CHAPTER 21

GEOGRAPHY

Doctoral Theses

01.   MEENA (Deshraj)
       A Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Party Competition of Seventeen Reserved Parliamentary Constituencies (SC) of Uttar Pradesh, 2009 & 2014.
       Supervisors : Dr. Subhash Anand and Prof. Barkatullah Khan
       <u>Th 24025</u>

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The present comparative study of 2009 & 2014 Lok Sabha elections result of 17 (SC) constituencies of Uttar Pradesh has been done because of contrasting popular choices in both subsequent election. The analysis of data of voter's behaviour, after interviewing 600 sample voters, found that the shifting of popular choice to BJP was due to 'Leadership' of party in name of the PM candidate Narendra Modi, as opposed to INC dithering on its PM candidate, attracting voters from all age group and all economic sections. The analysis of 'Party Competition' showed that, in 2009 election, out of 17 SC constituencies only 1 was 'monopoly' constituency, 2 were 'One party Dominant', 1 was 'Two party' constituency and 11 were 'Multi-party' constituency. Contrastingly, in 2014 election, 6were monopoly, 1 was "One party Dominant", 1 was 'Two party' and 4 were 'Multi-Party' constituency. The calculated valued of 'Index of Electoral Proximity' showed that Uttar Pradesh witnessed a one party monopoly in 2014. But in 2009 it was 'Multi-Party constituency' The 'Index of Opposition Unity', analysis shows that in 2009 Lok Sabha election, there were3 constituencies which felled in 'strong unity', 8 constituencies which lies in 'moderate unity' class and 6 constituencies in 'weak unity' class. Contrastingly in 2014 election, there was 1constituency falling in 'strong unity', 14 in 'moderate unity' class and 2 constituencies in 'weak unity' class. So, a drastic decrease in the number of strong unity constituencies' in 2014 election helped the candidates of BJP to secure seats in their respective constituency. Thus the winning candidate of BJP took advantage of weak unity of the opposition to win election in all seventeen reserved parliamentary constituencies of Uttar Pradesh.

Contents

1.Introduction 2. Historical background of elections in India 3.Electoral behaviour in surveyed constituencies 4. Party competition in study area   5. Indexes of opposition unity in study area 6.Summary and conclusion. Bibliography and annexures

02.   MEDHI (Ankita)
       Rural Road Development Planning using Geo-Informatics : A Case Study of Jorhat District, Assam.
       Supervisor : Dr. Ashis Kumar Saha
       <u>Th 24027</u>

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Rural roads are one of the important contributing factors for overall rural development. The rural road connectivity in India is not up to the mark in many states. As majority of the population of India resides in rural areas therefore, rural areas should be provided with road connectivity so that the rural areas can connect with other areas. The rural road connectivity status in India highlights the requisite for road connectivity in rural India. In many states the rural road length has shown development however, there is absence of all-weather road connectivity to the villages. The present study provides a rural road network planning approach. The approach proposes an optimized route model for connecting the unconnected villages with all-weather road connectivity in Jorhat district, Assam. The study highlights the object based image analysis approach for road network mapping which is essential for transport network analysis. The study emphasized the importance of object based image analysis approach for smaller area analysis. The rural road network planning methodology follows the prioritization of unconnected villages in the selected areas. The prioritization of villages has been determined by composite index value for each unconnected village. The composite index is calculated on the basis of three parameters facility index, population and distance factor. The prioritization of the villages has been done for two time periods 2001 and 2011. After prioritizing the villages for both the time periods, the facility accessibility modelling has been carried out for the prioritized villages. The road network planning is done generating two optimal networks. The optimized routes show the best possible routes for providing all-weather connectivity to the prioritized villages. The study may be useful for transport and regional planners for specifically road network planning in rural areas.

Contents

1.Introduction 2. Geographical profile of study area 3.Existing road network mapping 4.Rural road connectivity prioritization 5. Rural road optimized 6. Summary and conclusions. References and annexures.

03   NITU
Livelihood Security in Changing Socioeconomic Environment in Kangra District of Himachal.
Supervisor : Prof. R. B. Singh
Th 24026

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The current status of tourism, medicinal plants and non-farm based livelihood opportunities have been investigated in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. Primary and secondary data have been used. Herfindahl Index, GIS mapping, SWOT, Capital Pentagon, Correlation and Regression analysis were used to for the analysis of data. Households are engaged in economic activities including tourism, labouring, carpentry, backyard poultry, goat and sheep rearing etc. The Mean land holdings of surveyed villages are 0.6 ha and the standard deviation (1.34) which shows variation in land holding size. Overall land holding size of low, medium and high income category is 0.26 ha, 0.82 ha and 2.24 ha respectively. Diversification of major food crops in Kangra is high which is 0.33 followed by 0.39 for fruits and 0.60 for vegetables. About 86 per cent believed there has been considerable loss of traditional knowledge system in the region. Average income from tourism is 10,500 compared to 9,600 from service sector. More than 70 per cent of surveyed villages have medium and high financial capital score which ranges from 0.12 to

