
C. HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

C.1a Settlement Geography

43. Kranthi, Natraj and Kavita Daryani Rao, “Security of Tenure of Urban Poor Settlements: Trends and experiences”, *Urban India*, 29(2), 2009: 69-83.

The paper has reviewed the various approaches adopted at the international and national level to provide security of tenure to the urban poor settlements. Security of tenure is important for reducing to poverty as it encourages the poor to invest resources for the improvement of shelter and services which ensures other social, economic and health benefits.

The study is based on secondary data pertaining to 9 international and 5 national instances. Nine international cases are Cambodia, Sao Paulo in Brazil, Recife in Brazil, Thailand, Phillipines, Indonesia, Peru and Kenya. Five national cases selected are those of Kolkatta, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi and Hyderabad.

The various practices practiced by countries range from incremental and flexible approach, to regularization, collaborative and participatory approach to security of tenure. While Indonesia and Namibia has a system of incremental and flexible approach, regularization is best practiced in Recife in Brazil, Lima, Nazca and Arequipa in Peru. Collaborative and participatory approach is found in Phnom Penh in Cambodia, Phillipines, Voi Town in Kenya. Security of tenure is given to poor communities in Sao Paulo, Brazil and Bangkok in Thailand. At national level it is found that in Mumbai emphasis is on rehabilitation and even regularization while in Ahmedabad the importance is given to providing services like water and sanitation to the slums. In Delhi the government is found keen on relocation and eviction. In Kolkatta on the other hand the approach is that of improvement of the slums or bastis. There are limited development rights given to the bastis through tenancy laws and slum acts. The approach of Hyderabad is of land sharing between slum dwellers and landlords on conditions agreeable by both.

44. Poonia, Kamesh; Punia, Milap and Bhakar, Rajesh, "Road Accessibility and its Role in Rural Development: A Case Study of Rajasthan", *Annals of the Rajasthan Geographical Association*, 26, 2009:105-114.

Role of transport network in a region's development is pivotal since economic growth and poverty alleviation depend to a great deal upon efficient physical access to markets, resources, employment opportunities, health services, education and other amenities. The present paper employed spatio-temporal analysis in order to examine the empirical relationship between increasing road network accessibility and changes in levels of socio-economic development in rural areas of Rajasthan over the period of 1991-2001.

The data pertaining to socio-economic indicators like female literacy rate, number of primary and secondary schools per 100 villages, primary health centres in per 100 villages, maternity and child health care centres in rural areas, life expectancy at birth, per capita income, work participation rate and rural female work participation for each district were gathered from secondary sources. Two composite indexes, namely Social Development Index and the Road Accessibility Index were constructed using principal component analysis and their performance at inter-district levels were subjected to regression analysis.

The results indicate an overall positive relationship between increasing road accessibility and rural development. However, the relationship is variable both spatially as well as temporally. This indicates that factors other than increasing road accessibility also play a significant role in the process of socio-economic development of a region.

45. Shangpliang, Happiline and Singh, Surender, "Impact of Physiography on the Settlements of Upper Kynshi Basin, Central Meghalaya Plateau", *Geographical Review of India*, 71 (4), 2009: 365-371.

The distributional aspects of settlements are mainly related to the attributes of intensity (size), arrangement (shape) and dispersion (measures) of settlements on the landscape. These attributes contribute to the evolution of the patterns, an expression of their spatial arrangement, which are useful in explaining the locational

as well as regional characteristics of socio-cultural and economic affiliations. This paper examines the impact of physiographic conditions on the intensity of settlement pattern in the study region.

Information about physiographic attributes, namely, elevation, slope, drainage density, soil and land use/land cover have been collected from various sources including topographical maps on 1:50,000 scale and number of settlements have been enumerated by their intensity classes. Soil maps and land use/land cover maps prepared by NBBS, LUP, NRSA, have been used in the study. The causal relationship between settlement intensity and physiographic attributes has been computed. The spatial data of physiographic attributes were generated and the physical characteristics have been described on the basis of maps prepared for the purpose. The distributional patterns of settlements have been analysed by using Nearest Neighbour Analysis and finally the map of settlements intensity was compared with the maps of physiographic attributes to assess the impact.

The findings of the study are as follows: The general inference of negative correlation between attitudes and settlement intensity is not true in this case. Over three-fourths of settlements are found in areas of gentle to steep slope category. High drainage density is found in areas of heavy rainfall. Soil and forest have similar pattern of distribution. The nearest neighbour analysis reveals random pattern of settlements distribution in both upper and lower zones with high settlement intensity. The gentle to moderate slopes are associated with high intensity of settlements. The drainage density does not influence much the settlement intensity because drainage density is influenced by slopes rather than the intensity of rainfall. The land use and resources of the area are influenced by depth and texture of soil, and settlements are located along the Crestline escarpments and ridges with locational advantages.