

## **Landscape Characteristics and their Changes in a Brahmaputra Floodplain Village, Assam**

**Sourav Saha<sup>1</sup>, N. Deka<sup>2</sup> and A. K. Bhagabati<sup>3</sup>**

**Abstract :** *The landscapes in the inhabited areas generally bear the imprints of nature-culture relation and its change in course of time. A study of the dynamics of the landscape characteristics may provide necessary base materials for micro-level planning for sustainable development of the concerned areas. This paper attempts to investigate the landscape characteristics of a floodplain village of the lower Brahmaputra Valley, Assam and their change under the growing influence of market economy and modernization. Based on intensive field survey, the study provides the details of the land use pattern and landscape elements of the village and the major factors responsible for their change. It is evident that the inhabitants have modified their village landscape into a more diverse one in order to accommodate their growing demands within the village environment.*

**Key Words:** *village landscape, traditional knowledge, floodplain, agriculture*

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## **Introducing Film Geography: Approaches to a Popular Subfield**

**Irani Chatterjee\* and Malay Mukhopadhyay\*\***

*“A frame for cultural mappings, film is modern cartography. It is a mobile map—a map of differences, a production of socio-sexual fragments and cross-cultural travel.... a tour of one’s narrative and geography.”*

**Guliana Bruno**

(Streetwalking on a Ruined Map (Princeton University Press, 1993)

**Abstract :** *This work presents a theoretical and analytical understanding to the relationship between cinema and geography and the rise of the sub discipline of film geography. The paper is divided into two parts, in the first part; the stage is set introducing the rapidly emerging subfield of film geography that seeks to ensure popularity and mass acceptance of the subject of geography. Subsequently, a detailed approach to the study of the fast growing subfield is also given to assure a further line of research. The paper is idiosyncratic in understanding where a new venue to popularize the subject of geography is discussed.*

**Key Words:** *geography and popular culture-emergence of film geography- approaches to study.*

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## **Assessing Rank Size Rule and Examining Shift in Primate City in the Districts of West Bengal During 2001-2011**

**Subham Pramanick\* and AKM Anwaruzzaman\*\***

**Abstract :** *In the study of urban geography, the rank size distribution of urban centres attains prime importance while considering the overall observation of the distribution of urban centers in an urban system. It is assessed by ranking these centres in decreasing order of size for a specific region which may be a district or state or even a country. The concept of 'Primate City' is conceptually associated with rank size rule. In a city size distribution, if the population of the largest city is disproportionately larger than the second ranking city in the urban hierarchy, then the largest city is called 'Primate City'. Applying the method propounded by Zipf not only the over all settlement networks that presently exists can be determined, but also the relationship between the rank and population size of the urban centers can be appreciated. The present paper is a case study that attempts district level analysis of the urban scenario of West Bengal taking the census statistics of 2001 and 2011. The paper attempts to examine the validity of Zipf's method in the context of district as well as state level analysis of rank size distribution. It also focuses upon the population distribution pattern in the urban centres- whether they are over populated or under populated compared to theoretical population considering the dynamicity throughout the decade (2001-2011). It also examines the extent of 'Primacy' in the towns of the study area taking districts as units for analysis.*

**Key Words:** *rank size rule, city primacy, actual population, urban hierarchy, expected population.*

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## **Analysis on Regional Differences of Urbanisation in North 24 Parganas District, West Bengal**

**Madhusudan Pramanick<sup>1\*</sup> and Lakshminarayan Satpati<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract :** *Urbanisation largely depends upon the physical, socio-economic and infrastructure factors. The North 24 Parganas district had experienced drastic change in urban population which has increased from 9.07 million in 1951 to 57.32 million in 2011. The level of urbanisation is the third highest i.e. 57.71 per cent in 2011. The paper deals with the spatial differences of urbanisation in North 24 Parganas district derived on the basis different types of variables. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been used to investigate the transformation of possible correlated variable into uncorrelated variables. The PC1, PC2 and PC3 have explained 50.83 per cent, 11.75 per cent and 10 per cent of total variance respectively. It is found that Barrackpore-I and II and Rajarhat-I blocks have high positive factor loads of industrial and demographic, Barasat-I, Bongaon and Basirhat-I of demographic, infrastructure and social services and Amdanga, Baduria and Habra-I of social services variables for urban development. Cluster Analysis (CA) was used for grouping the variables into the classes of urban development. Information on the process of urbanisation helps to understand the role of different variables in different blocks so that proper urban planning, socio-infrastructure development is taken for these urban centre .*

**Key Words :** *Level of urbanisation, principal component analysis (PCA), cluster analysis (CA), factor loads.*

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## **Basic Amenities in Slums of Uttar Pradesh: District Level Analysis**

**Karuna Raj\*and Arun K. Singh\*\***

**Abstract :** *Availability of basic amenities in slums depicts living condition of slum dwellers and also tells to what extent various government schemes have been implemented. In the present work it has been observed that slums of Uttar Pradesh cities with higher class size tend to have better living condition than their smaller counterparts and this conclusion has been made on the basis of calculation of Deprivation Index (DI) across the districts. Census household data on slums from the state of Uttar Pradesh has been used for calculation of DI.*

**Key Words:** *slums, urbanization, basic amenities, deprivation index, class size*

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## **Status of Rural Women in Haora District**

**Sutapa Mukherjee (Pal)**

**Abstract :** *Health is multifactorial in nature and is an integral part of the development. Health status of the women can reflect their quality of life. The focus of the paper is on availability of health care facilities by the rural women and the spatial pattern of the accessibility of those facilities. The study is showing positive relation between family planning and mass media exposure. There is a negative relation between education and Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) which has also highlighted here. Availability of the Maternal health care facilities and their spatial variations in the study area have been reflected through this paper. Based on the primary data statistical and cartographical analysis have been done to get the desired results for the selected parameters.*

**Key Words:** *health status, TMFR, family planning, maternal health care facilities*