



Population Structure & Land Value Assessment In Metropolitan Concept Of Berhampur Block And Adjoining Areas, Murshidabad, West Bengal

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Abstract:

Berhampur Block of Murshidabad district has a total population of 446,887 per the 2011 Census. Out of which 228,650 are males while 218,237 are females. In 2011 a whole 105,958 families were residing in Berhampur Block. The Average Sex Ratio of Berhampur Block is 954. As per Census 2011, out of the total population, 24.5% of people live in Urban areas, while 75.5% live in rural regions. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 83.6%, while that in rural areas is 70.1%. Also, the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Berhampur Block is 968, while that of rural areas is 950. The population of Children of 0-6 years in Berhampur Block is 54097, 12% of the total population. There are 27495 male children and 26602 female children between 0-6 years old. Thus as per the Census 2011, the Child Sex Ratio of Berhampur Block is 968, more significant than the Average Sex Ratio (954) of Berhampur Block. The total literacy rate of Berhampur Block is 73.51%. The male literacy rate is 67.32%, and the female literacy rate is 61.77% in Berhampur Block. Berhampur Block is divided into nine towns and 138 villages to facilitate the administration.

Keywords: *Census, Child Sex Ratio, Sex Ratio, literacy rate, Rural areas, Urban areas*

Introduction:

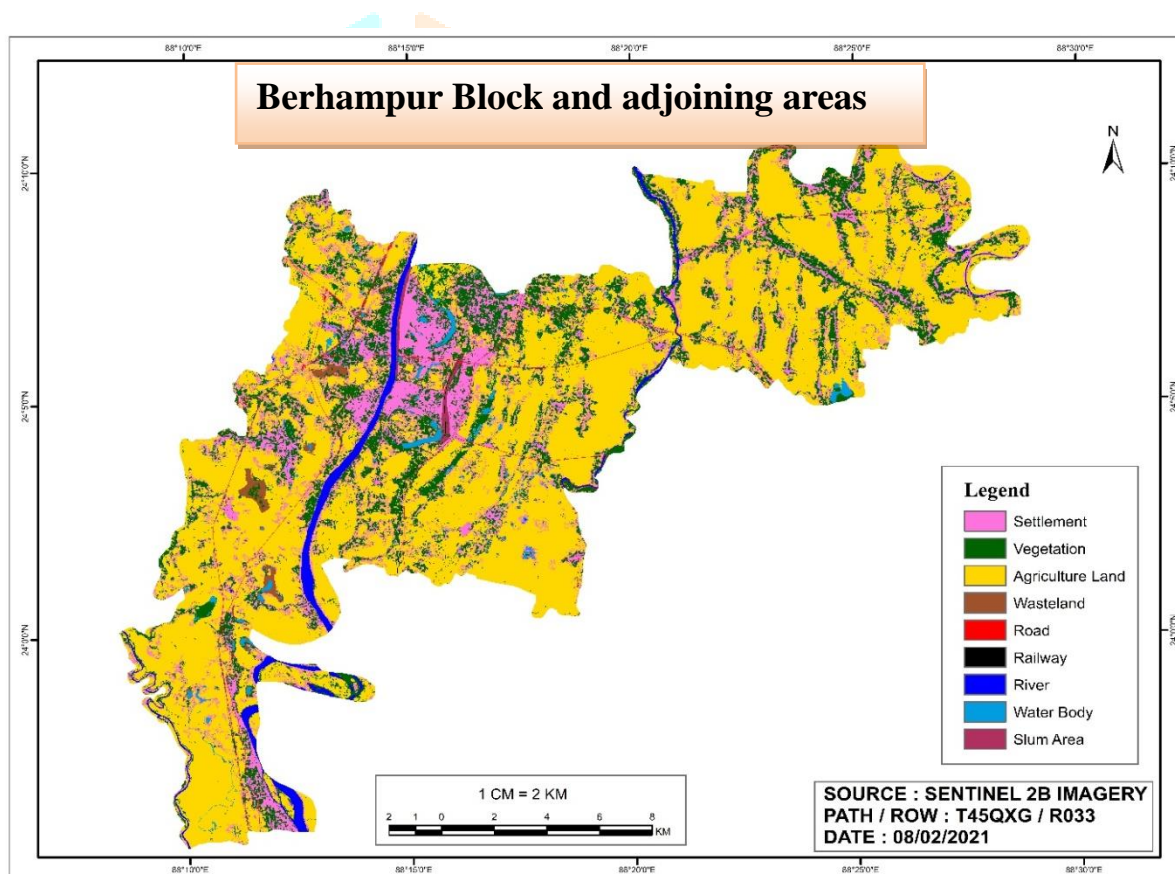
The usual concept of the land value and their forms generally depend on the length of road frontage of a property is 20 Mts. But the variable measuring length will form continuous distribution; the statement can be interpreted in several ways. The choice of location also varies from individual to. Moreover, the slope of the land, water logging, terrain character, road noise, etc., are also considered for valuation. Metro polarization is also a product of intense interaction between cities and the integration of the national economy and urban centres into a viable independent system. In assessing the metropolis, however, Beharampur of Murshidabad has been considered based on the projected population up to 2031. It occurs due to the movement of people from rural to urban areas and urban to city centres; thus, it becomes a significant factor in economic and social purposes like the purchase of consumer goods, repair of equipment, sale of farm products, credit, education, medical service, entertainment, sports, and other cultural activities intend people to concentrate.

