



Dr. Bina Rai (Pol.sc)
2016-17)

Dr. Anita Rathi (History)

2016-17



Suraksha Chintan

Volume

Number 14

January-July, 2017

1. Japan's Strategy Towards India and China 1
Prof. Rajendra Prasad
2. India's Look East Policy: Prospect and Retrospect 21
Lt. Gen. R.N. Singh
3. India-Asean Strategic Partnership: Post 'Look East' Policy 39
Amit Kumar Ghosh
4. India-Afghanistan Strategic Partnership: Pakistan as a Factor 81
Dr. Sanjay Kumar
5. India-Saudi Arabia Relations 99
Dr. Bina Rai
6. Water Dispute in the Himalayas 113
Dr. Dharendra Dwivedi
7. Impact of Information Technologies on Warfare 120
Dr. Dayanand Dwivedi
8. North-East Security in the Light of Look East Policy 135
Dr. Mohammad Samir Hussain
9. Exploring the Potential of India-Russia Strategic Relationship 170
Col. Anil Kumar
10. China's Nuclear Strategy: An Assessment 181
Varsha Chaudhary
11. Indo-Israel Relations 192
Lt. Gen. Amit Sarin
12. The United States, India, and Pakistan Relations after 201
26 September 2008 Incidences
Dr. Anita Rathi and Dr. Monu Kushwaha

India-Saudi Arabia Relations

Dr. Bina Rai, Associate Professor, Department of
Political Science, RGPG College, Meerut

Introduction

India today, stands at a threshold in leveraging its economic and military growth in consonance with its national security goals. This situation has not only earned a national identity but also an international status where both economy and military strength are major determinants. India, during this period of unilateralism and emerging multilateralism, has taken steps that have attracted the international attention which can be corroborated by the high level visit of P-5 countries. India is being considered by many countries as the source of stability and security in the world in general and Asia in particular.¹

Geographical barriers do not matter in international relations. India and Saudi Arabia without any concern about the past events started developing an understanding or the need to improve the relations only after the end of Cold War politics and the disintegration of erstwhile Soviet Union. However, by the dawn of the twenty-first century, the relationship has improved in a significant way that was never experienced before.

India's closer ties with Saudi Arabia have to be seen in the context of the former interests in Gulf Arab region. The Gulf is both the world's primary source of oil reserves and has an extremely favourable geographic location for bringing these reserves to

(Continued)

The United States, India, and Pakistan Relations after 26 September 2008 Incidences

Dr. Anita Rathi, Associate Professor, Department of History,
RGPG College, Meerut College, Meerut

Dr. Monu Kushwaha, UGC Post Doctoral Fellow, Department
of Defence Studies, Meerut College, Meerut

Introduction

The incidents of 26 September 2008 no doubt cast a huge and deep shadow over the gaining understanding between the two South-Asian rivals. Nevertheless, Washington seems to follow a close relationship with both countries to serve its respective interests. If on the one side, India is demanding for bringing the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to justice and elimination of the safe havens for terror in Pakistan. Then the United States on the other hand, still considers that Pakistan has a role to play in the fight against terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan border. Moreover, Pakistan as usual is demanding for help to reduce the Indian role in Afghanistan, get Delhi to make concessions on Jammu and Kashmir, and restore a measure of parity between Delhi and Islamabad on a range of areas including nuclear and other high-technology co-operation.

After the events of 9/11, no doubt, both India and the United States have developed some understanding on the need for intelligence co-operation, but there appears lack of understanding between the two countries over the Pakistan problem. This has given the opportunity to Pakistan to exploit the situation in its favour rather than acting for the solution of the problem.

