

ISSN : 2249-8702(Print)

Price (Single Copy)  
Rs. 550/- (Individual) US \$ 45  
Rs. 750/- (Institution) US \$ 65

Published by : UHRI  
UMA HIMALAYAN SHODH SANSTHAN  
11, Rest Camp West  
Dehradun-248001  
Uttarakhand  
INDIA  
Mob. 9389228285, 9411370636, 9458969381  
Email : [uhri1@yahoo.co.in](mailto:uhri1@yahoo.co.in)  
website : <https://uhriresearchjournal.com/>



THE UHRI RESEARCH JOURNAL of Geographical And Environmental Studies MULTIDISCIPLINARY

ISSN : 2249-8702(Print)  
DECEMBER - 2021

PEER REVIEWED REFREED  
**THE UHRI RESEARCH JOURNAL**  
of Geographical And Environmental Studies  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY



**Editor-In-Chief**  
Dr. Kishore S. Chauhan

Founder/President  
Uma Himalayan Research Centre  
11, Rest Camp West  
Dehradun

**Published by**  
UHRI  
(UMA HIMALAYAN SHODH SANSTHAN)

**Co-Editor-In-Chief**  
Dr. Vandana Chauhan

# 5

## **CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF HALDWANI BLOCK, NAINITAL, UTTARAKHAND**

*Dr. Brish Kumar*

### **ABSTRACT:**

Haldwani region consists geologically of middle and lower Siwalik Formations found in the North and Indo-Gangetic alluvium in the South of the study region. The study of cultural landscape includes various aspects of human activity – population, settlement and landuse are the three main aspects which are studied by the researcher. All the 69 panchayats have been studied regarding male, female, and sex ratio.

**Keywords :** Cultural Landscape, Population, Sex-Ratio, Settlement

### **INTRODUCTION**

The present work of Cultural landscape is an attempt to analyse three main aspects of human activity – Population, Settlement and Landuse in Haldwani block and its environs. The area selected for the study forms a part of Lower Himalaya in Kumaon (Uttaranchal). The entire Haldwani block has been divided into two categories the barren North-East part which is scarcely populated and the North-West part which is densely populated. Under cultural landscape detail study of population areawise, settlement landuse have been studied the chapter also incorporate the concept of land utilization. Details of landuse category such as area (1) under forest, (2) land not available for cultivation, (3) other uncultivated, and (4) cultivated area have been marked.

### **OBSERVATION**

Population of study region includes mainly of Hindu religion (consisting of Brahmans, Kshatriya, Vaish, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe) and minority of Muslims and Christians. The entire Haldwani block has been divided into two categories the barren North-East part which is scarcely populated and the North-West part which is densely populated. The block consists of sixty nine village blocks locally called as Gram Sabhas.

The population includes agriculturalists (farmers producing pulses and grams, vegetation, fruiticulture and floriculture), government employees, skilled and unskilled labourers. The settlement

pattern of the population is linear and the population mostly lives in joint family system in rural areas while in urban areas nuclear family system is observed, mainly due to the requirement of the vocation.

Land in its virgin physical environment carves out the uses that are axiomatic in nature. But man as equipped with his skill and know-how and technology, has been able to make a significant dent in shaping and reshaping the uses of land. With the result, a variety of landuse categories is seen in all parts of the region. The reflections of interactions between man and nature decides the composition of landuse of any territorial region of any dimension. In fact, man uses the land within several frameworks, viz., physical, social and economic, which often operate together. There are two sets of limits which determine the pattern of landuse in any particular region. First, the absolute or outer limits which are set by nature and second, the relative limits set by culture, human attributes and actions which determine the range of actual and probable use within the limits.

## RESULT

The details of population (Census 2011) of three towns – Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (MB + OG), Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (MB) and Lalkuan (NP) in the Haldwani Block is given as below in Table 1 :

**Table 1 : Population of Haldwani Block**

S. No.	Area Code*	Towns	Area	Population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)
				Persons	Males	Females	
1.	41107000	Haldwani – cum – Kathgodam (MB+OG)	Urban	158896	84541	74355	880
2.	41107000	Haldwani – cum – Kathgodam (MB)	Urban	129015	68755	60260	876
3.	41108000	Lalkuan (NP)	Urban	6524	3568	2956	828
<b>Total Urban (town) population</b>				<b>294435</b>	<b>18864</b>	<b>137571</b>	<b>861.33</b>

Population of Haridwar Block according to Gram Sabha has been shown in Table 2.

