

**SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**

**REPORT OF FIELD SURVEY ON “POST-COVID REVIVAL OF TOURISM
IN UDAIPUR”, RAJASTHAN**

(15/03/2023 to 19/03/2023)

A trip to Udaipur was organized for the students of 2nd year by the Department of Geography to complete the objective of our research on “Post-Covid Revival of Tourism in Udaipur”. Rajasthan, the country’s westernmost state is one of the most beautiful regions with varying topography and rich heritage. Udaipur, located in the heart of Rajasthan, is a historical city reflecting the rich cultural background and the importance of religion in every aspect. The first day the students left for the first destination, “Jagdish Temple” and “City Palace”, situated right in the middle of Udaipur, Jagdish Temple is a big tourist attraction in the old city of Udaipur. Standing firm and robust, it can be seen at a distance of 150 meters from the city palace’s Bara Pol. The temple has become a significant monument in the past few decades owing to its unique location, beauty, and history associated with it. It was the first location where the people has been surveyed and recorded their opinions. One of the architectural wonders of Rajasthan, the City Palace in Udaipur is the largest palace complex in the state. The most popular sightseeing place in Udaipur, City Palace stands magnificently on the eastern banks of Lake Pichola. Flanked by the Aravali mountain range, City Palace is worth admiring for its natural settings that offer a breathtaking view of the surroundings. We got to know about the historic and strategic importance of the palace. After lunch, we headed back to our hotel and after a couple of hours, we were offered the most amazing part of the trip- The Boat Ride in Lake Pichola. Named after the nearby village of Picholi, Lake Pichola is one of the most famous tourist attractions in Udaipur. Flanked by islands, palaces, temples, mansions, ghats, and restaurants, Lake Pichola offers something for everyone. The enchanting views of sunrise and sunset from the lake are something that should not be missed by anyone visiting the lake. After the boat ride, we surveyed a few more people employed there.

The second day commenced with us traveling to the Haldighati Museum. Haldighati is a mountain pass in the Aravalli Range of Rajasthan in western India that connects the Rajsamand and Pali districts. The museum dedicated to Maharana Pratap holds a unique position in the history of India. His unique example of combating the mighty Mughals, with meager manpower, is rare in the history of the world. The light and sound show was the cherry on top.

The next destination was “Kumbhalgarh Fort” Located 84 km north of Udaipur in the wilderness, Kumbhalgarh is the second most important citadel after Chittorgarh in the Mewar region, cradled in the Aravali Ranges. The inaccessibility and hostility of the topography lend a semblance of invincibility to the fort. Most of the surveys were done at these two sites. With a sudden change in the weather, we headed back to our hotel. Later, a DJ Night was arranged, where we captured the memories which would be cherished forever.

It was on the third day the students checked out of the hotel and left for “Lake Fatehsagar”. Lake Fatehsagar is located at an astonishing location offering three world feels- the hills, water, and flora. Situated north of Lake Pichola right across Moti Magri Hill, Lake Fatehsagar is the second-largest artificial lake. The students did extensive primary survey of tourism. Then, they visited “Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal”. It is a cultural institution engaged in studying folk art, culture, songs, and festivals and popularising and propagating them. The institution has a museum that exhibits a collection of folk articles from Rajasthan like rural dresses, ornaments, puppets, masks, dolls, folk musical instruments, folk deities, and paintings. There is a puppet theater (Kathputli) too where puppet shows are held at regular intervals. The last destination was “Saheliyo ki Bari”, which is embellished with several fountains in the four water pools along with chiseled kiosks, and elephants made up of marble. Out of many, the most noted features of the garden are the bird fountains and lotus pools.