Volume 12-13
January-July
2017

PEER REVIEW
REFEREED
RESEARCH
JOURNAL

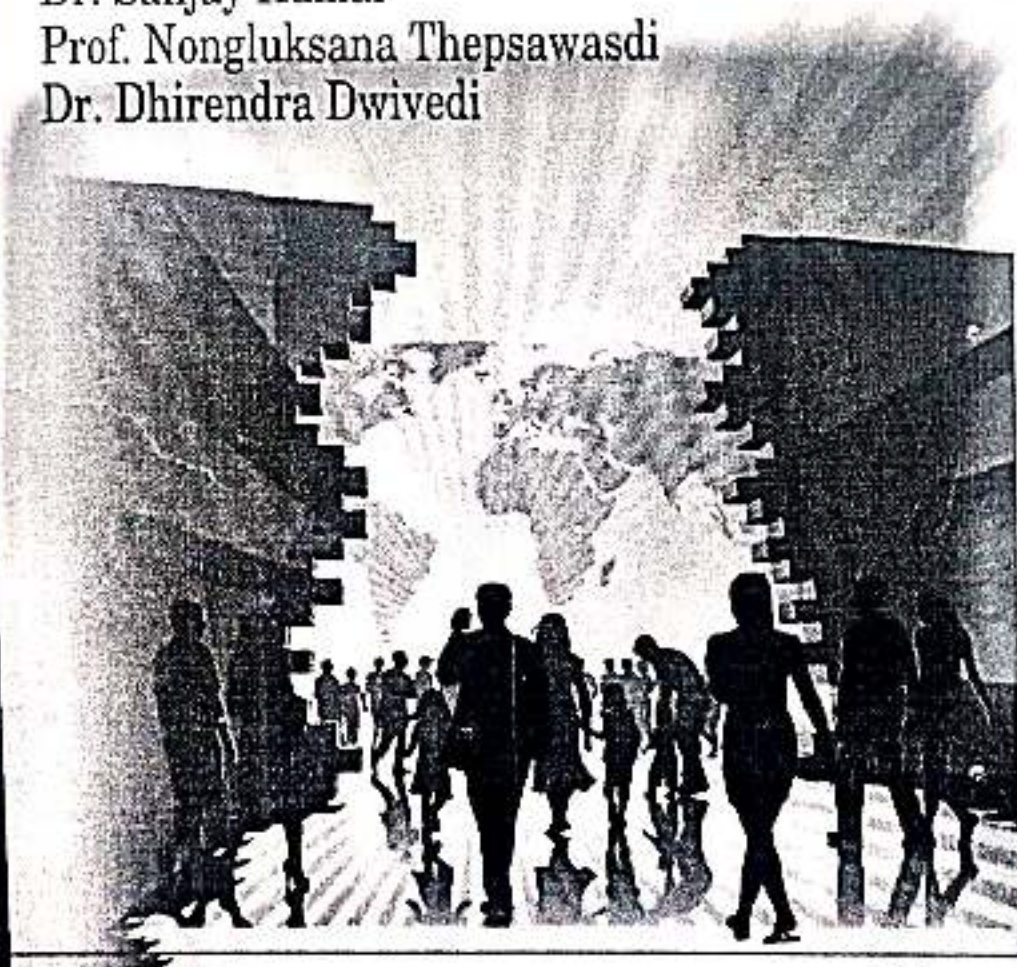
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE -ARIDSS

Editors-in-Chief

Dr. Sanjay Kumar

Prof. Nongluksana Thepsawasdi

Dr. Dharendra Dwivedi



Publication Grant Offered/Granted by:

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR),
(Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi)

Peer Review Status Received by ICSSR, New Delhi



Published by

Advance Research Institute
for Development of Social Science
(ARIDSS), Meerut

Contents

India's Nuclear Doctrine and Avoiding Pakistan-Induced Armageddon: An Overview Prof. Rajendra Prasad	11
Emerging Challenges of Naxalism to India's Internal Security Dr. R.N. Misra	29
China-India-Nepal Triangular Relations Col. S.S. Saharan	35
IW Policies and Strategies of Various Countries Lt. Gen. Nitin Kohli	45
India - China Relations: Present Problems and Future Prospects Lt. Gen. Amit Sarin	57
Climate Change Induced Migration and its Impact on Northeast India's Security Dr. Abhaya K. Singh	69
Conceptualising Environmental Security Dr. Dharendra Dwivedi	87
India's Environmental Policy Dr. Abhaya Kumar Srivastava	97
Regional and Major Power Interests in the Indian Ocean Dr. Sanjay Kumar	101
Understanding North East Region of India Dr. Suman	111

