

District Profile

Siwan, situated in the western part of the State, was originally a sub-division of Saran District, which in ancient days formed a part of Kosala Kingdom. The present district limits came into existence only in 1972, which is geographically situated at 25°35 North and 84°1 to 84°47 east. The total area of the Siwan district is about 2219.00 Sq. Km. with a population of 21,56,428 as per the 1991 census. The district is bounded on the east by the Saran district, on the north by Gopalganj district and on the west and south by two districts of U.P. viz. Deoria and Balia respectively. Siwan derived its name from "Shiva Man", a Bandh Raja whose heirs ruled this area till Babar's arrival. Maharajganj, which is another subdivision of Siwan district, may have found its name from the seat of the Maharaja there. A recently excavated marvelous statue of Lord Vishnu at Village Bherbania from underneath a tree indicates that there were large numbers of followers of Lord Vishnu in the area. As the legend goes, Dronacharya of Mahabharat belonged to village 'DON' in Darauli Block. Some believe Siwan to be the place where Lord Buddha died. Siwan is also known as Aliganj Sawan after the name of Ali Bux, one of the ancestors of the feudal lords of the area. Siwan was a part of Banaras Kingdom during 8th century. Muslims came here in the 13th century. Sikandar Lodi brought this area in his kingdom in 15th century. Babar crossed Ghaghra river near Siswan in his return journey. In the end of the 17th century, the Dutch came first followed by the English. After the battle of Buxar in 1765 it became a part of Bengal. Siwan played an important role in 1857 independence movement. It is famous for the stalwart and sturdy 'Bhoj-puries', who have always been noted for their martial spirit and physical endurance and from whom the army and police personnel were largely drawn. A good number of them rebelled and rendered their services to Babu Kunwar Singh. The anti pardah movement in Bihar was started by Sri Braj Kishore Prasad who also belonged to Siwan in response to the Non Co-Operative movement in 1920. A big meeting was organised at Darauli in Siwan District on the eve of the Kartik Purnima Mela under the leadership of Dr. Rajendra Prasad who had thrown away his lucrative practice as an advocate in the Patna High Court at the call of Gandhiji. In the wake of this movement Maulana Mazharul Haque, who came to stay with his maternal uncle Dr. Saiyyad Mahmood in Siwan, had constructed an ashram on the Patna-Danapur road which subsequently became Sadaquat Ashram. The next phase of the Non co-operation movement known as the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, was fully implemented in Siwan. In connection with the Satyagrah

Movement Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru made a whirlwind tour of the different parts of Bihar. One of the famous meetings he addressed was at Maharajganj. A few persons of present Siwan District who played an important role in the attainment of independence were Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Mazharul Haque, Shri Mahendra Prasad the elder brother of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Sayyad Mohammad, Shri Braj Kishore Prasad and Shri Phulena Prasad. Uma Kant Singh (Raman jee) of Narendrapur achieved martyrdom during the Quit India Movement. Jwala Prasad and Narmedshwar Prasad of Siwan helped Jai Prakash Narayan after his escape from Hazaribagh Central Jail. One of the most renowned literaturer of this country Pandit Rahul Sankritayayana started peasant Movement here between 1937 to 1938. During his visit to Champaran Mahatma Gandhi and Madan Mohan Malviya visited Siwan and Gandhiji even spent a night at Zeradei in the house of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The chowki on which he slept then is still kept intact there

CHANGES IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT

The major changes in the jurisdiction of the district were creation of Siwan as district and the changes resulting there from, and the implementation of Trivedi Award on the 10th June, 1970 resulting in substantial alteration of jurisdiction. Siwan was being declared as a district in 1972 in which it was proposed to include 10 blocks of Gopalganj and 13 blocks of Siwan subdivisions. Two blocks Bhagwanpur and Basantpur of Siwan were declared to be added to the jurisdiction of proposed Marhaura subdivision. But after one year later in 1973 Gopalganj was made a separate district with it's 10 blocks included in Siwan earlier and thus Siwan constituted its original 15 blocks including Bhagwanpur and Basantpur blocks. Trivedi Award was implemented on 10th June 1970. Thereby fourteen villages of Siwan having an area of 13092 acres were transferred to U.P. and twelve villages of U.P. with an area of 6679 acres were transferred to Siwan. The basis of this transfer was the position of Ghaghara river in 1885. After 1885 the course of the river changed from time to time resulting in intermixing the areas of U.P. with those of Siwan. Hence the position of 1885 was taken to be the base and those transfer were made accordingly. Before the Trivedi Award the boundary of Siwan with U.P. was flexible changing with the course of the river. After the Award this boundary was fixed by installing pillars on the conspicuous points, the maintenance of which is done by Govt. of Utter Pradesh and the administration of Siwan as per the provisions of the

Awards. Thus after this Awards, the so far flexible boundary of Siwan vis-a-vis U.P. on both banks of Ghaghara river was given a stability. Presently four more blocks have been created namely Lakri Nabiganj, Nautan, Jiradei and Hasanpura block. There are nineteen functional blocks in the district Namely - Siwan, Mairwa, Darauli, Guthani, Hussainganj, Andar, Raghunathpur, Siswan, Barharia, Pachrukhi, Nautan, Jiradei and Hasanpura under Siwan subdivision and Maharajganj, Duraondha, Goreakothi, Basantpur, Bhagwanpur and Lakri Nabiganj under Maharajganj subdivision.