Significance

Murshidabad is the central district. Berhampur is the district's headquarters. The flux of refugees increases the population overnight. Murshidabad is not out of the effect. In Berhampur, the migrated people rapidly proceeded to agricultural activity for survival. As the rural development is inadequate in the village areas, the people gradually concentrated in district headquarters for various services like education, health, legal assistance, etc. Over time to feed people, primary activities gradually reduced. Projects of DVC, & other river projects controlled the flooding, and water for agriculture was reduced. To the geology, soil conditions are not friendly with soil & climatic condition for all types of farming, & agriculture started suffering from water. In practical situations, the canals are dry in summer, & axes of flooding during rain.

Location of the study area

This study area i.e. Berhampur Block and adjoining area locates along the latitudinal extension of $23^{\circ} 55' N$ to $24^{\circ} 12' N$ and longitudinal extension of $88^{\circ} 8' E$ to $88^{\circ} 30' E$.



Objectives

The main objectives of this paper are given below

1. To describe the population structure
2. To evaluate the stages of occupational change.
3. To evaluate the land value assessment.
4. To describe the Metropolization of Berhampur.

Population Structure

Male-Female Structure of Berhampur Block

As per the Population Census 2011 data, the following are some quick facts about Berhampur Block.

	Total	Male	Female
Children (Ages 0-6)	54,097	27,495	26,602
Literacy	73.51%	67.32%	61.77%
Scheduled Caste	76,935	39,306	37,629
Scheduled Tribe	10,809	5,363	5,446
Illiterate	158,159	74,720	83,439

Source: Statistical Handbook, Government of West Bengal, 2014

Caste-wise Population - Berhampur Block

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 17.2%, while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 2.4% of the total population in the Berhampur Block of West Bengal.

Religion-wise Population - Berhampur Block

Religion	Total	Male	Female
Hindu	205,321 (45.94%)	104,822	100,499
Muslim	239,651 (53.63%)	122,852	116,799
Christian	1,086 (0.24%)	552	534
Sikh	53 (0.01%)	28	25
Buddhist	25 (0.01%)	16	9
Jain	41 (0.01%)	23	18
Other Religion	47 (0.01%)	24	23
No Religion Specified	663 (0.15%)	333	330

Source: Statistical Handbook, Government of West Bengal, 2014

Literacy Rate - Berhampur Block

The average literacy rate of Berhampur Block in 2011 was 73.51%, with male and female literacy at 76.52% and 70.34%, respectively. The total literate in Berhampur Block was 288,728, of which males and females were 153,930 and 134,798, respectively.