Implications of China's Strategic Pursuit for India Dr. Anurag Jaiswal and Vaishali Jaiswal	13
Cross-Border Terrorism in Kashmir and Counter Terrorism Strategy Dr. Anand Kumar Singh	14
China's Presence In Indian Ocean and India's Security Col. Anil Kumar	151
India's Environmental Security and its Security Implications Dr. Mohd Samir Hussain	169
China's Nuclear Strategy: An Analysis Dr. Gulab Chandra Lalit and Varsha Chaudhary	181
India-China Relations : An Analysis Jitendra Kumar Yadav	201
Non-Traditional Maritime Threats to India's Coastal Security: A Review Ms. Jyotsana Mishra	209
✓ Countering Naxal threats in the 21st Century Dr. Bina Rai	215
India-U.A.E. Relations : Bridge the Gulf Dr. Krishna Nand Shukla	227

Countering Naxal threats in the 21st Century

Dr. Bina Rai

Associate Professor
Department of Political Science
R.G.P.G.College, Meerut

Naxalbari has not dies and it will never die

-Charu Mazumdar, 'Long live the heroic peasants in Naxalbari!',
Liberation July 1971-January 1972.'

Introduction

India continues to face a tough internal security challenges ranging from separatism to communal tensions, organised crime to terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir and the issue of naxal violence in several parts of our country. Among the several internal security challenges, India faced at present, the issue of naxalism has emerged as one of most threatening.¹ The issue related to Naxalism is a cause of serious concerns with naxal violence being reported on regular intervals in several parts of our country. The present Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has made a statement in this regard that, ".... It would not be an exaggeration to say that the problem of Naxalism is the single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by our country.... A wide range of views has been

expressed but there seems to be unanimity on the fact that we need to give the problem a very high priority...." To deal with the growing menace of naxalism, the state and the central government came out with certain policy programs and its effective implementation. The depth of government policies and its effective implementation will have a huge impact on the growing violence of naxalism in many parts of our country. The Maoists insurgency is really severe in its approach which can be reflected in its scale of violence with 2,212 violent incidents in 2010 causing 1,175 casualties (713 civilian, 285 security force and 171 guerilla), a 63 per cent increase since 2008. Today, about 10,000 - 40,000 full-time insurgents wage a protracted people war to overthrow the Indian state across a vast "Red Corridor," affecting 20 of India's 28 states.

Journal of Plant Development Sciences
(An International Monthly Refereed Research Journal)

