

Ph.D. Research Scholars Details



Name of the Scholar	PADMINI PADHAN
Contact details	AT- BARUPALI PO- PANIMORA DIST- BARGARH, 768033 MOB- 6370061695
Registration Number	ROLL N0- Ph.D. 04/2021-22
Name of the Department & address	Post Graduate Department Of History Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Burla, 768019
Name of the supervisor and correspondence address	DR. K.N SETHI , Associate. Professor P.G. Department of History, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar,
Details of funding agency /scheme	NA
Title of the research topic	PATTERN OF URBANIZATION IN WESTERN ODISHA: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BALANGIR FROM 1568 to 1956
Abstract of the research work(max.300 words)	<p>Urbanization is a complex socio-economic process that transforms the built environment, transforming earlier rural settlements into urban settlements and shifting the spatial distribution of a population from rural to urban areas. It involves improvements in dominant occupations, lifestyle, culture and behaviour, and thus alters the demographic and social structure of both urban and rural areas. Urbanization in India as pseudo urbanization where in people arrives in cities not due to urban pull but due to rural push. Urbanisation is a process to shift of people from village to city.</p> <p>Urbanization is a measure of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one and closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization. Urbanization is not merely a modern phenomenon; it is a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, in which predominantly rural culture is rapidly being replaced by urban culture. Urbanization occurs as individual, commercial, and governmental efforts reduce time and expense in commuting and improve opportunities for jobs, education, housing, and transportation. It is a measure of the transition from traditional rural economies to modern industrial economies.</p> <p>In the recent world the concept of "Urbanization" has become a national issue for people of all ages to debate. According to the 2011 census, towns are classified into two types: Statutory towns (municipality,</p>

	<p>corporation, or notified town) and Census towns (minimum population of 5000 with 75 % of male working in non-agricultural pursuits and 400 persons per sq.km density of population).</p> <p>The objective of the study is to understand urbanisation, urban growth and urban structure in Balangir district of Odisha in India from 1568 to 1956. Balangir is one of the backward district of the state in so far as socio-economic is concerned.</p>
Progress of the research work	At the stage of data collection.
Journal Publication	NA
Conference attended	TWO
Awards	NA