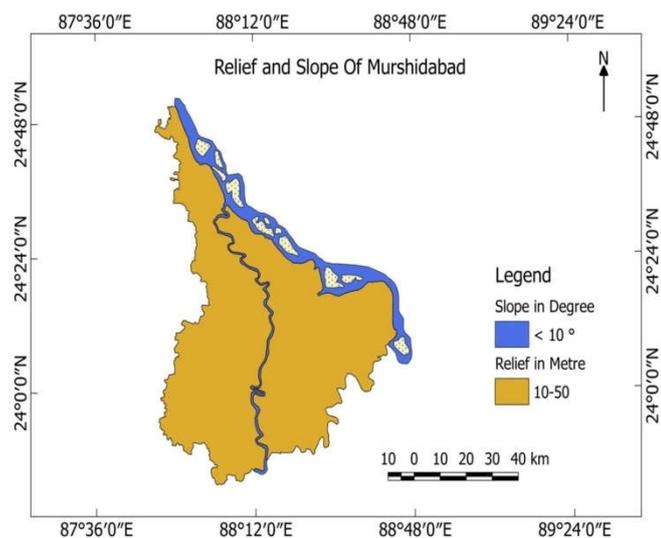
Source: NATMO



Source: NATMO

Topography

This river Bhagirathi following across the Murshidabad district and divided into two parts, the western part is known as “Rarh” which is substantially a continuation of sub-bindhaban and it is interspersed with numerous swamps and beds of old rivers. On the other hand, the eastern part is known as “Bhagri” and is covered with recent alluvial. Consisting of sandy clay our study area is located within the Bhagri part. The Elevation of the district is from 10 mt-5mt about mean sea level highest elevation was found on the north-western side of the district and the lower study area. The elevation is found on the south-western side. In our study area, the elevation is probably from 19mt to 25mt above the mean sea level and the slope is less than 10mt this is the case only for our study area but also for the whole district.



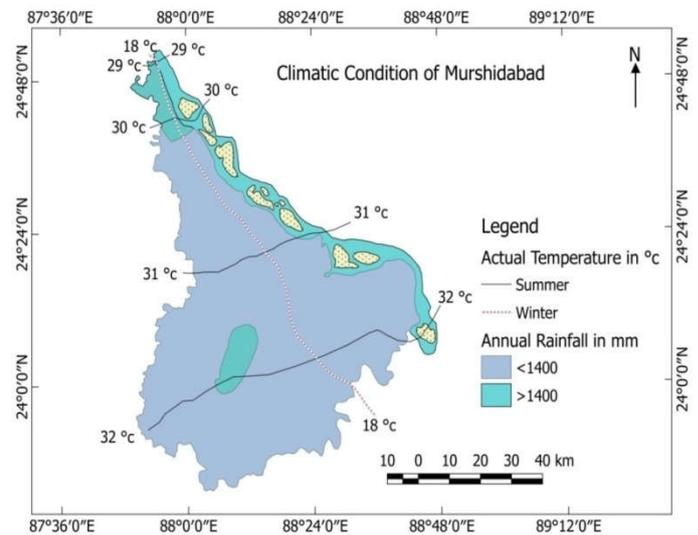
Source: NATMO

Soil

East to Bhagirathi the soil is alluvial and fertile. Our study area comes under this zone. In the "Rarh" region the soil is hard grain which is comparatively less fertile than the eastern side of this district. In particularly the district enjoys more or less than monotonous alluvial nature of soil whose chemical property varies from one region to another.

Climatic Condition

The district oppressively hot in summer, salt winter high humidity and good rainfall during monsoon seasons with the commencement of south-west monsoon humidity increases to 80% and rainfall is an almost daily occurrence. The precipitation becomes heavy, where these are a cyclonic disturbance. The annual rainfall of the district is 100mm. The mean annual temperature varies between summer and northern part and 32⁰ c in the southern part. The winter temperature varies between north to south which is 18⁰ c on average. In our study area, the mean annual summer and winter temperatures are 32⁰ c and 17⁰ c respectively.



Source: NATMO

Socio-Economic Condition

Education

The total population of the study area is 5312 of which is the rural population according to the 2011 census. Population density is 0.88 person / sq.km. Scheduled Caste population is 642 and Schedule Tribe is 000. The study area has an average literacy is 53.78 % and male literacy is 58.54% and the female literacy rate is 42.27% respectively. There is only one primary school existing here and two ICDS center but most of the days are closed. There is no anyone at Higher Secondary school.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a salient feature mostly by oligopoly. Most of the farming is dependent on the rain-fed that is the traditional practice and also some of the farming is overhand on the mini pump in the study area. According to the 2011 census, the whole of the study areas were most proportions of the gross sown area and also the whole area is showing an increasing trend in the study area. Only 38.65 percentage of land was under the net sown area and 1.97 percentages are shown an overall decrease of the net sown area for 30 years. The major crops in the study area are Legume, Pulses such as Lentil, Pointed Gourd, Brinjal, Okra, Ginger, Chili, Onion, Mustard, Garlic, Radish, Carrot, Paddy, and Wheat respectively.



