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Hinterlands Of Service Centers

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Abstract: *This study explores the concept of hinterlands in the context of service centers, focusing on the spatial and functional dynamics that define their influence and service areas. A service center's hinterland represents the geographical area from which it draws its customers, resources, and interactions. This concept is crucial in understanding urban and regional planning, as it impacts the distribution of services, accessibility, and economic activity in surrounding areas. The research analyzes the factors influencing the size and shape of these hinterlands, including population density, transportation networks, socio-economic characteristics, and competition with other centers. By examining case studies and employing spatial analysis techniques, the study aims to provide insights into optimizing service delivery and planning strategies that cater to the needs of diverse populations. This exploration of hinterlands offers a framework for enhancing connectivity and resource allocation in both urban and rural contexts, promoting balanced development and more equitable access to services.*

Key Words: hinterland, resources, economic activity, planning strategies, characteristics, employing .

(i) **CONCEPT OF HINTERLAND-** The Hinterland project is a vehicle design, development and production project, national in scope and using innovative technology to market an affordable yet environmentally friendly car that meets the needs of the people. The design fostered does not rest on obsolescence; it is not subject to replacement for aesthetic reasons but is rather based on clean, innovative lines that will never go out of style. In addition, the design allows for exceptional aerodynamics combining the convenience of a car with an aeronautical fuselage. The entire project is aimed to give a very distinctive and innovative form to a Canadian design for a long-range electric vehicle. The vehicle is designed to be energy efficient and perfect to travel into a green future. Its aesthetic design along with green features and a good electric engine to power it along make it real special and something to watch out for in the future. Unlike many concept cars, it surely does not delve in the possibilities of the unreal and impossible. "

This vehicle is neither a muscle car nor a high-performance car; rather, it was designed in the spirit of doing something positive for the future of the environment as a practical product with a touch of futuristic fantasy (in fact we worked with a young ladd from the video industry). The study was done in a laboratory, and it also included research towards an obsolete-proof design: Because a cylinder is an unadulterated example of geometry, the primary difficulty or obstacle that needed to be overcome in the design process was finding a way to make a smooth transition from the cylindrical architecture to the ground. It was a challenging job to integrate the tyres and wheels into the fairings of the vehicle. Because I work in the powersports sector, building snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), jet boats, and the like, you could argue that my job is a form of "redemption work toward planet earth" ;-). However, you can rest confident that I worked hard on the creation of aggressive and eye-catching shapes for both external clients and internal projects. Throughout its history as a civilised nation, this country has always had some form of public life, which has always contributed to the wellbeing of the people. There is little question that its appearance has changed throughout the ages, but its core has remained the same. Public opinion has always had an impact on state policy, and each new wave of repression unleashed by the powerful has energised the people. This has been the case throughout history. In more recent times, the occupation of Mainpuri and the surrounding area by the British provided this district with new opportunities for corporate development. The legislatures of both the state and the union are examples of institutions that, at regular intervals, provoke a significant amount of activity in the public life



of the district. Here is a rundown of the elections with regard to them:

This district was split into six different constituencies for the general elections that took place in 1952. Five of the constituencies were tasked with electing a single representative, while the sixth was given the responsibility of electing two representatives, one of whom had to be a member of the Scheduled Castes. The seats of Mainpuri [North]-cum Bhongaon [North], Mainpuri [south], Jasrana, [West], Karhal [West]-cum- [East], and the double-seated constituency consisting of Karhal [East]-cum-Bhongaon [south], each had a single member of parliament elected to represent them.

In 1956, the constituencies were redrawn so that there would be five single-member constituencies in the years Mainpuri Ghiror, Jasrana, , and Bhongaon, and one double-member constituency in the year Karhal, with one seat reserved for candidates from the Scheduled Castes. These changes were made in preparation for the general elections that would take place in 1957. The statement that follows provides information regarding the number of candidates fielded, seats won, and votes secured by each contesting party in the assembly elections that took place in 1957:

During the general elections that took place in 1962, the names of the Vidhan Sabha constituencies were changed; nevertheless, the number of seats remained the same. Bhongaon, Kishni, Karhal, Mainpuri, Ghiror, and were the seven newly constituted single-member seats in Jasrana. Scheduled Cast candidates were only allowed to run for office in the Karhal constituency. There were 6,02,825 people who exercised their right to vote. At the end of the count, there were a total of 343,881 legitimate votes, while 19,518 were ruled to be invalid. The following is a tabular representation of the results:

