

## Ppt 6:

Blaikie, P. (1985). The political economy of soil erosion in developing countries. New York: Wiley.

Blaikie, P., and H. Brookfield. (1987). Land degradation and society. New York: Routledge.

Blue, B. and Brierley, G. (2016). But what do you measure? Prospects for a constructive critical physical geography. *Wiley Online Library. Area*, 48(2). 190–197.

Cameron, W. B. (1963). Informal Sociology, a casual introduction to sociological thinking, 5th ed Random House, New York.

Cronon, W. (1995). The trouble with wilderness; Or, getting back to the wrong nature. In *Uncommon ground: Rethinking the human place in nature*, ed. W. Cronon. New York: W.H. Norton & Company. 69–90.

Denevan, W. M. (1992). The pristine myth: the landscape of the Americas in 1492. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 82(3). 369–385.

Klingensmith, D. (2007). One Valley and a Thousand Dams: Nationalism, and Development. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Lane S.N., Biermann C., Lave R. (2018) Towards a Genealogy of Critical Physical Geography. In: Lave R., Biermann C., Lane S. (eds) *The Palgrave Handbook of Critical Physical Geography*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. 23-47.

Lave, Rebecca, Martin W. Doyle, and Morgan M. Robertson. (2010a). Privatizing Stream Restoration in the U.S. *Social Studies of Science*, 40(5): 677–703.

Lave, Rebecca. (2012a). Bridging Political Ecology and STS: A Field Analysis of the Rosgen Wars. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 102 (2): 366–382.

Lave, Rebecca. (2012b). *Fields and Streams: Stream Restoration, Neoliberalism, and the Future of Environmental Science*. Athens: University of Georgia Press.

Lave, R. (2012). Neoliberalism and the production of environmental knowledge (accessed Jun 17, 2018).. *Environment and Society*, 3(1), 19. Available from: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263417341\\_Neoliberalism\\_and\\_the\\_Production\\_of\\_Environmental\\_Knowledge](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263417341_Neoliberalism_and_the_Production_of_Environmental_Knowledge).

Lave R, Wilson MW, Barron E, et al. (2014). Critical physical geography. *The Canadian Geographer*, 58(1). 1–10.

Pain, Rachel, Mike Kesby and Kye Askins. (2011). Geographies of impact: power, participation and potential. *Area*, 43 (2). 183-8.

Robbins, P. (2012). Political ecology: A critical introduction. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Urban, M. A., and B. L. Rhoads. (2003a). Catastrophic human-induced change in stream-channel planform and geometry in an agricultural watershed, Illinois, USA. *Annals of the*

*Association of American Geographers*, 93(4): 783–796.

Vale, T. R. (1982). *Plants and people: Vegetation change in North America*. Washington, DC: Association of American Geographers.

Walker, P. A. (2005). Political ecology: Where is the ecology?. *Progress in Human Geography*, 29(1): 73–82.

Watts, M. J. (1985). Social theory and environmental degradation: The case of Sudano-Sahelian West Africa. In Gradus, Y. (ed.). *Desert Development: Man and Technology in sparselands* (pp. 14-32). Springer, Dordrecht.

### **Ppt 7:**

Bandyopadhyay, J. and Perveen, S. (2003). The Interlinking of Indian Rivers: Some Questions on the Scientific, Economic and Environmental Dimensions of the Proposal. *Paper presented at Seminar on In- terlinking Indian Rivers: Bane or Boon? SOAS Water Issues Study Group, Occasional*. 60.

Bandyopadhyay, J. and Perveen, S. (2003). Interlinking of rivers in India: Assessing the justification. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(45).50-60.

D'Souza, R. (2006). *Drowned and Dammed: Colonial Capitalism and Flood control in Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Iyer, R. R. (2002). Linking of Rivers: Judicial Activism or Error?. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 4595-4596.

Lakra, W.S. et al. (2011). River interlinking in India: status, issues, prospects and implications on aquatic ecosystems and freshwater fish diversity. *Rev Fish Biol Fisheries*, 21. 463–479

Mishra, et al., (2007). Proposed river-linking project of India: a boon or bane to nature. *Environmental Geology*, 51(8). 1361-1376.

Mukherjee, A. (2018). *Groundwater of South Asia*. Springer Nature. Singapore. ISBN 978-981-10-3889-1.

Mukherjee, J. and Chowdhury, P. (2016). Towards Environmental Humanities: Relevance, Approaches and Agenda within the Indian Context. *E-Qual News*, 3. 5.

Patkar, M. (2004). Questioning the diktat. In: *River Linking: A Millennium Folly* (Ed. Medha Patkar). *National Alliance of People's Movement*, Mumbai. 1-8.

South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People (SANDRP). <https://sandrp.in>. (accessed on June 18, 2018).

