

# Occupational Structure of Land in Siwan

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## ABSTRACT

*Economic background which accommodates land resource, agriculture, irrigation, industrial scenario and occupational structure. The study area is rich in land resource with fertile soil which is used intensively for agricultural pursuits. The main occupation of land in the Siwan district observes in various crops and is rarely left unused.*

## 1. Introduction

Economy of an area is reflected through the activities that base not only sustenance of life but multi level development of people of the area. Resources includes the whole range of natural and human endowments that are used or utilized for human benefits. By resource we mean the total wealth of **siwan** area that can be drawn upon to meet the present and future needs of its people.<sup>1</sup> Thus, resources encompasses below and above the land surface such as rocks and minerals, soils under ground water surface water, vegetation and forest.

Man himself is the most important among the resources of an because without man the resources would remain unknown, unutilized undeveloped.<sup>2</sup>

Land is the prime resource for human being because it provides various scopes, such as human dwellings, cultivation, orchards, pastureland for domestic and wild animals, communication routes, factories for industries, etc.

The land division of **Siwan** district largely bases or agricultural use and, thereby, it holds seven categories of and use which has been put by the district agricultural department. It includes: (a) Net area shown: (b) Not available for cultivation: (c) Non- agricultural; (d) Trees and groves (e) Cultivable wastes and pastures; (f) Other fallow land; (g) Current fallow.

Land is used in different ways, but agricultural land use is chief in the study area. Agriculture is mostly controlled by the topography, drainage, weather and climate, soils and the land and water resources of the region concerned. In this the district enjoys favourable soils with uniform land, suitable climatic condition, underground water resources and high pressure of population. The pressure of population is so high that these is

no waste land. Even the marginal lands chauras and pasturages have not escaped plough.<sup>3</sup>

Agriculture, being the primary activity supported by better quality of land, holds the prime position with a number of crops. These crops are farmed under separate conditions of the seasons in a year. The agricultural operations vary based on nature of crops, rainfall, irrigational facilities and the nature of soil. Such operations mainly include the sowing and harvesting activities of crops. The preparation includes digging, ploughing, weeding, manuring, irrigation, etc. in between the sowing and harvesting of crops. It is common practice that crops or group of crops are named after their major harvesting period which relates to Hindi months.

The working population has been classified by the census of India into four categories: (i) The Cultivators; (ii) The Agricultural labourers; (iii) Population engaged in Manufacturing; and (iv) Population engaged in Trade and Commerce, and Transport. The occupational structure is the true of the nature of activities practiced in a region.

## 2. Conclusion

The agricultural calendar runs under seasonal weather conditions which relate to various crop production. There are four harvest periods which include varied crops in each harvest. These are bhadai, agahani, rabi and garma. Bhadai crops run with onset of monsoon and are harvested in September- October. It includes paddy, maize, millets and some pulses. They include aghani paddy chiefly and some of vegetables. The rabi crops are sown in October- November and are harvested in March- April. It includes wheat, barley, arhar, potato, etc. garma crops are produced in summer season before the onset of monsoon and after the harvest of rabi crops. They include maize, cheena and vegetables.

## References

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3. Roy choudhary, P.C. (1960) District gazetteers of Saran (Patna: Revenues Department in Bihar). p.3