

Underground fluoride contamination in drinking water and rural health issues in West Bengal: A study of medical geology

K. Mandal

Research Scholar

Department of Geography and Applied Geography

University of Bardhaman

Abstract

The geological environment has a direct impact on the geographical distribution of health problems in different parts of the world. In fact, the geology of an area determines the regional input of elements into soil, air and water and in turn, these inputs, depending on composition, may result in adverse health effects in humans. The problem of contamination of groundwater by fluoride is its living example. The main objective of the study is to present the geological factors and health problems with special reference to fluoride contamination in ground water in India. The findings of the present study are that the problem of high fluoride concentration in groundwater resource has become one of the most important toxicological and geo-environmental issues in different parts of India. The findings also show that the excessive fluoride intake and its related diseases can be checked by providing defluoridated water for drinking purpose, restrict use of fluoride rich food, treatment of the disease, use of rain water and proper health education

Socio-Economic Status of Women in India

P.Vishwakarma

Abstract

In developmental process place of women is one of the major and pivotal issues and determinants in a country or society. Naturally, women are equal part of any society and this is the significant human resource and agent for molding for human society with different mode of life-style. "We are working to promote healthy lifestyles that are sustainable. We are increasing awareness of population, promoting family planning, advocating for nature conservation and calling sustainable consumption"(www.Populationmatters.org).In this perspective, to study the socio-economic status of women is crucial while population is increasing rapidly and many problems are creating the barriers in the way of development. It is evident than that, man and woman are equal partners in evolution and growth process in natural human society, and hence, if the natural and human ecosystem have to function properly, it is necessary that apart from numbers, co-existence of the quality, rights , privileges of both the man and woman (gender) should be at par. Woman want to enjoy equal social, economic and political status and survival, security & social prestige & dignity on their cost own as that of man in civil society, if it is to be recognized as progressive or developed. Since there is wide gap between man and women in India from fetal stage to the end of her death in terms of their socio-economic status, the question of women's empowerment is raised again and again during recent decades with a view to reduce the gender gap and improve our demographic, social, political institutional set up. Therefore, this issue has envisaged getting efficient present investigation in this present research paper.

Scenario of the juvenile delinquency in India, causes & Remedial measures

Henna Vaiphei

Research Scholar, Manipur University, Canchipur,
Imphal, Manipur

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is also known as youth crime or youth offence. It is a part of social pollution. Society is an artificial system formed by complex relationship. It has set of values and norms which help in maintaining harmonious relationship between the members of the society. But when these values are being degraded, then, it leads to the social pollution. If any society sticks to the redundant values and the norms, then, it makes a room for social degradation. We cannot clean the environment unless our society is cleaned properly or proper awareness is created in the society to desist the old practice and tradition

Morphology and evolution of the Pennar river basin

Om Prakesh Shing

Dept of History
B B Ambedkar University
Lucknow

Abstract

The geomorphology is the study of formation of landforms on the earth surface through various geomorphic processes and agents evolved in their formation. The exogenetic and endogenetic processes are responsible for the formation of landforms. River basin is the land area in which the main river and its tributaries drain. Studies on geomorphology and evolution of Sarada river basin are carried out by PrudviRaju and Vaidhyanathan (1981). The evolutions of landforms over the Nilagiri's of southern India are described by Parthasaradi and Vaidhyanathan (1974). Verstappen (1966) has described the role of landform classification in integrated survey. Suryanarayan (1982) has mapped the landforms of the Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu state and described that there is double pediplanation in the state of Tamil Nadu. Mabbutt (1966) has described the landforms of the western Mac Donnell ranges. Studies on geomorphology and evolution of major deltas of the east coast of the India are carried out by Sambasiva Rao etal (1978), Sambasiva rao and Vaidhyanathan (1979)Sambasiva Rao (1982, 2002), Kaladevi (1985) has studied the terrain characteristics, landforms and brought out the evolution of Vaigai river basin.

Socio-economic condition of rickshaw pullers in Malda town of West Bengal

Reshmi Sarkar

Abstract

The main objective of the study is to analyze the socio-economic condition of rickshaw pullers in Malda town of West Bengal. The study is based on the primary sources of data collected through field survey 2012-13. Rickshaw pullers are those people who drive the rickshaws on the roads, lanes, bi-lanes, transporting people and commodities. These rickshaw pullers help in linkage process through its well networking system in Malda town. Rickshaw pullers are one of the poorest of the poor in the society. It is the most important source of earning for those people who are not working in the formal sectors. The reasons which forced them to pulled rickshaw are unemployment, poverty, low income, low educational status and large family size. Rickshaw pulling activity is an important occupation of the informal sector, where a million of poor not only serve the transportation needs of the society but also try to meet out their own economic and employment needs.

The Overarching Need for the Comparative Politics Angle in Global Climate Change Policies: COP21 And Beyond

Paramita Kundu

Assistant teacher

Political science

Nalanda Vidyapeeth

Chakramnagar, Anandpally

Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Abstract

The methods and tools used in comparative politics can be effectively utilized to further improve the comprehension of Global Climate Change Politics. The article seeks to advocate the need for the comparative angle to tackle contentious climate change issues and highlights the importance of ideas, interests and institutions – The three I's of comparative politics to properly evaluate climate change policies. The article also looks at some of the highlights of the COP 21 agreement through the lens of comparative politics and emphasizes how the analytical approach of comparative politics can bring about a paradigm shift in climate change policies in its conclusion.

Anthropometric Profile and Nutritional Status of Selected Mavasi Tribal in Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh

Shovon Kumar

Department of geography
Calcutta University
West Bengal
India

Abstract

The present study was carried out to determine anthropometric profile and nutritional status of selected Mavasi tribal of Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh. Mavasi is one of the tribe of Madhya Pradesh. A total of 75 households comprising of 115 individuals (60 adult male and 55 adult female) of Chhindwara district were selected for present study. Interviewed through the help of a pre-tested structured schedule have prepared for the collection of health related data. Various anthropometric nutritional statuses were calculated by BMI, Pignet index, Broca index and Wirth's standard. In this present paper we can see various results on nutritional status in Mavasi tribe (both male and female) ranging the age between 20-50 year, have been highlighting in BMI 59.50% grade III,II,I malnutrition series. Apart from this, the present paper also reveals that the overall socio-economic condition of Mavasi tribe. The pignet index shows that 46.88% of Mavasi male are weak to poor state of physique. In conclusion the studies provide evidence that the nutritional status of both male and female adult was not satisfactory. Among the Mavasi tribe the adult female were having more nutritional deficiency than adult male. Immediate appropriate nutrition intervention programme are needed for improving their status.

Relevance of Dharma (Righteousness): An ethical dimension in the present day scenario

A P. Rathor

Abstract

“Dharma is one of the most debatable concepts at the present juncture of time giving birth to various controversies. Here may be raised some questions that what is the meaning of dharma? Can we think our existence without maintaining dharma? What is the meaning of Purusātha? Why dharma is first purusārtha? What is the relevance of dharma in the present scenario? We know dharma is a far reaching concept that embraces whole human life and one must avoid identification of dharma as directly equivalent to any of the various components of its meaning, such as law, duty, morality, justice, virtue or religion. Also dharma implies the law or principle on which society is based. We cannot think existence in this world without maintaining dharma in our life for that reason. One question if we always see that our society maintains morality in our life smoothly then why should we go to maintain dharma? Where is the differentiation between dharma and morality?”