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Summer Field School [Online] on
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DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

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Highest Education	M.Phil. in (Geography)
Personal Statement	My Name is Mohammad Hashim. I am pursuing my PhD in Department of Geography Jamia Millia Islamia University, India, under the supervisor of Prof. Masood A Siddiqui topic on 'Management of Wetlands in Tons-Ghaghara interfluves of Uttar Pradesh'. There are eight papers published in International and National Journal. I am also awarded as '*ICSSR-Doctoral Fellowship*' In 2018. I visited more than five countries to attend the international conference and training workshop to enhance my skill in technological model. I also awarded as '*International Travel Grant*' to attend SWAT conference organized by VRIJE Universiteit of Brussels in Belgium.
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	*Delineation of Inland Wetlands between Tons and Ghaghara River in Azamgarh District, Uttar Pradesh, India*
Keywords	Inland wetlands; Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI); Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI)
Abstract (100-300 words)	Wetlands are vital ecosystems that provide livelihoods for the millions of people who live in and around them. The

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	Millenium Ecosystem Assessment estimates conservatively that wetlands cover 7% of the earth's surface and deliver 45% of the world's natural productivity and ecosystem services of which the benefits are estimated at $ 20 trillion a year. wetlands vary widely because of regional and local differences in soils, topography, climate, hydrology, water chemistry, vegetation, and other factors, includes human disturbance. So, the monitoring of wetlands is going on by keeping above points in the mind. In this study we have done to delineate wetlands between two rivers Tons and Ghaghara of Azamgarh district, Uttar Pradesh temporally. Various indices like NDVI (vegetation), MNDWI (water), NDPI (pond) and NDTI (Turbidity) has been derived using satellite data of ETM and Landsat 8 OLI to understand the change in inland wetland of the study area. The study identifies the area as wetland which is the 6.12% of total area of the Azamgarh in 1990. The 9.23% decrease in the inland wetland area has been found over the 30 years of period from 1990 to 2020. Some significant method has been applied to understand the change in the level of turbidity in the wetland over the span of 20 years. The correct identification, assessment and monitoring can help in the decision making and policy formation for the betterment of society and to strong the concept of sustainable development.
More Information (weblinks)	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mohammad-Hashim