Fig. Agricultural Land Complied by Researcher

Electric Facility

Power supply Facilities are a too bad condition of the study area. There are not exist electric power to give native people from the government. So there are not exist any Communication system and they do not access any communication like are Telephone, Internet, Online system and also some solar power machine constructed outside of Kaccha road and also constructed in Eid Maidan, Temple, Mosque and school such as social purpose from the government.



Fig: Electric Facility Complied by Researcher

Settlement and Construction

In the study area have three villages like are Kistopur, Paikpara, and Tiklichar. These villages are belongs to the low category of livelihood and their income opportunities and income source also are too low, so obviously their savings are not sufficient. The native people do not construct their shelter and they are made shelter i.e. house by the waste of wheat,

paddy and also they made roof by the tin, waste of paddy, wheat. When the rain and storm have come, then they mostly suffer from this condition. The rain is penetrating from the roof of their shelter or house and some of the situations that the roof, walls do not have of the house, the roof has been replacing to another place by the storm. In these villages, have not any concrete building. Indra Abas Yojana has no give to us, any governmental facility is not getting from local government, they are so deprived of these kinds.



Fig: Lifestyle of people Complied by Researcher

Sanitation

Sanitation is one of the most important features for the growth and development of human beings. We remember that "Calm mind brings inner strength and self-confidence, so that's very important for good health" Dalai Lama. So sanitation is most valuable for our life. In the study area, there have not any health care center, any local hospital, and any primary check-up center. "A woman will pregnancy as well as go to the hospital by ambulance but there have not these facilities i.e.

ambulance, by transport communication to arrive near the hospital" tell to me an old woman with crying. They communicate by the bullock cattle and bi-cycle. In the study area, they have not to the toilet any one person, they do the toilet in the open field. They have not to get toilet from the government properly and some of the people get toilet from local government but no door, root and incomplete construction.



Fig. Sanitation system Complied by Researcher

Problems of the study area: According to the physical and socio-economic conditions, some major problems have of the study area. These problems may be noted as follow

- i. There is a poor settlement.
- ii. There was no drinking water facility to provide native people.
- iii. There have not well connected and the proper transport and communication facility have not developed.

- iv. There are too poor health facilities.
- v. There are no electric supply facilities.
- vi. There has early marriage system.
- vii. There have too poor sanitation and health facility.
- viii. There was an important problem that they are deprived of any government facility and issues.
- ix. The education system in the study area very bad, lack of communication, economic activities, poverty, and social inequality.

Prospects of the study area

The study area has the potential to overcome all these problems and it has lots of prospects. This area is rich more fertile soil, these fertile soil have not been fully utilized till today. In this study area has the land resource more developed. Some physical potentialities for agricultural development exist in here; though in here have not electricity facility. There are socio-economic inequalities, which can be removed by better land-use planning. These socio-economic factors are posterior the proper and optimum uses of land and more or proper electric facility and any other facility like are health, sanitation, shelter, drinking water, education, communication give to native people by the government and also improve their problems.

Conclusion

All after some discussion, it can be said that the discussion paper in a significant way, see that is going now, the safety of people is very miserable. Here the people government from any type of facility or help will not. Every year floods incidence at their home, crops, all waste becomes. Thus, if every year, floods incidence at home, crops are wasted if they ourselves how self-sufficient can make. Women, there is no security. Whenever we have the development of thinking, then, is out of the question to face is, such as health, education, empowerment, sanitation, etc. and this is all they do none of the gets don't. Women, when pregnant, are they any type of government will not, son-for girls, there are no proper educational institutions. Boys major work includes land in farming and girls, the main work is home to work. A woman, and when labor became when he to the hospital to take for any measures, has not. There are bullock cattle, the only bullock cattle car, leaving Padma River 17 km away from the sub-health center. In the village, there is no health center. I think if the government them to fulfillment way support that, if they are ourselves employment can and development can. If here, education, health, sanitation, school, drinking water, Indra abash yo-yo, loan for land farming, old women and men, for allowance measures, flood when relief measures, pakka house to arrange, all things are arranged, if our house of representatives, ordinary people, like them, also living properly cut.

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