Volume 9

Number 6

June 2017

Contents

RESEARCH ARTICLE

- Variation in morphometric character of wild pomegranate (*Punica granatum L.*) in Himachal Pradesh
—Jyoti Dhillon, Tara Gupta and Tshyam Jefferson Singh..... 515-522
- Development of sugarcane plastid transformation system using particle bombardment
—Ravindra R. Kale, Pallavi Wadyalkar, Prashant G. Kavar, V.S. Ghole and K. Harinath Babu--- 523-530
- Screening cotton genotypes against *Bemisia tabaci* in south western Punjab
—Sanjeev Kumar Kataria, Paramjit Singh and Bhawana 531-539
- Environmental effect on phenology and growth parameters of rice crop in Chhattisgarh plain region
—S.K. Chandrawanshi, S.R. Patel, P.R. Bobade, V. Mahesh, D.K. Kaushik, Pritpal Singh and Swati Gupta 541-547
- Effect of glyphosate herbicide on physiological and biochemical parameters of *Vigna mungo L.*
—Megha Singhal, Ashok Kumar and Kuldeep Kumar 549-557
- Development and parasitization of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* tinsley (Hemiptera: pseudococcidae) on *ht* cotton by *Aenastus bambasolei* hayat (Hymenoptera: encyrtidae)
—S.R. Pawar, H.R. Desai, G.R. Bhandari and C.J. Patel 559-563
- In vitro* bio-efficacy of entomopathogenic fungi *Beauveria bassiana* (Hals.) Vuill., against gram pod borer, *Helicoverpa armigera* Hubner on chickpea
—Yaspal Singh Nirula, V.K. Dubey, J.L. Gunguli and R.K.S. Tiwari..... 565-570
- Feeding potential of lady bird beetle *Cheltonomer sexmaculata*, fabricius (Coleoptera: coccinellidae) on cotton mealy bug *Phenacoccus solenopsis* (Tinsley) under choice and no choice condition of laboratory
—Nirali J. Sanghani, G.R. Bhandari and R.D. Patel..... 571-576
- Impact of IId conducted on plant protection schedule and use of certified seed in the yield of potato
—Rajni Agashie, Dharmraj Kerketta and R.K. Mishra 577-582
- Impact of spent wash irrigation on different soil characteristics
—Sarika Goel, Sarika Maheshwari and Kamakshi Saxena 583-587
- Effect of sulphur and boron on growth, yield and economics of Soybean (*Glycine max L.*)
—Lomendra Kulkarny, T.D. Sahu, V.N. Mishra, Pradeep Kumar Dewangan and Yugul Kishor Sahu..... 589-593
- Effect of date of sowing on growth and development of cotton
—V.K. Vekariya, H.R. Ramanl, G.O. Fulhu, K.B. Sankat, B.G. Solanki 595-598
- Biology of *Bracon hebetor* say (Braconidae: Hymenoptera) a larval ecto-parasitoid on rice meal moths, *Corcyra cephalonica* Stainton (Lepidoptera: pyralidae)
—Sanjay Kumar, Ghritlahre, Rajeev Gupta and Jayantini Ganguli 599-602
- Adoption of integrated pest management practices among soybean growers in Rewa district (M.P.)
—Anil Maudlul, A.S. Choulun, Sanjay Singh and Dharmendra 603-605
- In-vitro* evaluation of various fungicides, plant extracts and bio control agents against root rot of Ajwain

- Rabu Lal Fagodia, B.L. Mali and R.K. Fagodiya ————— 607-610
 Study of patterns of senescence in leaflets of *Tecoma stans* (Linn.) H.B. & K.
- Amita Sharma ————— 611-614 ✓✓
 Documentation of weed flora in Karnataka college campus at Dharwad in south India
- S.N. Agadi, D. Thangadurai, P.L. Talawar and S.N. Emni ————— 615-617
 Characterization and preliminary evaluation of different genotypes of leafy vegetable chenop (*Cochurorus acutangulus* Lam.)
- Bhupendra Singh Rana, Pravin Kumar Sharma, Amit Dixit and Kamaal Kumar ————— 619-622
 Assessment of losses due to pulse beetle in chickpea under laboratory condition
- Rahul Singh, Gaje Singh, S.K. Sachan, D.V. Singh, Rajendra Singh, and Prashant Mishra ————— 623-625
 Growth, yield and quality of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) as influenced by different varieties and nutrient management planted in spring season of Chhattisgarh plains
- Hemant Kumar Jangde, N. Tiwari, Dinesh Kumar Marapi, Birendra Tigga and Bhujendra Kumar ————— 627-630

RESEARCH ARTICLE

STUDY OF PATTERNS OF SENESCENCE IN LEAFLETS OF *TECOMA STANS*
(LINN.) H.B. & K.

Amita Sharma*

Department of Botany,
R.G. (P.G.) College, Meerut

Received-29.03.2017, Revised-15.06.2017

Abstract: Senescence is the last stage in the development of leaf, it involves both leaf decay and a removal of the nutrients that are stored in the leaves to other parts of the plant. *Tecoma stans* has compound leaves which are oppositely arranged. Biochemical analysis was carried out for Total N, Total P, Total Chl. and some enzymes i.e. Protease, Amylase, IAA oxidase and RNase. Before biochemical analysis visual observations were carried out in different excised leaves of *Tecoma stans*, petioles were dipped in distilled water and dark incubated to study the pattern of senescence. According to visual observations leaflets of young leaf senescence a bit faster than leaflets of mature leaves. Pattern of changes of levels of constituents indicates that Total Chl., Total N, and Total P increases up to mature stage and then declines. Amylase, IAA oxidase, Protease and RNase increases up to presenescent stage in the leaflets.