CENSUS 2011 –

An official Census 2011 detail of Siwan, a district of Bihar has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Bihar. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Siwan District of Bihar. In 2011, Siwan had population of 33,18,176 of which male and female were 16,72,121 and 16,46,055 respectively. In 2001 census, Siwan had a population of 27,14,349 of which males were 13,36,283 and remaining 13,78,066 were females. Siwan District population constituted 3.20 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Siwan District was at 3.27 percent of Maharashtra population.

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Siwan district for 2011 is 1,495 people per sq. km. In 2001, Siwan district density was at 1,223 people per sq. km. Siwan district administers 2,219 square kilometers of areas.

Indicator	Siwan
No. of Subdivision	2
Number of Blocks	19
No. of Panchayats	293
No. of Urban Bodies	3
Total Area	2219.00 Sq. Km
Total Population	33,18,176

Average literacy rate of Siwan in 2011 were 71.59 compared to 51.65 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 82.77 and 60.35 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 67.26 and 36.88 in Siwan District. Total literate in Siwan District were 19,94,056 of which male and female were 11,55,972 and 8,38,084 respectively. In 2001, Siwan District had 11,18,027 in its district. With regards to Sex Ratio in Siwan, it stood at 984 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census

figure of 1031. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 934 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 934 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

Demographic Detail (Census 2011)

Population	Persons	Male	Female
Total Population	3,330,464	1,675,090	1,655,374
Population the age group 0-6 years			
Scheduled Castes (SC)	386,685	195,965	190,720
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	87,000	43,472	43,528
Literates	1,930,175	1,115,906	814,269
Illiterate	1,400,289	559,184	841,105
Total Worker	932,416	730,396	202,020
Main Worker	462,104	401,635	60,469

S.N.	Block	Total Household	Total Population	Male	Female
1	Nautan	14102	90714	45856	44858
2	Siwan	31371	205917	105022	100895
3	Barharia	52271	321292	164179	157113
4	Goriakothi	36982	223709	111167	112542
5	Lakri Nabiganj	21051	128899	63670	65229
6	Basantpur	17061	105229	53733	51496
7	Bhagwanpur Hat	35669	220651	111578	109073
8	Maharajganj	27580	165935	81731	84204
9	Pachrukhi	33000	201759	101688	100071
10	Hussainganj	28123	182794	93003	89791
11	Ziradei	25117	163752	81467	82285
12	Mairwa	15521	89934	45747	44187
13	Guthani	21530	128155	64275	63880
14	Darauli	27111	174357	87634	86723
15	Andar	17691	110027	54471	55556
16	Raghunathpur	25470	157694	78000	79694
17	Hasanpura	23488	149580	73069	76511
18	Daraundha	26822	173200	85712	87488
19	Siswan	27095	153953	77683	76270

Detail Census Report of Siwan is present [here](#)

Assembly Segments / Constituencies –

Assembly Segments / Constituencies – There are total 8 Assembly Constituencies in Siwan district. One Constituency are reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC) category. Block wise detail of the ten Assembly constituencies are given bellow -

SI No	Constituency	No. of Blocks	Block Names
1	105-SIWAN	2	Barharia, Siwan Sadar
2	106-ZIRADEI	3	Ziradei, Mairwa, Navtan
3	107-DARAULI (SC)	3	Ander, Darauli, Guthani
4	108-RAGHUNATHPUR	3	Raghunathpur, Hasanpura, Hussainganj
5	109-DARAUNDHA	3	Daraundha, Hasanpura, Siswan
6	110-BARHARIA	2	Barharia, Pachrukhi
7	111-GOREAKOTHI	3	Goreakothi, Basantpur, Lakrinabiganj
8	112-MAHARAJGANJ	2	Maharajganj, Bhagwanpur Hat

Administrative Profile –

The District has 19 blocks, 293 Panchayats, & 2 Subdivisions.

S.N.	Sub- Division	Block	No. of Panchayat
1	SIWAN	ANDER	11
2		BARHARIA	30
3		DARAULI	16
4		GUTHANI	12
5		HASANPURA	14
6		HUSSAINGANJ	16
7		MAIRWA	8
8		NAVTAN	9
9		PACHRUKHI	18
10		RAGHUNATHPUR	16
11		SISWAN	13
12		SIWAN SADAR	19
13		ZIRADEI	16
1	MAHARAJGANJ	BASANTPUR	9
2		BHAGWANPUR HAT	20
3		DARAUNDHA	17
4		GOREAKOTHI	22
5		LAKRI NABIGANJ	11
6		MAHARAJGANJ	16
TOTAL		19	293