The details of Gram Sabha exhibit the localities of 69 Gram Sabha along with the area code (census 2011) has been shown in Table 2 (Fig. 1).

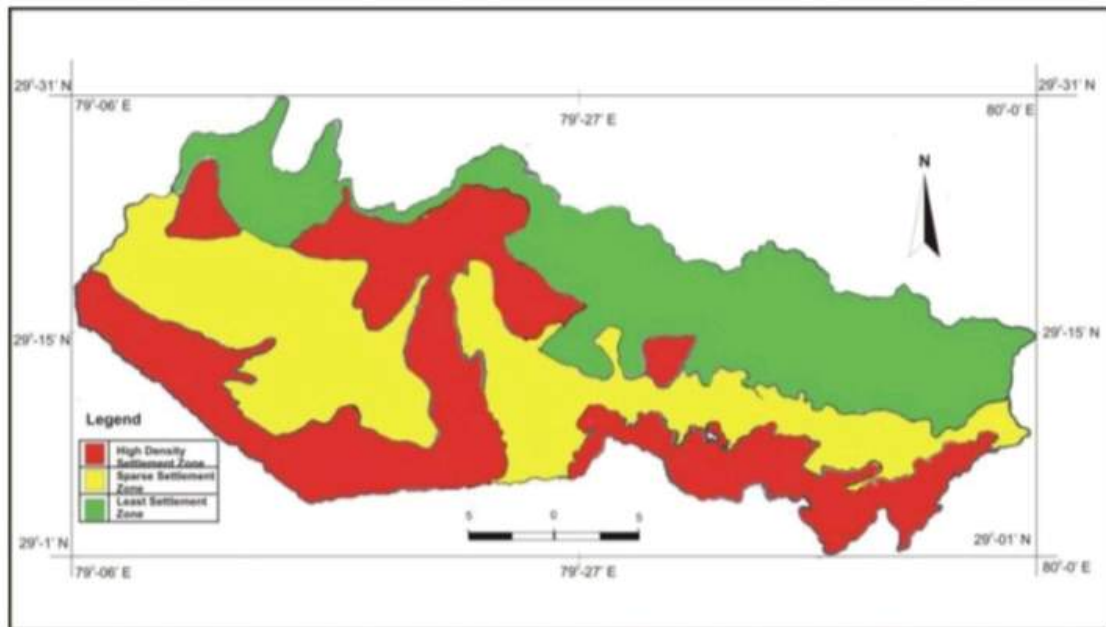
**Table 2 : Gram Sabhawise distribution of Population of Haldwani Block**

S. No.	Area Code	Gram Sabha	Area	Population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)
				Persons	Males	Females	
1.	01524800	Rampur lama chaur	Rural	1073	550	523	951
2.	01525400	Chausala	Rural	355	181	174	961
3.	01525500	Basani	Rural	616	322	294	913
4.	01525500	Gujrarura	Rural	679	367	312	850
5.	01526100	Jaipur Padli	Rural	434	218	216	991
6.	01526700	Pipal Pokhora No.2	Rural	732	370	362	978
7.	01527000	Ramari Ansingh	Rural	541	280	261	932
8.	01527100	Kuraiagaon	Rural	368	184	184	1000
9.	01527300	Lamachaur Khas	Rural	617	345	272	788
10.	01527800	Panijali	Rural	920	464	456	983