Sex Ratio - Berhampur Block

The Sex Ratio of Berhampur Block is 954. Thus, for every 1000 men, there were 954 females in Berhampur Block. Also, as per Census 2011, the Child Sex Ratio was 968, more significant than the Average Sex Ratio (954) of Berhampur Block.

Child Population - Berhampur Block

According to the 2011 Census, there were 54,097 children aged 0 to 6 years in Berhampur Block. Out of which, 27,495 were male, while 26,602 were female.

Urban/Rural Population - Berhampur Block

	Total	Male	Female
Main Workers	123,555	110,929	12,626
Cultivators	23,959	23,376	583
Agriculture Labourer	41,394	38,433	2,961
Household Industries	3,851	2,652	1,199
Other Workers	54,351	46,468	7,883

As per Census 2011, 25,770 families under the Berhampur Block live in urban areas, while 25,770 live in rural regions. Thus around 24.5% of the total population of Berhampur Block lives in Urban areas, while 75.5% lives in Rural areas. The people of children (0 - 6 years) in urban regions is 10,483, while that in the rural areas is 43,614.

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population	446,887	109,264	337,623
Children (0 - 6 years)	54,097	10,483	43,614
Schedule Caste	76,935	25,477	51,458
Schedule Tribe	10,809	1,368	9,441
Literacy	73.51%	83.61%	70.11%
Sex Ratio	954	968	950

Source: Statistical Handbook, Government of West Bengal, 2014

Working Population - Berhampur Block

In the Berhampur Block, out of the total population, 154,351 were engaged in work activities. 80% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or earning more than 6 Months), while 20% were involved in Marginal activity providing a livelihood for less than six months. Of 154,351 workers engaged in Main Work, 23,959 were cultivators (owner or co-owner), while 41,394 were Agricultural labourers.

Marginal Workers	30,796	20,047	10,749
Non-Working	292,536	97,674	194,862

Source:

Statistical Handbook, Government of West Bengal, 2014

Nearby Blocks from Berhampur Block

Below is the list of Blocks near Berhampur Block in the Murshidabad district.

Block	Population
Hariharpara Block population	257,571
Kandi Block population	220,145
Khargram Block population	273,332
Nawda Block population	226,859
Beldanga - I Block the population	319,322
Nabagram Block population	227,586
Beldanga - II Block population	250,458
Murshidabad Jiaganj Block population	234,565

Source: Statistical Handbook, Government of West Bengal, 2014

POPULATION GROWTH AND RELATED PROBLEMS

With the rapid growth of the population in Berhampur and the adjoining area, many problems are noticed. To most of the people growth of the human population at an alarming rate is the most significant cause of the lowering of environmental quality and ecological balance. There are conflicting ideas and views regarding the exact principal cause of environmental degradation wherein the lowering of environmental quality and ecological imbalance have been assigned to overpopulation, the failures of the social system, or modern technologies. The growth of the world population at an exponential rate is the only reason for environmental degradation while other reasons are offshoots of the factor of overpopulation. For example, industrial expansion, urban growth, agricultural development, increase in means of transport and communication, etc. are the results of population growth because the people must generate better facilities for their existence and better life. The development of scientific techniques and advanced technologies has to be done to save humanity from hunger and natural calamity and disaster. Thus, it is obvious without a doubt that overpopulation is the root cause of environmental degradation and ecological imbalance.

The ever-increasing population places greater demands on the finite resources of the earth. The rate of exploitation of natural resources increases more rapidly than the rate of population growth. This has caused and is causing the exhaustion of certain valuable non-renewable resources. It is desirable to know some of the characteristic features of the world population before assessing the impact of population growth on the environment.

Metropolitan region

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras have dominated Indian economic organizations since the early 19th century. To this list, Delhi was added as a national capital in 1911. The major metropolitan regions are Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Pune, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Calcutta. Metropolitan areas are also divided into two categories- Primary metropolitan cities and secondary metropolitan cities.