Keywords: Senescence, Leaflets, Biochemical changes, Visual observations, *Tecoma stans*

INTRODUCTION

Senescence is the last phase of development of an organism. Leaves have been extensively used to understand the process of senescence. Besides, regulation by phytohormones etc., senescence is established to be a genetically programmed phenomenon. It is of interest to distinguish between the terms ageing and senescence. All organisms from the beginning of their life cycle undergo ageing which culminates in the final phase of senescence leading to death. The process leading to onset of senescence and accompanying it and modification of senescence have been of major interest. It was, therefore, of interest to extend such studies and in this paper results of certain visual observations and biochemical analysis of the leaves of *Tecoma stans* are presented. The system *Tecoma stans* has compound leaves which are oppositely arranged. The interesting feature of this system is that it shows polarity which can be visually observed. The leaves which are towards the earth are somewhat larger than their opposite leaves. Further this distinction is also clear in the opposite leaflets.

In this communication those leaflets were selected from a single leaf and visual observations and biochemical studies were carried out. The terminal leaflets were also taken for comparison.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Leaves of *Tecoma stans* were collected from C.C.S. University, Meerut Campus. (Plate-1). Leaflets were selected from single leaf and sets were prepared. Visual observations were carried out. The terminal leaflets were also taken into comparison. Young growing leaves and fully expanded mature leaves were excised. They were surfaced sterilized in mercuric chloride solution. After washing in distilled water, excised leaves were kept with petiole dipping

in distilled water in vials. Incubation was done in dark and visual changes were recorded till completion of senescence. Experiment was repeated at least thrice in triplicate.

Biochemical analysis were carried out for total nitrogen, total phosphate, chlorophylls and some enzymes i.e. protease, amylase, IAA Oxidase & RNase in *Tecoma stans*. All the data are averages of at least four experiments, each done in triplicate.

Total Nitrogen: For estimation of nitrogen, digestion was done according to Snell and Snell (1954) and the digest was estimated by colorimetric method.

Total Phosphate: Total phosphate was estimated after Allen (1940) using metal reagent.

Total Chlorophyll: For the estimation of total chlorophyll leaf sample of known weight was homogenized with 80% acetone with a pinch of sodium bicarbonate. The amount of chlorophyll a and Chlorophyll b were calculated according to the following formulae (Arnon, 1949).

$$\text{Chl. a (mg/l)} = 12.72 A_{665} - 2.28 A_{645}$$

$$\text{Chl. b (mg/l)} = 22.87 A_{645} - 4.67 A_{665}$$

Enzymes: A copurion Tris - maleate-NaOH buffer pH 6.8 (Vimala, Y, 1983) was used as the extraction cum assays medium for amylase, protease, IAA oxidase and RNase activity.

Amylase: It was estimated by the method given by Filner and Varner, (1967) with iodine reagent.

Protease: It was estimated with sulphate reagent and Pholin phenol reagent (Yano & Varner, 1973).

IAA oxidase: Gordon & Weber (1951) with Salkowski reagent.

RNase: Citrate phosphate buffer pH 5.0 used as a extraction medium. Method of Anfinsen et al. (1954) was used for enzyme estimation.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Table 1. shows visual changes accompanying the senescence of young and mature excised leaves of *Tecoma stans* incubated in dark.