11.	01529500	Lahariasal Talla	Rural	1471	755	716	948
12.	01529600	Deopur Devka	Rural	294	147	147	1000
13.	01530300	Bachi Nagar No.1	Rural	522	263	259	985
14.	01530400	Bhagwanpur Jaisingh	Rural	647	322	325	1009
15.	01531000	Himmatpur Malla	Rural	1098	575	523	910
16.	01531200	Haripur Nayak	Rural	1058	533	525	985
17.	01531300	Bamoritalli Bandobasti	Rural	788	410	378	922
18.	01531400	Bithoria No. 1	Rural	3482	1808	1674	926
19.	01531500	Bamori Malli	Rural	2283	1216	1067	877
20.	01531900	Damua Dhunga Kham	Rural	1291	676	615	910
21.	01532000	Damua Dhunga Bandobasti	Rural	1232	628	604	962
22.	01532100	Beora	Rural	418	216	202	935
23.	01532300	Kusum Khera	Rural	502	255	247	969
24.	01532500	Bomari Tallikham	Rural	1832	934	898	961
25.	01532600	Chharayal Nayak	Rural	279	131	148	1130
26.	01533500	Mukhani	Rural	5959	3145	2814	895
27.	01533700	Manpur Uttar	Rural	339	200	139	695
28.	01533900	Himmatpur Baijnath	Rural	378	194	184	948
29.	01534400	Prempur Losani	Rural	761	399	362	907
30.	01534500	Dewarchaur Kham	Rural	1114	604	510	844
31.	01534700	Manpur Paschim	Rural	1936	1064	872	820
32.	01535000	Dewalchaur Bandobasti	Rural	794	426	368	864
33.	01535100	Haldu Pokhra Nayak	Rural	461	239	222	929
34.	01535300	Bera Pokhara	Rural	476	233	243	1043
35.	01535900	Anandpur	Rural	421	215	206	958
36.	01536200	Chandani Chowk Glaurdaura	Rural	630	355	275	775
37.	01536500	Kishanpur Ghur Daura	Rural	340	179	162	905
38.	01536600	Haldwani Talli	Rural	1072	565	507	897
39.	01537500	Gaujajali Uttar	Rural	1476	785	691	880
40.	01537800	Haripur Purnanand	Rural	1415	840	575	685
41.	01538600	Hathikhal	Rural	1261	634	627	989
42.	01539300	Jaipur Bisa	Rural	874	438	436	995
43.	01539400	Kishanpur Sarkuliya	Rural	972	514	458	891
44.	01539600	Kharakpur	Rural	91	50	41	820
45.	01540000	Jaipur Khima	Rural	362	175	187	1069
46.	01540400	Durgapalpur Pama	Rural	1081	603	478	793
47.	01540700	Ganga Kabdal	Rural	261	135	126	933
48.	01541100	Halduchaur Jangi	Rural	575	327	248	748
49.	01541400	Jangi Bangar	Rural	1013	546	467	855
50.	01541800	Bameta Bangar Kheema	Rural	1076	617	459	744
51.	01541900	Halduchaur Dina	Rural	856	443	413	932
52.	01543100	Dumka Bangar Bachidharma	Rural	976	487	489	1004
53.	01543300	Nawar Khera	Rural	1108	633	475	750
54.	01543400	Khera	Rural	2671	1430	1241	868
55.	01543800	Dewala Malla	Rural	565	287	278	969
56.	01544000	Dewala Talla	Rural	850	424	246	1005
57.	01544300	Kanwarpur	Rural	529	268	261	974
58.	01544700	Lachhampur	Rural	1016	533	483	906
59.	01544900	Jagatpur	Rural	585	335	250	746
60.	01545700	Basantpur	Rural	451	231	220	952
61.	01546400	Sitapur	Rural	596	304	292	961
62.	01546700	Sundarpur Rekwai	Rural	239	123	116	943
63.	01546900	Kishanpur Rekwai	Rural	454	227	227	1000
64.	01548100	Lakhan Mandi	Rural	581	296	285	963

65.	01548700	Nayagaon Katan	Rural	585	304	281	924
66.	01549200	Khanwal Katan	Rural	251	131	120	916
67.	01549700	Chorgalia Talla Amkhera	Rural	295	158	137	867
68.	01537900	Dhaura Khera	Rural	106	51	55	1078
69.	01538400	Phatta Bangar	Rural	200	105	95	805
<b>Total Rural (village) Population</b>				<b>118105</b>	<b>62525</b>	<b>55580</b>	<b>916</b>