Due to the delimitation of the rural-urban fringe, Berhampur gradually becomes the location of major economic activities. Progressively a complex variety of structural components existing in the rural-urban fringe, given their importance to the planned development, Urban corridors, satellite suburbs, new towns, construction, green belt, and other activities related to the cultural landscape become dominant factors for the growth of urban population in Berhampur town and adjoining areas. The changing lifestyle developed various requirements for various amenities; thus, the economic activities of Berhampur rapidly increased. The two major thermal plants (Farakka and Sagardighi), coal reserves at Daucha, and the feeder canal of Farakka include the water flow of Bhagirathi. Thus, the demand for land for various purposes is rapidly increasing.

Berhampur Metropolitan Areas:

Ajodhya Nagar (P), Balarampur, Banjetia, Chaltia, Goaljan, Gopjan, Gora Bazar, Haridas Mati, Kasim Bazar, and Sibdanga Badarpur Metropolitan regions in India were the colonial areas like Calcutta and Bombay; Madras have dominated India's economic domination with the organization since the 19th century. Delhi was added & become the national capital in 1911. To option for any region in a metropolitan area, many socio-economic factors are related in the case of West Bengal partial adaptation made by Siliguri & Durgapur.

The British rules created major metropolitan Port cities, which emerged as the leading colonial cities of the world. Thus, the civil lines and cantonments are common other than port areas. In the case of Calcutta, both are observed. If in review, city administration mainly operated from the capital regions. It was divided into many categories, and it has been changed in many seasons, like Darjeeling, Shimla, Mousury, etc.

In the post-independent period, India witnessed a new form of urban growth, mainly monopolization of the one lakh cities (numbering 219 in 1981), and 12 one million cities have shown remarkable growth; they account for over 60 per cent of the urban population today. At the same time, the small towns in India have remained stagnant, and their contribution to the total urban population has declined. The rapid growth of metropolitan cities has been brought about by (a) The direct migration of rural folk to metropolitan cities in preference to a smaller town and (b) the Migration of people from smaller towns to larger cities.

The Stage of Occupational Change

In this stage, the village population responds to the employment opportunities in the city. In the initial period, salaried employment is sought at the bottom of the scale, as unskilled factory workers or as chowkidars, peons, mails, and sweepers in government and business offices. In most cities, the informal commercial sector is dominated by people coming from the fringe villages. Some become daily wage earners doing odd jobs; others are self-employed in the city as vendors, hawkers, barbers, and so on. However, the lower castes and the artisan castes in particular tend to take the initial steps in this direction.

A concomitant change in the village is related to the value of education. More and more children are sent to schools within and outside the village. The upper castes, who do not want to be left behind, normally take the initiative for higher education in the hope that their children will get better jobs at clerical and supervisory levels in the city. In this, they often succeed to such an extent that the social distance between upper and lower castes is maintained even in the city. The process of occupational change progresses steadily until most families in the village have at least one member working in the city. Farming is carried on as before, but the major responsibility for this falls upon those who have, for some reason, not acquired any educational qualifications. In the process, a new category of part-time farmers also emerges, and as a result, the actual farm work is slowly transferred from the peasant castes to landless labourers. Those having no land of their play a greater role than before in farming. At the same time, women also contribute more labour and time to farming. Very few girls go to school or seek employment, in the city. Some enterprising village families also venture into independent businesses in the city, focusing on grocery or clothing stores, cycle repair shops, tea shops, etc. As time passes, the range of private enterprises widens to include almost every type of enterprise. This stage marks a quantum jump in terms of the spatial mobility of the village population.