Vaidyanathan, A. (2003). *India's economic reforms and development*. New Delhi : Academic Foundation.

Vombatkere, S.G. 2003. Interlinking: Salvation or folly – II? *India Together*. [www.indiatogether.org](http://www.indiatogether.org). accessed on June 18, 2018.

### **Ppt 8:**

Agarwal, A. and Narain, S. (1997). Dying Wisdom: Rise, fall and potential of India's traditional water harvesting systems. *Center for Science and Environment Publishing*.

D'Souza, R. (2002). Colonialism, Capitalism and Nature: Debating the Origins of Mahanadi Delta's Hydraulic Crisis (1803-1928). *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37/13: 261-72.

D'Souza, R. (2006). *Drowned and Dammed: Colonial Capitalism and Flood control in Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

<http://www.indiawaterportal.org/articles/ahar-pynes-traditional-flood-water-harvesting-systems-can-help-revive-agriculture-south>. (accessed on April 10, 2018).

Klein, I. (1972). Malaria and Morality in Bengal. 1840 – 1921.

Klingensmith, D. (2007). One Valley and a Thousand: Dams, Nationalism, and Development. USA: Oxford University Press.

Sonowal et al. (1989). An Indigenous Farming System of Nagaland. *Indian Journal of Hill Farming*, 2(1).

Willcocks, W. (1930). Lectures on the Ancient System of Irrigation in Bengal. Calcutta: University of Calcutta.

### **Ppt 9:**

Agarwal, A. and Narain, S. (1997). Dying Wisdom: Rise, fall and potential of India's traditional water harvesting systems. *Center for Science and Environment Publishing*.

Anon. (1879). *The Rajputana Gazetteers*, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta. 2.

Drake, H.E. and Brockman. (1908). The Mewar Residency, *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Scottish Mission Industries Co Ltd.3(A).

<http://www.indiawaterportal.org/articles/ahar-pynes-traditional-flood-water-harvesting-systems-can-help-revive-agriculture-south> (accessed on April 10, 2018).

Joshi, S. (1990). Speech at the Seminar on Traditional Water Harvesting Systems of India, Center for Science and Environment, New Delhi.

Klein, I. (1972). Malaria and Morality in Bengal. 1840 – 1921.

Registrar General and Census Commissioner. (1985). Census of India, Regional Divisions of India – A Cartographic Analysis, Andhra Pradesh. 1(2).

Sonowal et al. (1989). An Indigenous Farming System of Nagaland. *Indian Journal of Hill Farming*, 2(1).

**Ppt 10:**

D'Souza, R. (2002). Colonialism, Capitalism and Nature: Debating the Origins of Mahanadi Delta's Hydraulic Crisis (1803-1928). *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37/13: 1261-72.

D'Souza, R. (2006). Drowned and Dammed: Colonial Capitalism and Flood control in Eastern India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

D'Souza, R. (2006). Water in British India: The Making of a 'Colonial Hydrology'. *History Compass*, 4/4 (A): 621-28.

Greeneough, P. (2001). "Naturae Ferae: Wild Animals in South Asia and the Standard Environmental Narrative." In *Agrarian Societies: Synthetic Work at the Cutting Edge*, edited by J. Schott and N. Bhatt, 141-85. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Hardiman, D. (1998). Well Irrigation in Gujarat: Systems of Use, Hierarchies and Control. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 33/25: 1533-44.

Klingensmith, D. (2007). One Valley and a Thousand: Dams, Nationalism, and Development. USA: Oxford University Press.

Mosse, D. (1997). The Symbolic Making of a Common Property Resource: History, Ecology and Locality in a Tank-irrigated Landscape in South India. *Development and Change*, 28/3: 467-504.

Mosse, D. (1999). Colonial and Contemporary Ideologies of 'Community Management': The Case of Tank Irrigation Development in South India. *Modern Asian Studies*, 33/2: 303-338.

Mosse, D. (2003). The Rule of Water: Statecraft, Ecology, and Collective Action in South India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Rosin, R.T. (1993). The Tradition of Groundwater Irrigation in Northwestern India. *Human Ecology*, 21/1: 51-83.

Schmitthenner, P. (2011). "Colonial Hydraulic Projects in South India: Environmental and Cultural Legacy." In *The British Empire and the Natural World: Environmental Encounters in South Asia*, edited by D. Kumar, V. Damodaran and R. D'Souza. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

Shah, E. (2008). Telling Otherwise: A Historical Anthropology of Tank Irrigation Technology in South India. *Technology and Culture*, 49/3: 652-674.

Shah, E. (2012). Seeing Like a Subaltern: Historical Ethnography of Pre-modern and Modern Tank Irrigation Technology in Karnataka, India. *Water Alternatives*, 5/2: 507-538.

Stone, I. (1885). Canal Irrigation in British India: Perspectives on Technological Change in a Peasant Economy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.