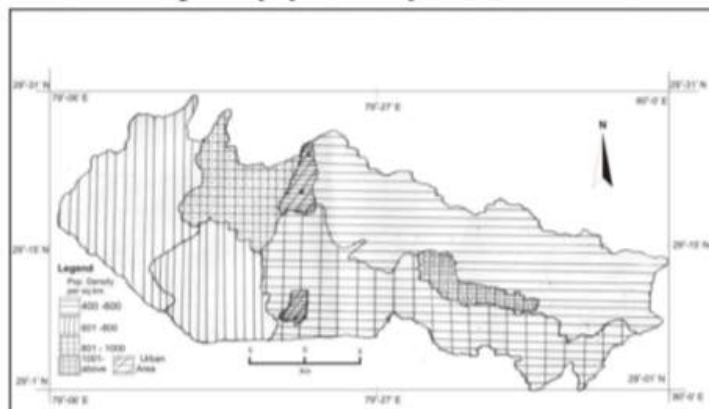
Source : Census of India, 2001, Govt. of India.



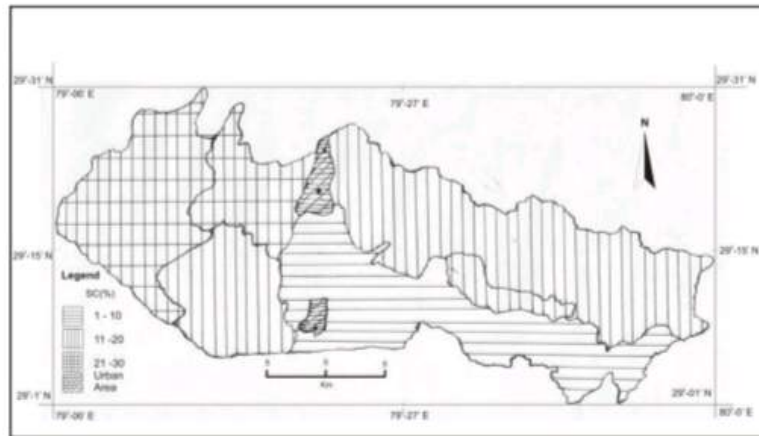
**Fig. 1 : Haldwani Block : Settlement**

Fig. 2 is the result of the researcher's observation regarding location of Nyaya Panchayats population (General/SC/ST/OBC and other's literacy and sex ratio). The observation are based on door to door survey by the worker (Fig. 2A-F).

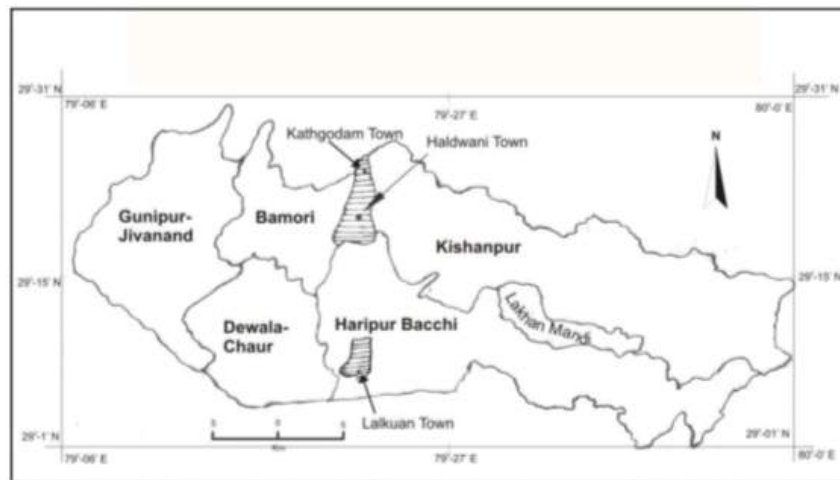
**Fig. 2a : Location Map of Nyay Panchayat & Urban Area in Haldwani Block**



