

Political and administrative corruption

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Abstract

Corruption is a universal phenomenon. It is not something new either. Corruption in one form or another existed since time immemorial. A review of penal codes utilized in various ancient civilizations clearly demonstrate that bribery was a serious problem among the Jews, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Greeks, the Romans. In ancient India large-scale corruption dominated public life. As has been observed "corruption prevailed on a larger scale in India during the ancient period and the ones that followed". From this one can assume the nature and scale in the increase of corruption from medieval to the present time in the countries of the Indian sub-continent. One of the greatest evils of medieval administration in India was the extortion of perquisites and presents. Corruption was evident during the British rule in India. There was almost regular and systematic corruption involving almost all officials at different levels in the political and administrative hierarchy. There was an underlying belief among officials of "making hay while the sun of British Raj shone".

Indoor air pollution from biomass combustion and acute respiratory infections in children under 5 Year: A case study of rural household in Cooch Behar district

Ranjit Kaman

Abstract

The solid biomass is a common source of fuel, which is broadly used for cooking in rural households of developing countries of the world. The most of solid biomass fuels are wood, agricultural crops and dung cake etc which are the highly polluted fuel as well as the main source of indoor air pollution in rural areas. The present study was carried out for impact of solid biomass fuel combustion on children under 5 year. It is found that most of diseases are generated from indoor polluted air such as bronchitis, tuberculosis, asthma, eye irritation, adverse pregnancy outcomes, and skin infections, joint pain other respiratory diseases etc. The result depicts a clear correlation between acute respiratory infections in children under 5 years and solid biomass combustion in rural areas of Cooch Behar district, West Bengal. Ultimately the rural household of Cooch Behar District in West Bengal which is experiencing various types of respiratory infections in children below five year represents itself in the paper as a victim of such health degradation due to solid biomass combustion in rural cooking and seeks some remedial measures for declining the problems.

A study on conservation and some remedies of the east Kolkata wetland

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Abstract

East Kolkata Wetlands (EKW) is a vital sponge in the Kolkata city. They prevent flood and recharge groundwater. Along with being an aesthetic entity, they provide social, economic and environmental beneficiaries. They improve the quality of water and also sustain the surrounding diverse flora and fauna (aquatic and wild life habitat). Being rich in nutrients, they provide diverse and productive ecosystems for the natural environment to survive. Originally emphasizing the conservation and wise use of EKWs primarily provide a habitat for water birds; the Convention has subsequently broadened its scope to address all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use. This shift in focus reflects the increasing recognition of the importance of wetlands as ecosystems that contribute to both biodiversity conservation and human well being. Wetlands cover an estimated nine percent of the Earth's land surface, and contribute significantly to the global economy in terms of water supply, fisheries, agriculture, forestry and tourism. Urban (Kolkata) water bodies play an important role in flood control, groundwater recharge and water supply to help cities for adapting the climatic change effects. Today these water bodies are encroached, full of sewage, garbage or just filled up and built over "Churning still water". Wetlands are generally valuable, but there are differences between them. Some attributes make them especially important, such as a stopover site for migratory water birds, very high carbon stock or the ability to store and regulate the release of freshwater. The **observer** believes that wetlands conservation should be developed through local authorities and communities, who acknowledge the importance of conserving wetlands. [Bio-rights](#) are one approach to use and to finance wetland conservation. Without these local supports conservation efforts often do not succeed.

The level of urbanization in Jalpaiguri district- a Geographical analysis

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Abstract

The Socio Economic Development and the Growth of urban population over space and time has brought a number of issues to the forefront among which Urbanization holds a Significant place. The level of Urbanization deals with the growing percentage of urban people in a spatial unit. The Urbanization is spreading all over the World. The process includes both the Developmental Opportunities and some Harmful Effects and this is due to unplanned way of Urbanization. The present investigation has been made to analyze the level of Urbanization in Jalpaiguri District, one of the important places of West Bengal and to attain the objective the methodology is based upon the secondary data collection, compilation and finally represent using some cartographic techniques. The level of urbanization in Jalpaiguri District is at acceleration stage. There is an increasing trend of urbanization. The degree of Urbanization and related problems are most important phenomena in entire District. The Urban Geographic Investigation is involved to find out such problems and draw some measures to reduce them and implement some policies for planned Urbanization. The present study will also help in understanding the causes behind the rapid rate of Urbanization as well as Urban Population Growth.

Mapping of land transformation in Egra-I block of Purba Medinipur district: using Remote sensing and GIS techniques.

