

## **Assessment of the Spatial Suitability for Locating an Urban Solid Waste Disposal Site Using the GIS-Based Fuzzy AHP Method in Siliguri Planning Area, India**

**Ranjan Roy<sup>1</sup>, Arjun Saha<sup>2</sup>, Nazrul Islam<sup>3</sup> and Krishna Barman<sup>4</sup>**

**Abstract :** *Solid waste from different sources is the major problem in most cities in developing countries, like India. Rapid urbanization, population growth, industrialization, economic development, and migration make this problem more acute. The generation of per capita solid waste in India has increased from 400 grams in 2001 to 500 grams in 2011. So, every urban body needs a systematic and scientific solid waste management strategy. Siliguri, the largest city in the northern part of West Bengal, has only one dumping ground whose capacity has almost filled up, affecting the environment and people. The present study aims to determine the suitable place/s for the disposal of solid waste. For this, GIS-based multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) and the Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (FAHP) has been adopted. The results are justified following the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules of 2000. The largest highly suitable site (27.89 acres) is located in the northern part of the Teesta canal and can be used for the new dumping ground.*

**Key Words:** *Solid waste, Dumping ground, Site suitability, MCDA, FAHP, Siliguri Planning Area*

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## **Parents Migration, Children's Nightmare: A Case Study of the Korku Tribe in India**

**Vijaya P. Khairkar\***

**Abstract :** *The Korku Tribe is concentrated in central India. In India, the Korku tribe is found in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and in Maharashtra mainly in Chikhaldara tehsil. The Melghat area has a long history of sending migrants to the surrounding areas, with the number of migrants growing over time. Poor tribal migrants are migrating for their livelihoods to surrounding areas. They are seasonal migrants and migrate for 4-5 months, keeping their children back home. Children suffer due to a lack of a guard, escort, or caretaker. In sending regions, nobody assists them in different facets of life. As a result, they suffer from being desolate, ignorant, and undernourished. No one is there to guide them about the importance of schooling. They are reluctant to go to school, which leads to illiteracy among the children of tribal people. In the present paper, the author has given emphasis on the tribal situation, migration, and its impact on their offspring using a case study approach. Using 145 samples, health and education aspects have been discussed. The linear regression model has been used to estimate the factors associated with children's loneliness.*

**Key Words:** *Seasonal migration, health, education, children, loneliness, security.*

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## **Food and Identity: A study on Sweetmeat of Kolkata**

**Anurupa Saha<sup>1</sup> and Sukla Basu<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract :** *Food represents cultural significance in every society, serving different facets or fabrics within that culture. The foodscape of Kolkata's unique position as the 'Sweet capital of India' reflects its cultural landscape. Sweetmeat known as 'Mishiti', has been identical to Bengalis since ancient times. Through literature review and qualitative field study, this study provides insights into the relationship between food and identity. Old-age sweetmeat shops still carry the tradition and history of Bengal. Using sweetmeat in Kolkata as a case study, this study provides a rich contextual perspective on the importance of sweetmeat and its role in shaping cultural identity.*

**Key Words:** *Sweet, ritual, festival, identity, qualitative methods.*

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## **Power Dynamics of Street Harassment: Patriarchal Influence on Street Harassment Perpetration and Perception in Kolkata**

**Raisha Roy<sup>1</sup> and Lakshmi Sivaramakrishnan<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract :** *Street harassment persists as a grave concern in urban settings, disproportionately affecting women and reinforcing societal inequalities. Focusing on Kolkata, India, this study examines the spatial expression of patriarchy and the prevalence of street harassment against women in developing nations. Drawing from surveys conducted with 200 female participants over two years, the research sheds light on the multifaceted nature and societal implications of street harassment. Through feminist and harassment-specific lenses, it explores patterns, perceptions, prevalence, impacts, and coping strategies associated with street harassment. By identifying and categorizing harassing behaviours, the study unveils complex dynamics within diverse public spaces, emphasizing prevalent harassment in transportation hubs and factors influencing vulnerability. Furthermore, it advocates for urgent action to combat street harassment and advance gender equality in urban environments. Recognizing its intersectionality with other forms of discrimination, the study highlights the imperative to challenge victim-blaming narratives, engage bystanders, and foster inclusive urban settings. Despite limitations, including sample size constraints, the research offers valuable insights into the spatial, social, and temporal dimensions of sexual harassment. Ultimately, it aims to inform targeted interventions and inclusive measures to create safer and more respectful environments for women not only in Kolkata but also globally.*

**Key Words:** *Street harassment, urban gendered spaces, patriarchy, coping mechanism.*

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## **An Analysis of Agricultural Challenges in Poonch District: Unveiling Factors Affecting Farmers and Farming**

**Zaffar Iqbal<sup>1</sup> and B Mahalingam<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract :** *In the Poonch district, agriculture is the primary source of income; however, because of several complications, agricultural practices are not as productive as they could be. Therefore, it was necessary to identify the challenges faced by farmers and their farming practices. The study's foundation is primary data; 370 farmers in the district were explicitly chosen to participate in interviews. Factor analysis technique have been used to evaluate the difficulties faced by farmers and farming. The primary factors prohibiting agricultural production in the district are determined to be financial constraints, a lack of education and awareness, the absence of government schemes, farmers not receiving compensation for crop losses, a lack of timely seed availability, topographical factors, temperature variation, access and unpredicted rainfall, lower crop yields, and interference from wild animals. Moreover, all of these factors have a positive correlation with each other.*

**Key Words:** *Agricultural constraints, challenging factors, factors analysis, rotated components*

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## **Analysis of the Farmers' Perception on Socio-Economic Factors influencing Cotton Cultivation in Bhilwara and Chittorgarh Districts of Rajasthan**

**Pramila Kumari Sharma<sup>1</sup> Rajesh Sharma<sup>2</sup> and Lalit Singh Jhala<sup>3</sup>**

**Abstract :** *Cotton stands as a cornerstone among commercial fiber crops cultivated in Bhilwara and Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan, wherever irrigation facilities are available. The future of cotton cultivation here is very prosperous due to its vast land and human resources. Cotton cultivation by the farmer is influenced by the size of the land holding, suitability of soil, climate condition, the variety of seeds used, application of fertilizers and pest management practices, farmer's knowledge, awareness, participation and response regarding cotton cultivation are most desirable in every step of cotton cultivation. The study seeks to examine natural, institutional and socio-economic factors and analyze major constraints by surveying farmers. A sample survey of farmers was undertaken in Bhilwara and Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan, Broadly, a satisfied random sampling process was followed. In this way, a total of 135 villages in Chittorgarh and 105 villages in Bhilwara district and a total 240 of farmers were covered across two districts. In this study, the constraints were categorized into technological, biophysical, socio-economic, marketing and institutional constraints.*

*In the context of technological challenges, the high input costs for cultivation emerged as the primary issue. This was closely followed by inadequate irrigation facilities under biophysical constraints. Socio-economic constraints were marked by the high cost of chemical inputs, while the lack of remunerative prices posed a significant problem under marketing constraints. Additionally, institutional constraints were highlighted by the absence of proper storage facilities At research level action can be initiated on promotion of one variety communities, seed villages, storage facilities, community plant protection and protective irrigation and at extension level more training for farmer's groups to create awareness on latest production technologies in cotton.*

**Key Words:** *Cotton Cultivation, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Socio-Economic factors.*

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