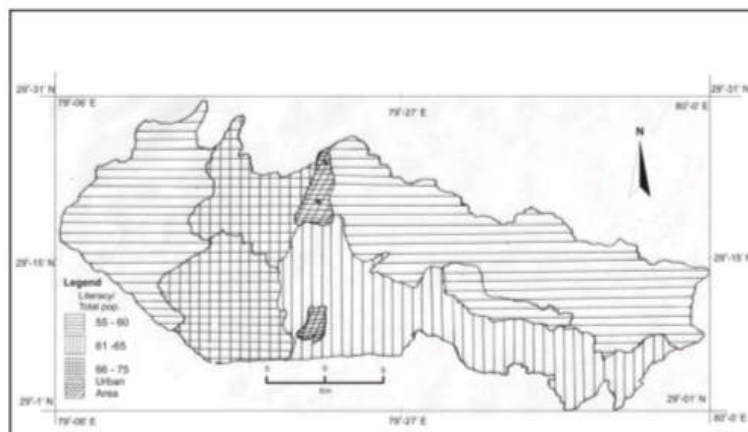
**Fig. 2b : Distribution of Rural Population Denisty in Haldwani Block**



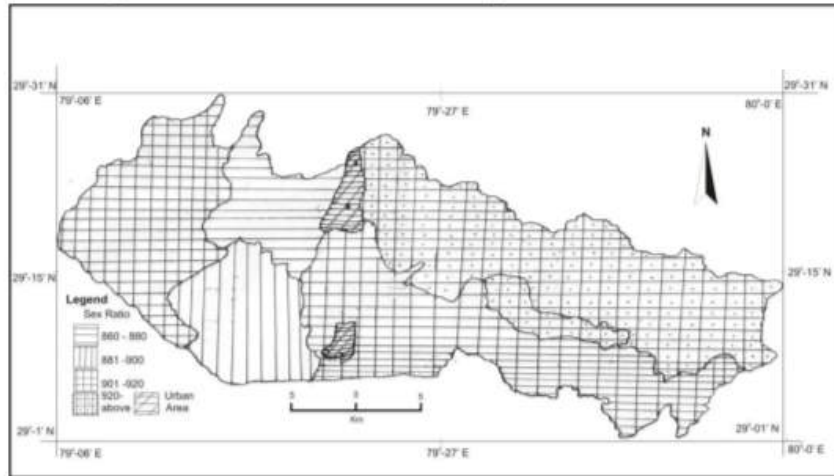
**Fig. 2c : Distribution of Rural SC Population in Haldwani Block**



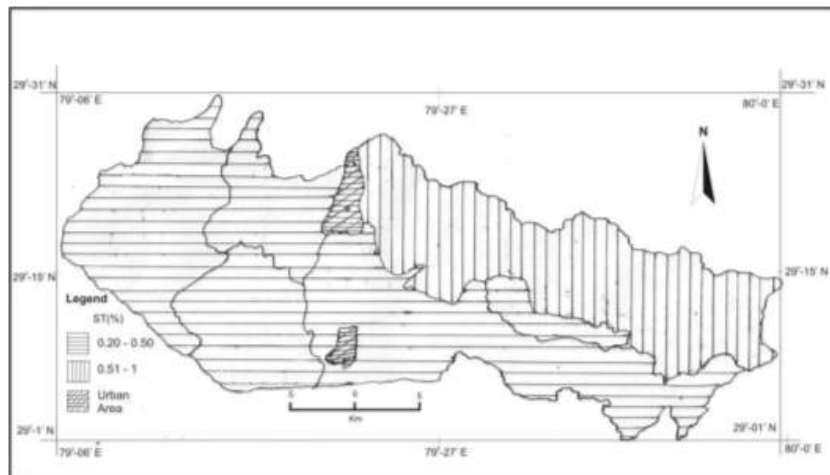
**Fig. 2d : Distribution of Rural ST Population in Haldwani Block**



