CHAPTER 19

GEOGRAPHY

Doctoral Theses

098. BALI (Renu)
Sex Differentials in Child Mortality in India: A Case Study of Haryana.
Supervisor : Prof. S K Aggarwal
Th 14218

Abstract

Analyses the problem of higher female infant and child mortality and its various aspects and dimensions. The problem has been studied at two levels. At national level attempt has been to map the distribution of various aspects of infant and child mortality with distric level data. The problem districts have been identified by spatially correlating the sex differentials in infant and child motality and sex ratios. From these problem districts, we have identified two districts of Haryana and selected two villages from each of the district, to study the problem at micro level.

Contents

099. PATRA (Punyatoya)
Land Degradation, Regeneration and Development Potential in the Northern Highlands of Orissa.
Supervisor : Prof. B Thakur
Th 14216

Abstract

The study centers on the Northern Highlands of Orissa, which is located towards the northeastern portion of Deccan Plateau, where the process of degradation is active due to combined

action of deforestation, mining, industrial developmet, faulty agricultural practices, flash flood, drought etc. The main objectives of the study are: to study land's susceptibility towards degradation; to locate the degraded land and classify them on the basis of their major characteristics; to measure the variations in status of land in each type of degradation; to explain the cause and interlinkage underlying land degradation; to measure the trends of land degradation at sample locations chosen from the most problematic areas; to propose suitable guidelines for regeneration of degraded land and to assess their potentialities for sustained development. Concludes that the areas having relief, steep slope without vegetation cover are more prone to degradation than the areas having less relief, gentle slope with vegetation cover. Out of all types of degraded lands, scrub land covers maximun area in the region, followed by degraded forest, rocky/stony outcrop, mining, wasteland, sandy area, gullied land and forest blank/shifting cultivated land, respectively. Though only 17 per cent of land is degranded in the region, the rate of soil erosion/land degradation is severe in most parts of cultivated/undergraded land. If this trend is not arrested, then, in near future, these lands would be coverted into degraded lands. The proportion of area covered by different categories of soil quality of the whole region is almost same as that of the degraded lands.

Contents

100. SATYA PRAKASH

Growth of Farmhouses in National Capital Territoty and its Impact on the Socio-Economic and Spatial Organisation of Local Communities

Supervisor : Prof. S K Aggarwal

Th 14217

Abstract

The objectives and purpose of the study are : Understand the spatial organization of the farmhouse in the NCT, analyse the process of their occurrence and growth. Identify the functions of the farmhouses with respect to their land use and activities

other than agriculture, examine the impact of the growth of farmhouses on the urban form, socioeconomic structure of the surrounding settlements and ecological consequences. The growth of farmhouses reflects the visible impacts of growing urbanization which has created a situation in which greater social product is made possible by agglomeration of various social and economic activities and division of labour. The increasing mobility due to new innovations in transportation and communications and substantial enhancement of living standard of a part of urban society has made it possible for them to move away from the deteriorated and degraded physical environment of the major urban centres. The vast tracks of cheap agriculture land available in the vicinity of these urban centres provide an alternative to escape to physical advantages of countryside at least on weekends or on vacations studies the historical process of urbanization and various socio-economic characteristics of the NCT of Delhi to understand the spatial and temporal processes of the growth of farmhouses.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Conceptual Framework and Research Design. 3. An Overview of Literature. 4. Dynamics of Farmhouses. 5. Growth Process and Pattern of Farmhouses. 6. Functions and Characteristics of Farmhouses. 7. Impact of the Growth of Farmhouses on Local Settlements. 8. Conclusions and Suggestions. 9 . Bibliography and Appendix.

M.Phil Dissertations

101. ANSARI (Akhtar Hussain)
Geographical Factors in the Formation of Kurdish-Region as a Political Identity.
Supervisor : Dr. B Khan

102. GANDHI (Nidhi)
Human Impact on Land-use Change and Biodiversity in Sariska Tiger Reserve.
Supervisor : Dr. R B Singh

103. KHAN (Shabana)
Drought in Baran District of Rajasthan : A Study of Vulnerability and Response.
Supervisor : Dr. Anu Kapur

104. NAWAL PRAKASH
Intergrated Watershed Management in Upper Yamuna-Tons Basin.
Supervisor : Dr. R B Singh

105. SHRIMALI (Ritika)
Distribution of City Externalities and their Impact on the Peripheral Areas of Delhi.
Supervisor : Dr. S K Aggarwal

106. SINGH (Arun Kumar)
Impact of Super Thermal Power Station on Land Degradation : A Case Study of Kahalgaon.
Supervisor : Dr. R B Singh

107. SINHA (Sukanya)
Sustainable Agriculture on Alkali Soils in District Bulandshahr.
Supervisor : Dr. Noor Mohammad

108. SUBODH KUMAR
Retreat of Gangotri Glacier and Related Geohazards in Upper Bhagirathi Basin.
Supervisor : Dr. R B Singh