

# Population Growth and Cultural Landscape Change in Bilari Tehsil: A Geographical Study

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## ABSTRACT

According to the 2011 census, the population of India was 121 crores and it is estimated that at present it has crossed 140 crores, and by the year 2030, the population of India is estimated to be more than that of China. At present, India has left China behind. In such a situation, the rapidly increasing population is a big challenge for India. The present research paper, “Population growth and cultural landscape change in Bilari tehsil” explores the interrelationship through a geographical study.

**Keywords:** Cultural landscape, Population growth, Social development, Economic development

## INTRODUCTION

In any country or region, when the population reaches an explosive state, then it starts increasing disproportionately compared to the resources, hence it is necessary to bring stability in it. In a country like India, the population growth rate is higher than the pace of development. Regional imbalance with resources is also increasing rapidly. If considered from the urban point of view, the rapid growth in urbanization shows that the cities are attracting the rural people towards themselves like a magnet. People who do not find work in rural areas go to cities in search of work. The pace of migration from villages to cities has also increased because the resources of common property like ponds, forests, lands and pasture lands are continuously decreasing in the villages. In the presented research paper, areas have been studied on block basis in Tehsil Bilari.

### General introduction of the research study area:

Tehsil Bilari is a big tehsil of Moradabad district. This tehsil is situated in the south of Moradabad. There are two development blocks in Bilari tehsil - 1. Raja Ka Sahaspur (Bilari) and 2. Dingarpur (Kunderki). There

are about 113 villages in Kundarki block in which there are 83 Gram Panchayats and 9 Nyaya Panchayats.

- (i) *Justice Panchayats:* Tukhtpur Hasha, Farhedi, Chhirawali, Hathipur Chittu, Ratanpur Kala, Mahmoodpur Mafi, Haryana, Mainather, Masevi Rasoolpur.
- (ii) *Gram Panchayats:* There are a total of 83 gram panchayats in Kazipura, Haryana, Imratpur, Bhikanpur, Hussainpur, Dingarpur, Kamalpur, Rooppur, Chadpur, Jaitpur, Majhauri, Sealpur, Tewar, Khas, Dhakia etc.
- (iii) *Town Area:* Bilari tehsil has four large populated towns namely Bilari (Raja’s Sahaspur), Kundarki, Ratanpur Kala and Syodandra.

In the north of Bilari tehsil comes the border of Moradabad city and in the south is the border of Chandausi tehsil of Sambhal district and in the east is the border of tehsil Shahbad of district Rampur and in the west is the border of tehsil Sambhal of district Sambhal<sup>(6)</sup>.

### Population growth in Bilari tehsil:

Population growth in Bilari tehsil is less as compared to Kundarki block. There are many reasons for this. While some are caste based, some are religious. The area here

is 736.84 square meters and a population of 798166 resides in it. The people here do more farming work and there is also a lack of literacy in the villages. More and more people live in villages and do farming<sup>(1)</sup>.

The difference between population and development cannot be denied. In the present environment, differences are being seen in the level of development. This difference is also due to many reasons, but scholars are of the opinion that the level of population also changes according to the change in the level of education and culture. Students who have high level of education also have high level of cultural development. As a result, as the level of development is higher there, the population or human development index is also higher.

Population scientists believe that changes in the characteristics of a population with socio-economic development are especially visible in population growth. Similarly, due to change in population growth, both birth rate and death rate are higher in socio-economic countries, which is a symbol of backwardness (highlighted this line because it is meaningless). On the other hand, in countries with high socio-economic development, population growth also reduces due to low birth rate and death rate. Above analysis under this general rule, it becomes clear that the same trend of population growth is found in all the countries of the world, but there is a difference in their conditions. It is also true that even if we consider the total population of the three continents of North America, South America and Australia, it is less than the population of India and the irony along with this is that our population is increasing by 1 crore 70 lakh people every year<sup>(2)</sup>.

### **Factors affecting population distribution and density:**

The local distribution of population of Tehsil Bilari is not uniform. There is a lot of regional variation in it. All those factors which affect the density and distribution of population can be divided into two categories.

#### ***Physical factors:***

These play an important role in influencing the density and distribution of population. Physical factors include the structure or shape of the land, climate, soil etc. Although there has been a lot of progress in science and technology, the influence of physical factors still remain.

#### ***Landform:***

It affects the pattern of population distribution. The

most important part of the landform is its slope and its height. The density and distribution of population largely depends on these two qualities. At some places the plains are densely populated areas and at some places the flow of water and ground water levels play an important role in population distribution.