0.72. Human capital of landless category is high at mid hill villages but low in Lohardi (0.4) in high hill. The study in its empirical evidences have concluded that causes of low level of income and persistent struggle are due to the discrimination in access to resources and equitable opportunities, unorganized marketing of tourism and healing profession and an insufficient manifestation of good and accountable government. The field study suggests that there are several institutions working in livelihood opportunities but the awareness, resources, provisions and facilities are limited to few. Community-driven development towards economic diversification and strengthening human capital is the best approach in harnessing the full potential out of the diversification of employment opportunities that tourism and non-farm activities have to offer.

Contents

1.Introduction 2. Geographical profile of study area 3. Agriculture based livelihood assessment 4. Herbal healing traditional wisdom: a spatial enquiry for the dwindling situation of traditional healers 5. Livelihood and health through medicinal plant diversity 6. Tourism based livelihood assessment 7. Assessment of livelihood situation and capitals: human, social, physical, financial and natural 8. Summary and conclusion. Selected bibliography and appendices.

04.   SATPAL
Sustainability of a Rural Region : Spatial Analysis of Dryland Farming in Shekhawati and Nagaur Region of Rajasthan.
Supervisor : Dr. Rachna Dua
Th 24024

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The thesis is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter relates to the introduction of the study. It includes "issue and problem" which further incorporate background, meaning, scope, justification and importance of dry land farming in India. The second chapter includes geographical profile of the area. In this chapter we discussed about the location, physiography and climate (temperature, precipitation) of the Nagaur and Shekhawati regions. The third chapter discussed about the dry land farming at global level like in Australia, china, Ethiopia, North America, West Africa, Mediterranean region. A discussion on the characteristics and problems of crop production in dry land area has also seen attempted. The fourth chapter is status of dry land farming, which highlights various parameters: net sown area per cultivator, cropping intensity, irrigation, consumptions of fertilizers, area under improved seeds, density of livestock, grassland area per livestock, per capita forest area, agricultural productivity, agricultural diversification and level of dry land farming development. The fifth chapter analyzed the dynamics of dry land farming at village level. The basis of analysis include: irrigation, agriculture labor in total production, agricultural density, and distance from urban center. The sixth and seven chapter attempted to analyze the dry land farming at household level. It covers diverse parameters such as: socio economic structure of the household, size of land holding, dynamics of land use pattern in kharif season, trend in yield and production during kharif season, dynamics of land use pattern in Rabi season, trend in yield and production during Rabi season, postharvest management and marketing, extension services. Lastly research findings have been presented. The last chapter includes conclusion and suggestion for the government agencies and other organizations for the policy implications.

Contents

05. SINGH (Ranvijay)
Everyday Geographies of Migrant Men in Delhi : Paths to Belonging.
Supervisor: Dr. Anindita Datta and Ajay Bailey
Th 24023

Abstract
(Verified)

"Everyday geography consists of the small known routines that are repeated daily" (Lefebvre, 1991). The focus of this study is on how migrant men from UP are constructing or reconstructing 'spaces of belonging' in city spaces. The research is qualitative in nature based on in-depth interviews. The participants are enrolled through snowballing method. Delhi is chosen for the purpose of study as it attracts the largest number of migrants from UP. Everyday performances of migrants show that they modify their performance of gender to belong to the city. Given the hectic schedule of migrants throughout the day still they manage to feel at home in the host city by way of listening songs, leisure in public and home spaces, watching movies etc. In terms of dressing style and speech it is seen that majority of the young migrants reported change due to fear or getting marginalized, in order to learn for future and get respect from host population. The aspects of coping and negotiating, shows that migrants have to cope and negotiate in workspaces as well as in home spaces in the form of fear, humiliation and embarrassments (not getting salaries), downplaying angriness and aggressiveness in work spaces, working in small jobs despite being more educated etc . 'Spaces of belonging' is seen in different contexts. In these spaces young migrant men feel stress free, at home and belong to the city. Hence they construct these spaces in above contexts through meeting friends, drinking alcohol, seeing movies, calling friends etc. There spaces of belonging mark a relationship between their gender and city space. What emerges is that migrant men create belonging in city spaces by modifying their own behavior and gender performance. Ultimately their narratives show that they lack social belonging even though they have economic ties to the city.

Contents