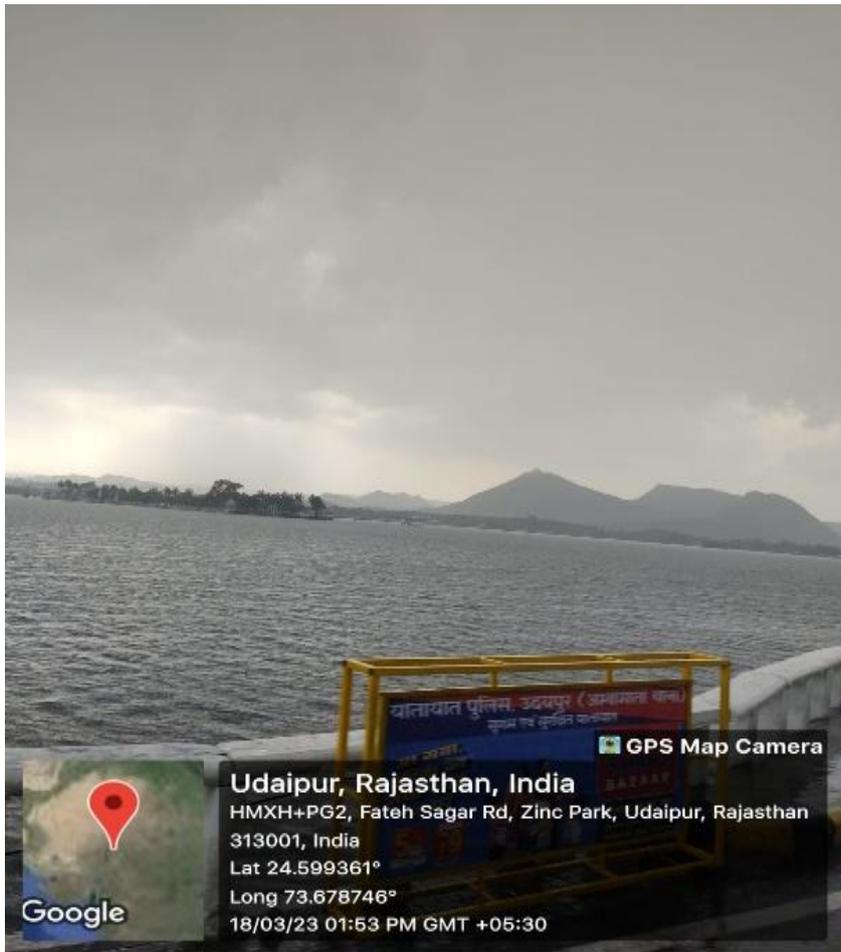
2

GPS Map Camera



Balicha, Rajasthan, India
VMMR+JCW, Haldi ghati, Balicha, Rajasthan 313322, India
Lat 24.884283°
Long 73.691249°
17/03/23 10:51 AM GMT +05:30

Google



GPS Map Camera



Udaipur, Rajasthan, India
HMXH+PG2, Fateh Sagar Rd, Zinc Park, Udaipur, Rajasthan
313001, India
Lat 24.599361°
Long 73.678746°
18/03/23 01:53 PM GMT +05:30

Google

SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
REPORT OF FIELD SURVEY ON DROUGHT VULNERABILITY AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF DROUGHT IN JODHPUR,
RAJASTHAN

Final year students of BA(H) Geography went to Jodhpur, Rajasthan from 14th March'23 to 18th March'23 and conducted disaster management survey, whose objective was 'Drought vulnerability and Socio-Economic Assessment of Drought in Jodhpur, Rajasthan'. To include as many respondents as possible, three villages were visited: Gudda Bishnoi, Satlana and Luna Gao. Total of 204 local people were surveyed by the students. Students conducted the survey by including the local people of every age group and both the genders to strike a demographic balance in the responses as well as the conclusion. The nearby water sources such the lakes and the Luni River were visited to grasp the better idea of the current condition of limited water sources.

The various kinds of vulnerabilities have been identified and analysed to present the current situation of drought in the study area. Multiple impacts of drought in terms of vulnerability have been analysed. The drought vulnerabilities have been affecting people across all age group of every social group. Through the insights, it got evident that the study area was predominantly a patriarchal society, where in some cases the needs of women were hidden in the plain sight. Some have adapted themselves for it and are mentally prepared to face it frequently. The overall impact of various vulnerabilities has left a deep wound on the study area, which is struggling to heal. The social differences among the residents have further elevated the struggle to cope with the drought.

Drought triggers a chain reaction among various domains, thus leaving a great impact on everyone in each and every corner of the impacted area. While some suffers from the economic impacts or social impacts, in extreme cases some experience from all the impacts. The socioeconomic impact assessment of drought in Jodhpur highlights the far-reaching consequences which has engulfed the human beings as well the livestock.



A Trip to Dehradun, Mussoorie and Tehri

A trip to Uttarakhand was organized by Department of Geography in order to complete field survey on the topic “Assessment of Water Resources”. Uttarakhand is one of the most beautiful states of India. There are a number of beautiful tourist spots which attract one towards the beauty of the state. The students visited Dehradun, Mussoorie and Tehri.

The group reached Dehradun on Friday morning 25-03-2022 and went to Shahastradhara. Shahastradhara is famous for its Sulphur water springs which contain medicinal properties and can cure skin ailments. It is flanked by the Baldi River and caves on each side. It is renowned for its natural beauty and is a popular picnic spot.

They also visited Bhatta village for doing a survey on “Assessment of Water Resources”. Whole class was divided into groups and there were 4-6 people in each group. The groups went into the village, meet different people and ask them questions on assessment of water resources. They completed the survey and returned from there after thanking the people who helped us in completing our survey. That was a beautiful experience for us to meet different people and had an interaction with them. After that the students visited to ITBP (Indo – Tibetan Border Police) base. ITBP is India’s primary border patrol organization for its border with Tibet Autonomous Region. It is one of the seven Central Armed Police Forces of India, raised on 24 October 1962, under the CRPF Act, in the wake of the Sino-Indian War of 1962. There, the armed force organized a session to introduce ITBP to us. The session was interesting. We came to know the work done by the armed force in different fields. After that they gave the students a good refreshment and then they introduced them with kinds of weapons that they use. While returning from ITBP, the night view from the high hills was just awesome.

Next morning, the group visited Tehri Dam and explored its various aspects. Tehri Dam is the tallest dam in India. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment on the Bhagirathi River in New Tehri, Tehri Garhwal district in Uttarakhand. It is the primary dam of the THDC India Ltd. and the Tehri hydroelectric complex. In THDC, the officers gave a complete description of Tehri Dam working module. After that the students got a tour to museum and saw how the dam was constructed with historical photographs and map layouts. All the process was explained clearly. It was a knowledgeable session there.

By the next day, in the afternoon the students visited Kempty Falls. There in the area they also conducted market survey on the same topic. The scenic beauty of Kempty Fall was just wonderful. After spending few hours there, they got back to the Mall Road. It is one of the

famous market spots there. The whole market was crowded by the vendors, shops and of course tourists. They did survey there also. By the evening, all came back to the hotel and checked out from the hotel and travelled back to Delhi. By the next morning, all reached Delhi safely.



Interactive session with ITBP



Group photo with ITBP



Tehri Dam