#### ***Climate:***

The climate of a place affects the spatial distribution and spread of population. Now let's take an example of the hot and dry desert of Rajasthan as well as the cold and humid eastern Himalayan region. The distribution of population in these regions is uneven and the density is low. The climate here has more heat in the summer season, more cold in the winter season and more rainfall in the rainy season. Overall, there is summer season here. There is rainy season from June to September, winter season from October to February and summer season from February to June. Here, summer, winter and rainfall keep changing within 5 and 4 months. However, mostly the weather remains summer because the rainy season starts from around 20th June. In May, June and July the sun's rays fall directly on the earth due to which there is more heat. The climate here is monsoon. It receives rainfall with monsoon winds in the summer season. The annual average of rainfall is around 50-100 cm. Along with this, the climate remains dry and humid<sup>(3)</sup>.

#### ***Description of rainfall:***

The rainy season here is considered to be from June. It is said that rains start here from 15th June. Sometimes it is seen that the rains in July. Sometimes the situation even reaches the point of drought as it never rains due to which agriculture dries up and the water in rivers and ponds starts drying up. Fish, animals etc. starts dying and crops get spoiled. The lives of the general public are also greatly affected.

#### ***Heavy Rainfall:***

The maximum rainfall here is 180 cm. Compared to 2001, 2011 saw less rainfall. Rainfall ranges from 58 to 83 cm. Sometimes it does not rain, only empty splashes remain. Indian agriculture can be described as a gamble of monsoon. Earlier all people depended on seasonal rains. If it rained, the crops would grow well and if there was a famine, the crops would get spoiled. Sometimes even grains to eat were not available. In those days, grains were looted in the markets.

**Soil:**

It influences the density level distribution of population to a great extent in the present scenario. With the current industrialization and industry dominant society, how can soil affect the population? This may be a natural question, but no one can deny the fact that even today 75 per cent of India's population lives in villages. Rural people earn their living from farming only. Fertile soil is required for farming. And for this reason, the northern plains of India, the coastal plains and the delta areas of all the rivers present a dense population distribution due to the abundance of fertile and soft soil. On the other hand, in areas like the vast desert areas of Rajasthan, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat and Tarai parts of Uttarakhand. The density and distribution of population in any area is influenced by more than one physical and geographical factors. The old elders have said that man is made of clay and returns to the dust. It is true that the world is made of clay. The foundation of everything is laid in the soil. Whatever is produced in the soil gets mixed in the soil. Minerals like iron, copper, aluminum, bronze, kerosene oil, gold and silver come from soil. Even the surface of the sea is made of soil and so are the bottom of the mountains<sup>(4)</sup>.

**Social factors:**

Economic factors, like physical factors, socio-economic factors also have interrelationship between the change in cultural scenario and population growth, but there may not be complete uniformity regarding the relative importance of these two factors. In some places, physical factors are more effective<sup>(5)</sup>, while in some places social and economic factors play a more important role. Various socio-economic factors which bring about variations in the settlement of population are as follows.

**Social Aspect:**

It is also said in Muslim society that man is made of clay and even after going to the grave, he joins the clay. The same thing happens in Christianity that after death, the person is buried in the soil and, in Hindu society, when the person who dies is burnt he also turns into ashes and joins the soil. We know that the group in which we live is called society. Every society has its own customs and traditions which every person has to follow from the social point of view. Human is such a creature of this society who has to do the right work for his society with love and harmony amongst caste and religious groups which

is considered the best aspect of society.

**Socio-cultural and political factors:**

Industrial complex presents a beautiful example. It shows how a combination of social, cultural, historical and political factors have led to the rapid growth of population and density of this complex.

The presented research paper aims to analyze the geographical location of Bilari Tehsil. Its purpose is to show population and literacy. The relationship between cultural landscape change and population growth in tehsil Bilari has been shown in the presented research paper.

**Literacy:**

To be educated, it is necessary to be literate and literacy is an important means of becoming powerful. The more literate the population is, the more people can participate in the knowledge-based economy. In addition, literacy increases health awareness among people and increases participation of community members in cultural and economic welfare activities. Talking about the present time, two-thirds of our population is now literate, yet the literacy rate is struggling to keep up with India's population growth rate as our population growth rate still remains quite high.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it has been found that all the approaches of population geography study are not competitive with each other but are complementary. A systematic approach involving traditional analysis techniques is helpful in clarifying the regional pattern of various characteristics of the population, population migration and growth rate and can be divided into different categories. Migration can be divided into permanent or temporary categories. On the basis of the place from where migration takes place and the place where migration takes place, the migrant population is classified into village to village, rural to city and city to rural areas. Through the presented research paper, the relationship between change in the current cultural scenario and population growth has been presented.

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