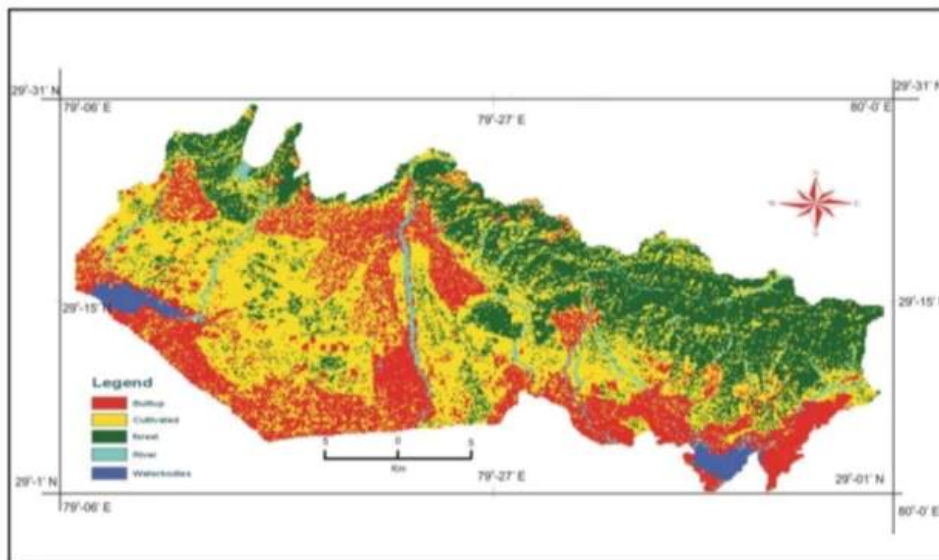
**Fig. 2e : Distribution of Literacy in Haldwani Block**



**Fig. 2f : Distribution of Sex Ratio Population in Haldwani Block**



The concept of landuse classification has still been a confront problem in the field of agricultural geography. Standardized definitions of landuse types are the essential pre-requisites for improving their reliability and comparability from year to year and place to place (Fig. 3).



**Fig. 3 : Haldwani Block : Landuse**

The pattern of landuse in the Haldwani block as worked out by the researcher is as under (Table 3) :

**Table 3 : Pattern of Landuse**

S. No.	Landuse Category	Area (hectares)
1.	<b>Area under Forest</b> a. Reserved Forests	654
2.	<b>Land not available for cultivation</b> a. Barren and uncultivable land b. Land put to non-agricultural uses	83 385
3.	<b>Other Uncultivated Land</b> a. Permanent pasture and other grazing land b. Area under herbs	221 53
4.	<b>Cultivated Area</b> a. Current Fallow b. Unirrigated land c. Land in other uses	12348 328 1387
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15459</b>

Uses of land being the creation of the actions and reactions of the ingredients of physical and human environments prevailing in a region tend to acquire some of the changing features time to time. Apart from the ecological conditions, technological and institutional influents have affected the landuse pattern in great degree in space, magnitude and speed.

## CONCLUSION

In the cultural landscape detailed study of population has been done dealing with religion, caste and tribes. All the 69 panchayats have been studied regarding male, female, and sex ratio. Regarding population out of the 69, three small towns have been classified under urban area, 66 have been



**Table 3 : Pattern of Landuse**

S. No.	Landuse Category	Area (hectares)
1.	<b>Area under Forest</b> a. Reserved Forests	654
2.	<b>Land not available for cultivation</b> a. Barren and uncultivable land b. Land put to non-agricultural uses	83 385
3.	<b>Other Uncultivated Land</b> a. Permanent pasture and other grazing land b. Area under herbs	221 53
4.	<b>Cultivated Area</b> a. Current Fallow b. Unirrigated land c. Land in other uses	12348 328 1387
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15459</b>

Uses of land being the creation of the actions and reactions of the ingredients of physical and human environments prevailing in a region tend to acquire some of the changing features time to time. Apart from the ecological conditions, technological and institutional influents have affected the landuse pattern in great degree in space, magnitude and speed.