In the general elections held in 1967, the names of the constituencies, the number of seats, and the total number of seats all stayed the same. There were 6,92,754 people eligible to vote, but only 4,04,195 people actually cast ballots. The number of ballots that were deemed to be invalid was 21,472. The statement that follows illustrates the number of candidates setup seats captured and votes secured by each contesting party in the assembly election that took place in 1967 is as follows:

As a result of the significant number of defections that occurred following the general elections in 1967, the Vidhan Sabha was dissolved on February 25, 1968. This forced the government to resign, and from that point on, the President has been in charge of administering the state. On the basis of the constituencies that had been delimited in 1967, a midterm election was held about one year later in 1969. Only 4,18,967 people out of a total of 7,27,971 electors actually cast a ballot. The total number of votes that were invalid was 10,554. There were a total of 53 candidates vying for the seven available seats, and they came from 9 distinct political parties as well as independents. The following is how the results wan:

On October 1, 1970, the state was placed under the administration of the president once more since the then-chief minister of the Bhartiya Kranti Dal-Congress coalition refused to rise when the Congress withdrew its support. This led to the president's rule being reinstated. The rule of the President was overturned on October 18th, 1970, and the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal was sworn in as the new ministry on the same day. This government did not survive for very long, and on April 3, 1971, in the wake of its downfall, the Congress government took over as the ruling body. Two years later, on June 12, 1973, the chief minister, who at the time commanded a comfortable majority in the assembly, tendered his resignation along with that of his council of ministers to the governor. This action paved the way for President's rule in the State once more for the third time since independence, which came to an end in November with the Congress government taking office.

Through the general elections that took place in February of 2004, the popular government was able to retake control of the government. The district was divided into seven different constituencies, which were named Bhongaon, Kishni, Karhal, , jasrana, and Mainpuri respectively.

The information regarding the number of candidates, seats, and valid votes secured by each contesting party at the general elections held in 2004 may be found in the following statement.



(ii) **IDENTIFICATION OF HINTERLANDS:** There are three different constituencies that make up the district: the Mainpuri-cum-Etah-cum-Mathura, Local Authorities constituency; the Agra Tachers' constituency; and the Agra grads' constituency. A resident of the district who was chosen to represent the Mainpuri-cum-Etah-cum-Mathura local Authorities constituency served as the district's representative in Vidhan Parishad from 1958 until 2004. During that time, the district was represented.

This district was a single-member constituency in the general elections held in 1957 and was given the name Mainpuri. It had a total of 3,93,180 voters, of which 1,96,859 exercised their right to vote in those elections. At the time that the votes were being counted, there were 109 ballots that were deemed to be invalid. In addition to the candidates nominated by the Congress, the Jan Sangh, and the Praja Socialist Party, there were also two individuals who ran as independents. The Praja Socialist Party was successful in their bid to win the seat. During the general elections that took place in 1962, the constituency did not undergo any changes, and approximately 2,48,294 out of 4,24,099 eligible voters cast their ballots. The total number of votes that were invalid reached 9,716. There were a total of eight individuals vying for the position of president, including two independent candidates, as well as candidates representing the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Swatantra Party, the Republican Party, the Socialist Party, and the Communist Party. The candidate for Congress was successful in winning the seat. There were 4,98,845 people registered to vote in the general elections that took place in 1967, but only 2,96,665 people actually used their right to vote. The total number of votes that were invalid was 13,002. One candidate representing each of the following: the Republican Party, the Congress, and the There were a total of 12 candidates running for office, including those representing the Jan Sangh, the Swantra Party, the communist Party (Marxist), the Samyukta socialist Party, and six independents. The congress was successful in their bid once more. The Lok Sabha that was established as a result of the national elections that took place in 1967 was dissolved on December 27, 1970, and a new election was mandated as a result of a conflict that occurred within the National Congress. In 1971, midterm elections for the House of Representatives were held, and in March of that same year, a newly elected Lok Sabha took its seat. The name of the electoral district was not changed for the midterm election; however, the number of eligible voters in the district increased to 5,32,460, of which 2,06,061 cast ballots. Competing for the position were nine individuals: one from each of the two divisions of the Congress, one from the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, one from the Communist Party of India, and five from the independent candidate pool. The candidate for Congress won their election. The following statement provides some additional information regarding the several elections to the Lok Sabha that were held in the district: The first publication of a newspaper or periodical in this district was a Hindi weekly called the gramme sudhar, which appeared some time in 1933. Other publications followed shortly after. At the moment, this location is responsible for the publication of one English weekly, six Hindi weeklies, and one Hindi fortnightly. In addition to this, some educational institutions publish their own periodicals, however readership is quite low for these publications. The following is a list of the newspapers that are published from this location:

