



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT ON MAN HABITAT OF NORTH KOSI PLAINS .

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### Abstract

The present paper deals with Impact of geographical environment on man habitat of north kosi plans. North kosi plans is a part of kosi region. In political form this physical sub region is Sapaul ,Araria and Kishanganj district. This area located between 25024' to260 34'N latitude and 860 22'E to 880 32'E longitude extending over on area 077139 squire with a total population 51875534 according to 2001cens. There are three survey station in north kosi plans –(1) Sapaul (2 )Araria and (3) Kishanganj. An habitat survey for using different respect by people of this above area. The information of survey of impact of geographical environment on man habitat Of north kosi plans used as forest, agriculture, horticulture and floriculture for social and economic development by people of north kosi plain basin.

Kew Words : Geographical environment, Man habitat, North kosi plans.

### Introduction

North kosi plains is a part of kosi region .in political form this physical sub region is Kishanganj district. This area located between 25024' to260 34'N latitude and 860 22'E to 880 32'E longitude extending over on area 077139 squire with a total population 51875534 according to 2001cens .

Topography:- The topography of the district had been affected by the ravages of floods. After the construction of Kosi Barrage and several embankments, the sandy tracts are being reclaimed the areas of waste land, full of kans and pater (Jungles), lying mostly in koshi plan area have been largely reclaimed and are yielding crops.

Forest:- There is no forest available in the district but there is a plan for planting various types of trees, viz., Sisam, Eucalyptes, Gulmohar, Sakhua, etc., along the Koshi canal under the Forest Extension Division, Purnia. Land use, Agriculture and Irrigation Practices:- Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Supaul district. In general, there are four agricultural seasons in one year; (i) Bhadai (ii) Aghani (iii) Rabi & (iv) Garma. During Rabi the important crops, which are grown in the district include wheat, rice, corn, mustard, jawar etc. Paddy is mainly grown during June to November. The climate allows round the year vegetable cultivation of cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, radish, chili, capsicum, beans and long beans, gourd, potato, onion, coriander, turmeric, ginger, Garlic etc. The staple cereal of this plain area is rice. Irrigation plays a vital role in the agriculture in this area.

Climate and Rainfall:- The area has warm and humid climate with high temperature and medium to high rainfall. The temperatures are lowest during December-January with an average minimum of 80C to 100C and maximum of 240C to 250C. The temperatures in the hottest months of April to June are minima 230C to 250C and maxima 350C to 380C. The normal rainfall for the district stands at 1404 mm. Most of the rainfall (80% to 90%) is received from mid-June to mid-October. The late September October rains (locally known as „Hathia“) are very crucial to agriculture in the region and their timing and distribution make all the difference between plenty and scarcity.

Soils:- The soils are of poorly drained type. The areas close to the Kosi channels possess soil types of sandy loam, loamy sand and sand character, whereas, the areas away from the river channels consist of silty sand to sandy silt in nature. The soils in general are fine textured away from the river course and rivulets and coarse textured along their courses.

Flora and Fauna:- Paddy and wheat are grown in the alluvial and reclaimed soils the Kosi affected areas still contain Kans and Pater forest, though reclamation is in progress. Small trees such as babul, jhaua, Harjora etc., and water berries such as Makhana, Ramdana and Motha grass are also found, Sabai Grass, Munj and varieties of cane etc., also grow in this area. Though the Kosi has destroyed a large number of fruit bearing trees, the district still produces a large quantity of mangoes. Other common trees are Mahua, Jackfruit, Plantain, tamarind, bair, Jamun and Kath jamun, Khajur, Sal, Sesum, and Semal, Lichi, Guava, lemon watermelon, coconut and betelnut are also grown.

## Objective

The present investigation has been made to understand the geographical environmental on man habitat of north kosi.

## Methodology

### Study Area

In present investigation there are three survey station in north kosi plan – (1) Sapaul (2)Araria and (3) Kishanganj . An habitat survey for using different respect by people of this above area.

### Result and discussion

The information of survey of impact of geographical environment on man habitat of north kosi plans the arrival of floods man habitat change the living condition .they migrate from one place to another place. They struggle for food and water. The domestic animal were die. The people here also face many diseases . transportation were interrupted of this area. The house of these people were drowns due to floods. The people have to endure the floods. After rising people came when the water dries and start living again in this area. This information was received by visiting this area. People of this plan area dependent on agriculture and also do horticulture and floriculture.

1.Forest:- In this area there is a plan for planting various types of trees, viz., Sisam, Eucalyptes, Gulmohar, Sakhua, etc., along the Kosi canal under the Forest Extension Division.

2.Agriculture:- Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in this area. In general, there are four agricultural seasons in one year; (i) Bhadai (ii) Aghani (iii) Rabi & (iv) Garma. During Rabi the important crops, which are grown in this area include wheat, rice, corn, mustard, jawar etc. Paddy is mainly grown during June to November. The climate allows round the year vegetable cultivation of cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, radish, chili, capsicum, beans and long beans, gourd, potato, onion, coriander, turmeric, ginger, Garlic etc. The staple cereal of this area is rice.

3. Horticulture:- Low Level of Production in Horticultural Crops - The low level of horticultural development has found in this area. These area come under the periphery areas where there is a great lack of infrastructure regarding horticultural crops.

4. Floriculture in the district is not developing in the same fashion as compared to other crops. So, there is need to emphasis on these crops.

5. Horticulture cultivation is always advantageous. It paves the ways and means of development. It has been observed that it could be developed in the state if the government provides protection and subsidies to the farmers. There is a great need to emphasis on marketing management and boosting the irrigation resource of the state along with that there is need of awareness on profitability and techno managerial skill among farmers to promote the horticultural cultivation in the state.

## Conclusion

1. Forest and horticulture low for human habitat.
2. Agriculture and floriculture plying massive role in social and economic development of the north kosi plan area .

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