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Abstract

Mapping of land use / land cover (LULC) and change detection by using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System method specially its anthropogenic relationship is an area of interest that has been attracting attention. It is an important factor for planning and managing activities concerning the use of land surface on the earth. Remote sensing techniques have improved mapping and interpretation of data as a means of understanding and effectively managing the present resources for sustainable development. This paper is an attempt to assess the changing pattern in land use / land cover in Egra-I block of Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal on during the period from 1990 to 2011 and to explore their contemporary economic significances. In the present study Landsat 4, 5 Thematic Mapper (TM) data is used. The TM sensor collects surface reflectance data in the visible and near infrared (bands 1-5, 7), and the thermal infrared (band 6) portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Spatial resolution of the TM data is 30 meters per pixel. This study to assessed land use change with describes of the study area 1831.97 hectors (7.77%) is the surface agricultural fallow land. The results of this research are going to provide reference for trend of land use change and management in this area. Present highlights the changing pattern of land use and land cover by the remote sensing and GIS techniques in apprehending the position in the region.

Indigenous people's environmental justice movements in odisha: A study on protest movements against developmental projects

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Abstract

The state continues to be the key institution around which struggles for environmental justice in India are articulated. Its dominant role in the economy and its hierarchical, authoritarian and legitimate role as arbiter of rights and resources, the violation of its own environmental laws or acts in ways inimical to environmental justice has been protested by indigenous people. In my paper, i draw on the theme of the indigenous people's protest movements against developmental projects which are rooted in the livelihood and survival of the common people and the violation of human rights. The threats of displacement, loss of livelihood, alienation from their own surroundings are catalysts for this strand of the movement. Based on this perspective, i discuss how the main aim of these environmental justice struggles in odisha are based around the re-scaling of development projects to the local level, the defense of common property resources and the restoration of participatory, community based forms of environmental management.

Land Use Pattern in Haryana: A Geographical Analysis

Nuruzzaman Kasemi

Abstract

Haryana state is one of the most prosperous agriculture states of India. Here, mostly populations are engaged to agriculture activity. Therefore, Land is one of the most critical recourses for the poor dependent on farming for their livestock. The ever-increasing population together with escalating demands brings extra pressure on available land resources and pushes toward land use change. Change in the land affects directly on the ecosystem and are intimately linked with the issue on sustainability. The challenge for developing countries is to develop land management programs to increase the availability of high quality fertile lands in areas where population growth is high, poverty is endemic and existing institutional capacity is week. Understanding of land use change in relation to its driving forces provides essential information for land use planning and sustainable management of resources. In order to use land optimally, it is not only necessary to have information on exiting land use but also capability to monitor the dynamics of land use resulting out the changing demands of increasing population. The present paper analyzes the existing land use pattern comparing the data of 2001-02 to 2011-12 and change in land use pattern of Haryana state. It also focuses upon the causes behind these changes.

An analysis of the environmental degradation in the Kulik Bird sanctuary & as well as the shortcomings of Migratory birds: case study in the kulik Bird sanctuary , Uttar Dinajpur ,West Bengal ,India.

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Abstract

Now days, nature and human being conflict rapidly arises day by day and it is the most important reason for the environmental changes. The aim of this study is to access the factual reasons behind the down fall of the incoming of the migratory birds in the kulik bird sanctuary .Along with this man and animal conflict also prevails there. However the changing attitude of these birds towards this area clearly indicates a host of factors responsible for this. The present paper is a great focus upon the environmental deterioration in that study area.

Causes and Problems of Truancy among the School Children of Tinsukia District (Assam): A Critical Study in Educational Perspective

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Abstract

The present study was conducted on Causes and Problems of Truancy among the School Children of Tinsukia District of Assam. The data were collected from a sample of 50 truants and 50 non-truants, 15 class teachers and 15 principals of 15 high and higher secondary schools. The descriptive survey method was used for data collection using (i) Interview Schedule, (ii) Interview Guide and (iii) Case Study Method. The study reported that the truant children were found to indulge in hobbies such as cheap films, smoking, alcoholism, eve teasing, joining gangs, gossiping, friendship with opposite sex, stealing, spending time in parks aimlessly during school hours. The main cause of the truancy is family background and relationship between different members of the family such as relationship between husband and wife, brothers and sisters, attitude of step mother and neighborhood etc. Apart from this attitude especially of father like -giving punishment, strict discipline/ rejection and protection and excessive love by mothers is also reported to be the cause of truancy among children.

Human rights and its relevance: A contemporary perspective in India

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Abstract

In this paper, it has been clarified that values of human rights and its relevance is much more essential to survive our society as well as universe irrespective of caste, creeds, religion etc. The modern world is the world of various crises of human values, rights and dignity. As a results, multi-antisocial activity, rapist, dominance to others, harassment etc. are increasing speedily. If we can protect our human rights and dignity as exactly without any violation, it will be established as a peaceful and happiest nation as well as universe while there is no any conflict with each other. In this way, everyone can rectify their irresponsible activity in their societal problems as well as global on the basis of the human rights and dignity.