Voluntary Social Service Organisations- The inhabitants of practically every district in this state, including Mainpuri, exhibit a strong desire to organise and participate in voluntary organisations that fulfil a social mission, and Mainpuri is not an exception to this trend. Along with the establishment of hospitals and educational institutions for both technical and non-technical fields, the arrival of British rule and the western method of education in the country led to the founding of missionary institutions. These institutions were responsible for the birth of a large number of non-religious and social organisations. Since the country's independence, the government has demonstrated a keen interest in the health and development of non-profit organisations that provide social and cultural services. Although non-profit organisations are free to carry out any of their various welfare programmes, the state must be satisfied that those organisations' actions are in harmony with its goals and policies before allowing them to do so. In most cases, this is accomplished by providing financial help to organisations of this kind and by conducting periodic reviews of the effectiveness of those organisations.

People in the district who are socially and economically disadvantaged are served by a number of non-



official social service organisations that fall into a variety of categories and work to improve the lives of children, women, and young people who are without homes, who are disabled, and who are destitute. The following provides a condensed explanation of the main significant ones:

Since 1955, a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Rajya Samaj Kalyan Advisory Board has been operating in this area at the Kishni location. The board's main office is located in Lucknow. It does it through providing financial support to charitable and other non-profit organisations. Providing a night refuge to pavement dwellers and homeless workers, imparting condensed education to women, and establishing a holiday house for children are some of the activities that this organisation engages in within the district. A Bal Kalyan Samiti branch may be found in Mainpuri. The original organisation was founded in Lucknow in the year 1950. Encouragement of pre-primary education, publication of children's literature, organisation of holiday homes, and taking steps to avoid juvenile delinquency are some of the goals of the institution, which aims to improve the well-being of children under the age of 16 in a number of different ways.

In February of 1958, the Shishu Mandir was installed at its current location in Mainpuri. It was officially registered in 1961, and a group consisting of 12 people is currently in charge of managing it. It provides for the children of Mainpuri in the areas of physical education, recreational activities, cultural enrichment, and moral development. It receives donations from both the public and the state, which together provide approximately 6,935 rupees to its annual income.

It is the mission of the Mainpuri branch of the Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Federation, which has its headquarters in Lucknow, to work toward the uplift of scheduled caste and other backward classes, as well as the elimination of untouchability and other social ills that are prevalent among the general populace. Lal Singh Man Singh, a local citizen who was also active in the business community in Bombay, was the person responsible for founding and registering the Lal Singh Man Singh Industrial School in Mainpuri in the year 1918. He established a trust and endowed it with property that was worth a large amount of money. Additionally, he built a structure that functions as both a school and a hostel. Students who are visually impaired have the opportunity to get free vocational instruction in a variety of arts and crafts at this institution. Some examples include singing and weaving the seats of chairs using cane strips.

In addition to that, it offers a free Sanskrit-Pathshala. The administration of the school is handled by a committee that consists of four people. On June 8, 1918, in the muhalla mishrana of Mainpuri, Sri Mathur Chaturvedi Pustkalaya was established as a learning institution.

The dissemination of a spirit of nationalism and international brotherhood among the masses is another one of its goals, along with the propagation of the Hindi language and the literary works written in it. It is overseen by an executive committee that is comprised of four people. The municipal board in the area provides financial help to the organisation. The Zila Parishad, as well as the State Government's Departments of Harijan and Social Welfare, as well as the Education Department.

CONCLUDING REMARKS: The analysis of hinterlands of service centers highlights their critical role in shaping the spatial distribution of services and their accessibility to surrounding communities. Understanding these hinterlands allows for a deeper insight into how service centers operate within their geographical areas, attracting consumers and influencing local economies. The study concludes that factors such as population density, transportation infrastructure, socio-economic conditions, and proximity to competing centers significantly affect the extent and characteristics of these hinterlands.

Effective planning and development strategies must consider these factors to optimize the reach and efficiency of service centers, ensuring that they cater to the needs of diverse populations, both in urban and rural regions. By strategically expanding the influence of service centers and enhancing their connectivity, policymakers can promote balanced regional development and improve equitable access to essential services. Ultimately, recognizing and managing the dynamics of service center hinterlands is vital for fostering sustainable growth and enhancing the



quality of life for all residents in the area.

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