

Adverse effect of Bakreswar Thermal Power Project on agricultural landscape of Hodla village, Birbhum district

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Abstract

Hodla village is located in Suri 1 block of Birbhum district. It is located within 4 km. radius of Bakreswar Thermal Power Project. Considerable amount of fly ash and contaminated water are released from this plant which spread all over the land, soil and water resources of the village. This plant was established in the year 1988. Before the generation of electricity, the village had considerable amount of net sown area on which diversified cropping pattern was found with higher level of intensification of crops. The productivity per acre of net sown area was pretty higher. However, after the commencement of electricity production, there was a drastic adverse change, for the worse, in respect of land use, cropping pattern and productivity of crops. Amount of net sown area was reduced; fallow and waste land increased. Multiple crop land is converted into mono-crop land, and considerable amount of productivity value is decreased in the village. To combat this adverse situation an attempt has been commenced for a forestation and reforestation on one hand and de-siltation, renovation and reclamation of land and water resources on the other.

Levels of development of literacy in bankura district , West Bengal

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Abstract

literacy may be defined as the person who is more than seven years of age read, write and understanding in any language of society . It is an essential part of human life which eradicates poverty and mental isolations. Literacy influences on society for creating friendly and peaceful environment. It is an important index of development of society. It influences on fertility, mortality, social advancement, friendly international relations, economic growth, political maturity, occupation etc. Illiteracy on the other hand is the major hindrance of development. It retarded society from of all sides by ignorance of real understanding of society. The district Bankura is located in between 22⁰38'N to 23⁰38'N latitude and 86⁰36' E to 87⁰46' E longitude. It is located at the western part of West Bengal and eastern part of Chhotonagpur plateau. The eastern part of this district is a part of Gangetic deltaic region. According to the census 2011 more than quarter number peoples are illiterates. Here the literacy is 70.26% where the male is 80.05% and female is only 60.05%. Here many people migrates seasonally to the eastern part of some other district like Burdwan and Hooghly as a labour to the agricultural field of paddy sowing and cutting times of both aman and boro seasons. Here many people are very poor. In this paper I will try to show the development and problem of literacy by different statistical, cartographic methods. Literacy development index and index of deprivation have been computed for this purposes and lastly a major comparison will be made to show the temporal variation and trends of literacy

Women vendors of Bhutia market in Siliguri, West Bengal: A socio-economic appraisal of Bhutia community

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Abstract

The study on women has been taken up as a vibrant scope for study. Many aspects of women have been covered up under different heading and has opened up new scope for researchers to come up with empowerment as such has been looked upon with different schemes and prospects of women not only in the urban sector but especially on the women folk from socially disadvantage communities in rural areas are also gaining momentum. This study is also a small attempt in the study of Women vendors of Bhutia Market in Siliguri. The focus of this study is to find more about the women their problem relating to empowerment in a market area and not forgetting their social set and environment differences which has connected them far away from the existing reality. In our country social condition of women is not the same among the various communities living in the country. We have very little bit of knowledge on the social economic life of the Bhutia women vendors. This paper also examines the actual position of Bhutia women in Bhutia Market in Siliguri. The present study may be help to focus of Bhutia women's life and their position in Siliguri Bhutia Market.

Identity conflicts and citizenship laws in south Asia: the case of Bhutan and Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Ethnicity and identity are crucial issues in the contemporary world. Crises resulting from the expression of these phenomena have cut across regions, religions, political and other ideologies. There has been a phenomenal rise in ethnically-based assertions and movements all over the world during the last decade. The central concern of the paper is to highlight how the issue of citizenship has been used as an instrument of inclusion and exclusion and consequently its relation to the problem of statelessness and forced migration in South Asia. Individuals and groups are denied citizenship by certain states of South Asia based on their ethnic identities. The imposition of dominant cultural values and norms from above in the name of nation building and unity and integrity of the state have alienated the minorities. Two case studies have been undertaken to investigate how implementation of such citizenship laws have led to marginalization of the minority communities. The first case deals with how the ruling elite of Bhutan tightened citizenship laws to perpetuate their political, cultural and economic dominance over the ethnic Nepalese. The second case study addresses the problem of citizenship rights of Indian Tamil plantation workers who have greatly contributed to Sri Lankan prosperity. The divergence of approach between India and Sri Lanka regarding the political status of these estate laborers has been examined in this case study.

**Degeneration of the original channel of river Hooghly:
The Adi Ganga, West Bengal, India**

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Abstract

In fluvial geomorphology, it is necessary to understand the degeneration of an original channel. In active delta areas, the river is highly variable in nature. The Adi Ganga is one of the best examples of an urban drainage channel, undergoing various changes through centuries and now facing threat of extinction. The researcher attempts to explore how human generated causes have affected the environment and flow pattern of the river. Hence, to find out how far the velocity of channel, shape of the channel and human impact to modifying the channel are changed one place to another. Human activities along the river bank adversely pollute the channel and also have harmful impact

Social pollution and education to prevent the pollution

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Abstract

The below mentioned article deals with social pollution and the ways to prevent this pollution. This article lays emphasis on the fact that unlike environmental pollution, it dwells in the mind of man and it cannot be cured unless and until man becomes conscious and educated in the truest sense of the term. Infact, we anticipate that sometimes the social pollution proves to be more dangerous and alarming than pollution of the environment. Different paragraphs of this article show different dimension of this social disease. Political –social- pollution concerns with the hypocrisy of the politicians who never favor society unless they are benefitted. Reference from lord of the flies in regard to evil nature of man demonstrates how corruption itself is injected in the human psychology instinctively. In the fourth paragraph social pollution is exhibited of late as a more serious issue for modern man does not know what he strives for. Self awareness and consequently spiritual awakening are the factors that may do away with all identity crisis and keep him mentally quiet. This piece also endeavors to portray how modern day's media often take the shelter of yellow journalism having been bent down before political pressure and economic greed. It finishes with the ultimate prescription i.e. Task of being and making mass aware of the social corruption and taking evasive actions to prevent it without waiting for any miracle to be taken place.