#### CONCLUSION

In the cultural landscape detailed study of population has been done dealing with religion, caste and tribes. All the 69 panchayats have been studied regarding male, female, and sex ratio. Regarding population out of the 69, three small towns have been classified under urban area, 66 have been

classified under rural area. The total population of the 69 panchayat is 118105, out of which 62525 males, 55580 females leading to 916 sex ratio. Haldwani block consists of two categories namely scarcely populated North-East block and densely populated North-West part. Agriculturist labourers (skilled and unskilled) and office goers form the populations. Under landuse four categories have been identified namely area under forest, land not available for cultivation, other uncultivated land and cultivated area. The entire land under used that is mentioned above is 15459 hectares.

#### REFERENCES

- Bhandari, R.S. (1980) Population and settlement Geography in Syalde block (Almora district). Unpublished Project Report, Geography Dept., Garhwal University, Srinagar Campus.
- Deb, K. (1986) Rural Development in India since independence. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Jain, N.G. (1980) Integrated Rural Development: A Geographical Approach in Recent Trend and concept in Geography (Eds. Mandal & Sinha), Vol. III, Concept. Publishing Co. New Delhi.
- Kharkwal, S.C. and Sharma, G.C. (1990) Land & Habitat: A Cultural Geograph : Nutan Publication, Kotdwar, Garhwal.
- Kharkwal, S.C.(1990) Structure and Services of Foothill Towns: A case of U.P. Himalaya presented before the International Seminar on Asian Urban Environment: Issues & Challenges. B.H.Varaha (Abstract No. 31).
- Kumar, K. (1983) Population Structure of Kumaon.
- Phillips, A. (2001) The nature of cultural landscapes: a nature conservation perspective. In: R. Kelly et al. (eds.), The Cultural Landscape. Planning for a sustainable partnership between people and place, pp. 46-63.
- Planning Commission, (1981) Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985). Government of India.
- Prasad, H. (1983) Multi level Regional Development of U.P. Hills : A strategy for Integrated Area Development.
- Priore, R. (2001). The background to the European Landscape Convention. In: R. Kelly et al. (eds.), The Cultural Landscape. Planning for a sustainable partnership between people and place, pp. 31-7.
- Singh, J. (1972) An Agricultural Atlas of India. Vital Pub., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.



classified under rural area. The total population of the 69 panchayat is 118105, out of which 62525 males, 55580 females leading to 916 sex ratio. Haldwani block consists of two categories namely scarcely populated North-East block and densely populated North-West part. Agriculturist labourers (skilled and unskilled) and office goers form the populations. Under landuse four categories have been identified namely area under forest, land not available for cultivation, other uncultivated land and cultivated area. The entire land under used that is mentioned above is 15459 hectares.

## REFERENCES

- Bhandari, R.S. (1980) Population and settlement Geography in Syalde block (Almora district), Unpublished Project Report, Geography Deptt., Garhwal University, Srinagar Campus.
- Deb, K. (1986) Rural Development in India since independence. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Jain, N.G. (1980) Integrated Rural Development: A Geographical Approach in Recent Trend and concept in Geography (Eds. Mandal & Sinha), Vol. III, Concept. Publishing Co. New Delhi.
- Kharkwal, S.C. and Sharma, G.C. (1990) Land & Habitat: A Cultural Geograph : Nutan Publication, Kotdwar, Garhwal.
- Kharkwal, S.C.(1990) Structure and Services of Foothill Towns: A case of U.P. Himalaya presented before the International Seminar on Asian Urban Environment: Issues & Challenges. B.H.Varaha (Abstract No. 31).
- Kumar, K. (1983) Population Structure of Kumaon.
- Phillips, A. (2001) The nature of cultural landscapes: a nature conservation perspective. In: R. Kelly et al. (eds.), The Cultural Landscape. Planning for a sustainable partner-ship between people and place, pp. 46–63.
- Planning Commission, (1981) Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985). Government of India.
- Prasad, H. (1983) Multi level Regional Development of U.P. Hills : A strategy for Integrated Area Development.
- Priore, R. (2001). The background to the European Landscape Convention. In: R. Kelly et al. (eds.), The Cultural Landscape. Planning for a sustainable partnership between people and place, pp. 31–7.
- Singh, J. (1972) An Agricultural Atlas of India. Vital Pub., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