*Corresponding Author



ISSN : 2393-8358

Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research
An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 3, No. 6

Year-3

December, 2016 - January, 2017

Editor

Dr. Indranil Sanyal

Associate Professor and Head
Department of French
Assam University, Silchar, Assam

Joint Editors

Dr. Shrabani Maity

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Assam University, Silchar, Assam

Dr. Avijit Debnath

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Assam University, Silchar, Assam

PUBLISHED BY

Department of French

S. K.C. School of English and Foreign Languages
Assam University, Silchar, Assam, India

- भारतीय ज्ञान और पाण्डुलिपियाँ : एक अध्ययन
अमित कुमार सिंह 271-274
- सहभागी लोकतंत्र एक साकल्यवादी
डॉ० प्रवीण कुमार सिंह 275-276
- स्वामी विवेकानन्द का नवउदात्तवाद
सतोष कुमार महतो एवं डॉ० प्रभात कुमार 277-278
- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में राधाकृष्णन की विचारधाराएँ : एक अध्ययन
इति कुमारी 279-282
- मेरठ के ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों के बाल श्रमिकों की शिक्षण एवं पुनर्वास समस्याएँ
बाल श्रमिकों की स्थिति में परिवर्तन : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन
डॉ० सुमन 283-284

ISSN : 0976-6650

Shodh Drishti

An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 8, No. 3

April - June, 2017



UGC Approved Journal No. 49321

Impact Factor : 2.591

ISSN : 0976-6650

Shodh Drishti

An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 8, No. 3

Year - 8

April-June, 2017

Editor in Chief

Prof. Abhijeet Singh

Faculty of Management Studies
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Editor

Prof. Vashistha Anoop

Department of Hindi
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Dr. K.V. Ramana Murthy

Associate Professor of Commerce
and Vice Principal
Vijayanagar College of Commerce
Hyderabad

Published by

SRIJAN SAMITI PUBLICATION
Varanasi

Decrease Gender Inequality through Higher Education

Dr. Suman*

Abstract

Education is a thoughtful process by which the inner power of the individual and Society is developed. Primary education consists the first few years of formal structural education. In general primary education consists of five or six. Secondary education is somewhat arbitrary, but is generally cuts at about eleven or twelve years of age. Some education system have separate middle schools with a transition to the final stage of the secondary education taking place at around the age of fourteen. The 19th years of the first war of independence also marks of the modern university in India. The India's higher education system has become one of the largest education systems in the World helping the nation in holding the third largest reservoir of scientific and technical man power. The system has also some important institutions of excellence with institution and universities of high standard like the Indian institutions of technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Central Universities, and Institutions of national importance specialized laboratories etc. But some previous decades girls higher education in India were not good, but in present time some government scheme like as Kanya Vidhya Dhan Yojana, Ashar Bharat Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan ((RAMASA) integrated), National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education, National Means Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS) and others girls empowered programmes to provide increase the participation of girls in higher education. These participations finally decrease the gap between gender equalities.

Introduction

India is a country with rich cultural heritage and education is a process for development of India. Education is the key point for the development of the progress of individuals and society. So, the term education may be interpreted in a broad and narrow sense. In broad sense education refers to a process which continually throughout life and which is promoted by almost every experience in life. Thus educational materials are to be found in all walks of life. In a narrow sense education refer to a concisely directed activity or efforts, to develop and cultivate our power.

According to Durkheim, "Education as the action exercised older generation upon those who are not yet ready for social life." Its object is to awaken and developed in the child those physical intellectual and moral status which are required of him both by counties have committed to achieving universal enrolment in primary education by 2015, and in many countries, it is compulsory for children to receive primary education.

Secondary Education

Secondary education is somewhat arbitrary, but it generally occurs at about eleven or twelve years of age. Some education system has have separate middle schools, with the transition to the final stage of secondary education taking place at around the age of fourteen. Secondary education in most contemporary education system of the world, Secondary education consists of the second year of formal education that occurs during adolescence. The exact boundary between Primary and Secondary education also varies from of country to country and even within them, but in generally around the seventh to the tenth year of schooling secondary education occurs mainly during the teen age years

The emergence of secondary education in the United States of America does not happen until 1910, caused by the rise in big business and technological advances in factory that required skilled workers. In order to meet this new job demand, high schools were created and the curriculum focused on practical job skills that would better prepared student for white collar or skilled blue collar work. This proved to be beneficial for both the employers' received a relatively higher wage than employees with just primary education attainment.

