

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

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### Abstract:

According to 2011 census, India's population was 121 crores. The population of the country which used to be second place in the world, but if seen today, the population of India has come to the first place. Today the population of India has crossed approximately 140 crores. It is a big problem for any advanced nation. In such a situation, the rapidly increasing population is a big challenge for India. In such a situation, a solution to the problem of increasing population will have to be found as soon as possible. So that India can become a developing country.

**Key words:** Cultural landscape, population growth, social development, economic development.

### Introduction:

We know that when the population of any country crossed its limit then a shortage starts appearing in every resource of that country, which is not good for any nation. Due to which the economic growth of that country seems to be declining. In such a situation, the population of any country reaches an explosive level. If we talk about a country like India, the population rate is increasing at a much higher rate than the pace of development in the country. The pace at which urbanization is increasing is not increasing as per our expectations. Due to which regional imbalance along with resources is also increasing rapidly. The agricultural land of the city has been destroyed and converted into a city, due to which a change is visible in the city. There is a lot of attractions in the city, where is more facility than the village, which attracts the rural people, due to which the village is changes in to town and town changes in to city.(1)

### General introduction of the study area:

Uttar Pradesh is a huge state of India in terms of population. There are 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh, in which Moradabad is one such district which is known for its brass works. It is also known as Brass City. Moradabad district is divided into 4 tehsils like; Moradabad, Kanth, Thakurdwara and Bilari and 8 blocks. There are total 3 blocks in kanth tehsil like; Kanth Chhajlet, Dilari and Thakurdwara. Kanth is a city located in Moradabad district. Geographically, Kanth is located at 29.07°N latitude and 78.63°E longitude. Tehsil Kanth is a big tehsil of Moradabad district which covers maximum rural area. This tehsil is situated in the north direction of Moradabad

district. Its situated on the Moradabad haridwar highway, and is well connected to UP. Roadways bus service as well as rail routes. It has Dhampur in the east, Amroha in the west, Chandpur in the north and Moradabad in the south. There are 201 villages under this tehsil. (1, 6)

### Population growth in Kanth tehsil:

Population growth in kanth tehsil is less as compared to other block. There are many reasons for this. While some are caste based, some are religious. 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. People here use Hindi, English and Urdu languages more. Kanth tehsil has a total area of 395 km<sup>2</sup> which includes 393.46 km<sup>2</sup> rural area and 1.91 km<sup>2</sup> urban area. The population of Kanth tehsil is 3,04,082, out of which the urban population is 54,117 while the rural population is 2,49,965. The population density of Kanth tehsil is 769 inhabitants per square kilometer. (6)

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.(2)

Factors affecting population distribution and density:

The local distribution of population of Tehsil Kanth 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.

#### (A) 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:** 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. It affects the pattern of population distribution.

**Climate:** Kanth has a hot climate for most of the year. Average temperatures in summer range from 25° C to 46° C, with May and June being the hottest months. The monsoon lasts from July–September, causing an average rainfall of 967 mm. In winter lasts from November to February–March. The cold waves coming from the Himalayan region make winters very cold in whole Moradabad. The climate of a place affects the spatial distribution and spread of population. 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. (3)

**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

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:** How can soil affect the population? This may be a natural question, but no one can deny the fact that even today 75 percent of India's population lives in villages. It influences the density level distribution of population to a great extent in the present scenario. With the current industrialization and industry dominant society, 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 people have said that man is made of clay and returns to the dust. 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. 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.(4)

#### (B) Social factors:

Economic factors, like 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, (5) 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:** 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. 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 mixed into the soil.

**(C) Socio-cultural and political factors:** Big Industries, Big Malls, increasing markets and 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 Kanth Tehsil. Its purpose is to show population, social work, cultural activities and literacy. The relationship between cultural landscape change and population growth in tehsil kanth has been shown in the presented research paper.