City and Region

Cities form focal points for several smaller settlements (including smaller urban places) around them together, the city and the dependent settlements constitute a functional region. All settlements within the city region interact with the city in many ways and this forms the basis of their interrelationships. The study of a city would be incomplete without an understanding of the nature of its complex relationships with the settlements around it. On the other hand, one might say that it is the region that is dependent on the city. The city in India today is the centre for a wide range of tertiary services, and the countryside depends on the city for these services. Rural people come to the city daily for medical or educational facilities, entertainment, or shopping. The city is the focal point for the distribution of a wide range of consumer goods—from clothing and footwear to electronic gadgets. The countryside is trapped in the process of modernization and is, thereby, very dependent on the city for goods and services

Metropolization

In the post-Independence period, India witnessed a new form (numbering 219 in 1981) and the 12 one-million cities have shown urban growth, namely, monopolization. The one lakh cities have remarkable growth. They account for over 60 per cent of the urban population today. At the same time, the small towns in India have remained stagnant and their contribution to the total urban population has declined.

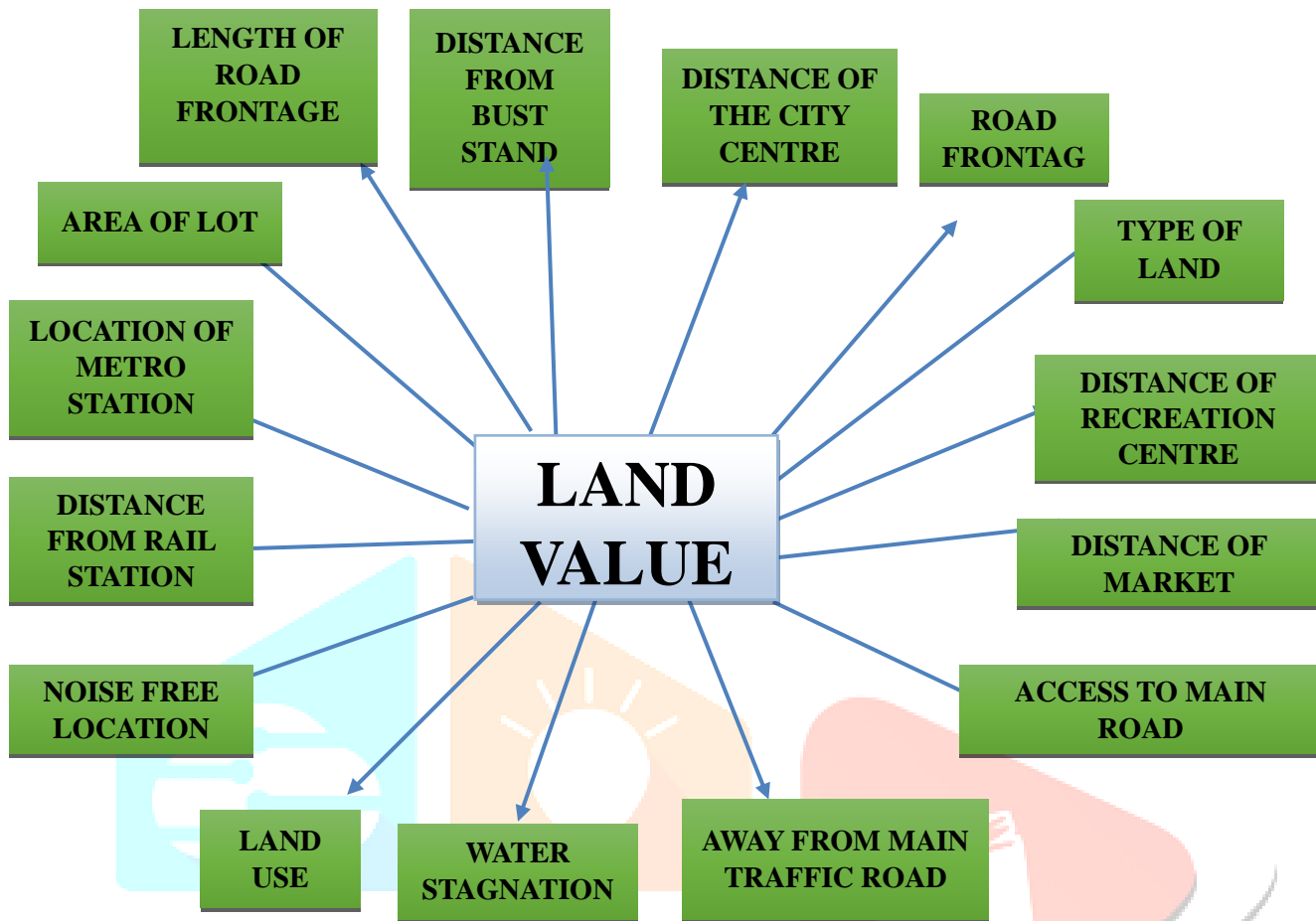
The rapid growth of metropolitan cities has been brought about by (a) the direct migration of rural folk to metropolitan cities, in preference to smaller towns, and (b) the migration of people from smaller towns to larger cities. Urban-urban migration in India accounts for about 8 per cent of total migration and is not inconsiderable about rural-urban migration which accounts for about 15 per cent of the total. Further, urban-urban migration is of the long-distance type, where people move either between districts within the same state or between different states.

The city of Calcutta is an example of an under-bounded city, where the urban area extends far beyond the legal city limits to include several other contiguous legal cities such as Howrah, Dum Dum, Garden Reach, and so on. On the other hand, Greater Bombay is an over abounded city, which includes large and as yet inbuilt-up areas of Salette Island. Greater Bombay's population of 8.2 million in 1981 includes the entire geographical city and more, while Calcutta's population of 3.3 million within the legal city, excludes much of the population of the geographical city of Calcutta, whose population was approximately 9.2 million in 1981. During British rule, urban land use planning was neglected. No proper input for land use was severely affected after independence by the influx of refugees from East Pakistan

The legal/administrative boundaries of urban areas may be changed from time to time by state governments under the rules prescribed in this regard in the state Local Bodies Acts. The procedure for the annexation of adjoining villages is, however, lengthy and tedious. Further, the rural folk often resist annexation because they would have to pay city taxes and be constrained by city building regulations. Despite this, city administrative boundaries are legally altered from time to time. As a result, the decennial Census data on the population of individual cities are not strictly comparable.

Land value assessment

To analyse the temperament of the people many SPSS & IBM methods are applied for the evaluation of the people in different locations & climatic conditions. The zones of climate, terrain, & space relations are considered by the citizens. The refugees are different in nature for their accommodation anyhow. In Punjab & West Bengal the unmethodical urban land use is the same in nature. In the first word, the change of terrain character is strictly prohibited. Whatever the situation the above-noted specifications are common demand, for deterring live hood and land value.

Fig – 1.1 Factors of land value

Conclusion

During British Rule, Berhampur was the Capital of India for two years, But after independence, the old urban centre lost its past status. The simplest solution to the problem of defining the limits of urban places and areas is provided by the administrative boundaries, which are clearly defined on the ground as well as on maps. In the case of municipalities, cantonments, and township committees, the limits of these administrative areas are specified in the respective Acts of the state and central governments. In the case of towns that are not administratively recognized as urban places, the boundaries are given in cadastral maps of revenue villages. Such maps are readily available locally or at the state level. Thus, the administrative limits of all towns and cities can be easily determined. By and large, the academic community and even the Census organization are compelled to accept the legal/administrative city limits for practical reasons. The legal city is the only city where administrators take cognizance of the boundaries of urban areas as delimited by administrators rarely correspond to the spatial limits of the geographical city. Two types of anomalies occur: (a) the administrative boundary of the city extends far beyond the limits of the geographical city. And in this case, we have extensive non-urban areas, such as agricultural land, wasteland, or other negative areas such as water-bodies, within the legal limits, or (b) the built-up areas extend beyond the administrative boundaries into the adjoining villages. In this case, the administrative city is smaller than the geographical city and the problems of the expansion of the city lie beyond the jurisdiction of the city authorities. For the last fifty years, no proper administrative setup and city characteristics have been ignored. The state administration also

delayed planning, after the formation of CMPO, and later CMDA, urban processes gradually tried to rectify, but the situation has gone out of control.

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