**Literacy:** 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.(5)

**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 can be divided into different categories. Migration can be divided into permanent or temporary categories. On the basis of the place from where migration occurs and the place to which migration occurs. 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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#### शेखर जोशी की कहानियों में साहित्यिक सामाजिक अनुशीलन

नवीन नाथ

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**शोध सारांश-** साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। समाज के सुख-दुःख और आशा-निराशा सभी क्रिया- कलाप साहित्यकार से सम्बद्ध होते हैं। संपूर्ण समाज का अनुशीलन करना ही साहित्यकार का परम उद्देश्य होता है। इसी क्रम में दिखाई पड़ते हैं-शेखर जोशी। उन्होंने मध्य और निम्न वर्ग की जटिलताओं को अपनी कहानियों का प्रमुख विषय बनाया है। विविध सामाजिक संदर्भों के प्रति उनका गहन संबंध रहा है, जो उनकी कहानियों में विशेष दिखायी देता है।

**मूल शब्द-** युगीन समाज, मध्य तथा निम्नवर्ग, पारिवारिक विघटन, नारी चित्रण, गरीबी, पूंजीवाद एवं वर्ग -संघर्ष, जन-जीवन प्रताड़िता।

कोई भी साहित्यकार अपने युगीन समाज से प्रभावित होकर ही उसके प्रति गहन संवेदना व्यक्त करता है। वह समाज की विभिन्न तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों से होकर गुजरता है। इसी प्रकार शेखर जोशी ने समाज में रहकर गहन लेखनी चलाई है। पहाड़ी जीवन और उसके साथ कठिन परिस्थितियां सदैव ही उनके जन-जीवन को विवश करती रही। पर पहाड़ की कठिन परिस्थितियों के कारण लोग मैदानों को पलायन करते हैं। कहानीकार शेखर जोशी ने पहाड़ी जन-जीवन को कठिनाइयों से देखा है: "सच बात तो यह है कि एक अरसे तक सुदूर पिछड़े पहाड़ी गांव की सीमित दुनिया में रहने के बाद अचानक ही एक नई और हलचल भरी दुनिया से हमारा साक्षात्कार हो गया था। गांव से निकट पढ़ने लिखने की सुविधा न होने के कारण अधिकांश लड़के कोई न कोई सहारा थामकर शहरों में पढ़ने के लिए जाते थे।"<sup>1</sup>

शेखर जोशी अपनी सामाजिक चेतना की समझ गहन सूझ-बूझ के साथ करते हैं। समाज का निम्न वर्ग भी कहानी का नायक बन जाता है। उन्होंने 'दाज्यू' कहानी में इसका चित्रण बारीकी से पकड़ा है: "मदन को जगदीश बाबू के व्यवहार से गहरी चोट लगी। मैनेजर से सिरदर्द का बहाना बनाकर वेह घंटों में सर दे कोठरी में सिसकियां भर-भर रोता रहा। घर गांव से दूर, ऐसी परिस्थिति में मदन का जगदीश बाबू के प्रति आत्मीयता प्रदर्शन स्वाभाविक ही था। इसी कारण आज प्रवासी जीवन में पहली बार उसे लगा जैसे किसी ने ईजा की गोदी से, बाबा की बांहों से, और दीदी के आंचल की छाया से बलपूर्वक खींच लिया हो।"<sup>2</sup>

मध्यवर्ग सामाजिक स्तर पर उसी रूप में प्रस्तुत होता है, जिस रूप में उसकी मानसिकता प्रकट होती है। इसी क्रम में दाज्यू शेखर जोशी की प्रथम कहानियों में से एक है। यह कहानी झठी मर्यादा को परत- दर - परत उघाड़ती है। कहानी की शुरुआत पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बालक मदन, जो एक होटल में काम करता है, से शुरू होती है। अल्मोड़ा जनपद में जगदीश बाबू से उसका परिचय होता है। जगदीश बाबू के टेबल पर बैठते ही मदन का स्वर सुनायी देता है: "दाज्यू जैहिन्ने! दाज्यू आज तो बहुत ठण्ड है! दाज्यू क्या यहां भी ह्यू (हिम) पड़ेगा।"<sup>3</sup>

परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है जो हमारे सामाजिक ढाँचे में भी बदलाव करते आया है। इन पंक्तियों से स्पष्ट होता है कि "सुनो बृजलाल, तुम सोचते हो शीशमहल में ही पैदा हुआ था यह तुम्हारी भूल है। मेरा बाप भी तरखान था अपने गांव जवार का माना हुआ तरखान। पचास-पचास कोस दूर से लोग उनसे काम करवाते थे। मेरे माथे का यह निशान देख रहे हो? रंदा लगाते हुए बाल भर चल रह गई थी। मैं भी कारीगर और कारीगर की कद्र करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी भी मजबूरियां हैं,