* Associate Professor in Sociology, Department of Sociology, R.G. (P.G.) College, Meerut

Malvika Upadhya	
Education as a Tool: A Threat to Gender Discrimination and Promoting Gender Sensitivity Vandana Yadav & Dr. Alok Gardia	207-212
Hidden Vistas in Kamla Das - Hedonism Dr. Vinaya Kumar	213-216
Tracing Structure and Trend of Foreign Trade in Natural Resources Based Economy of Russian Federation Asma Kouser	217-224
Concept of Aurobindo Ghosh and Bal Gangadhar Tilak on National Freedom Jaisraj Yadav	225-226
Manganese Ores in India: Geographical Distribution, Uses and Present Status Dr. Manoj Kumar Singh	227-230
Integrating CRM with Social Media (SCRM) Dr. Sanjeev Gupta	231-236
A Review on Effectiveness of Performance Appraisal System in An Organization Dr. Anil Pratap Singh	237-242
The Entrepreneurial Skills among Rural Women Empowerment Dr. Ashok Kumar Singh	243-246
Impact of GST on Indian Economy Major (Dr.) Pradip Kumar Pandey	247-250
Advent and Current Status of Buddhism in Context of Kumaun Hills of Uttarakhand Dr. Sonam Doma	251-254
Buddhist Master Stone Sculptures of Kushana Period Embellishing the State Museum, Lucknow Dr. Brijesh Rawat & Anjana Tiwari	255-262
State of the Farming Community in the Selected Districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh Dr. Rashi Krishna Sinha	263-270
Une étude compréhensive du métissage dans les œuvres d'Ananda Devi Shantanu Shandilya	271-274
Russia's Policy towards Arab Spring: A Case of Syrian Crisis Deviden	275-278
Importance of Physical Education in Educational Institutes Ms. Tarannum Rafiq	279-280
Enhancing Managerial Skills in Libraries in Digital Era Dr. Amrita Majumdar	281-284
Various Concepts of Poverty : An Analysis Dr. Anju Dwivedi	285-290
Decrease Gender Inequality through Higher Education Dr. Suman	291-292

RURAL WOMEN'S HEALTH: AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Rajani Srivastava
Associate Professor
Dept. of Sociology
R.G. P.G. College, Meerut

In recent years India has made great strides in improving the status of women. The constitution bans discrimination, calls for equity between the sexes, and prohibits paying women lesser wages for the same work as men. Dowry has been outlawed, and government aid programs help women improve their lot. India even elected a female as its 12th president.

Although on paper it seems gender equity has been achieved, in practice, this is not the case. Women throughout India are often treated as second-class citizens. They have lower rates of school attendance and achieved grade level, higher rates of malnutrition, anemia and mental disease, and earn 66% less in wages for the same jobs, as compared to men. Indian women also fall victim to domestic violence, traditionally do not own land and frequently play no part in household decision-making. Attacks such as rape, acid throwing, and bride burning are too common, while traditions such as child marriage, dowry, and female infanticide have been difficult to extinguish.

The status of Indian women is further portrayed by beliefs surrounding the menstrual cycle. In some areas, when a woman is menstruating, she is viewed as a gateway to hell. During this time, women are considered unholy and frequently are forbidden from sleeping in the house, cooking, and having contact with others. Anything touched by her must be thrown out. If one accidentally comes into contact with a menstruating woman, she must seek purity by touching a cow, a holy being. Without the presence of a cow, a person may sprinkle themselves with urine or in other cases, take a bath.

ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM

Oppression of women dates back thousands of years, and in many instances, has been codified into cultural and religious practice. Across the diverse array of cultures, ethnicities, and religions in India, the low status of women has been an unfortunate common thread.

The practice of dowry has played a main role in the low status of women, particularly because it nearly guarantees financial hardship among lower income families with female children. Those who are unable to afford dowry for their daughters must either sell their



Ministry of Education, Government of India
 National Council of Educational Research and Training
 New Delhi, India

5

Female Foeticide: Gender Violence

Dr. Rajni Srivastava
 Associate Professor
 Deptt. of Sociology
 R.G. P.G. College, Meerut

India is tipped to be the next superpower. India is said to be the next economic powerhouse. India is said to be the upcoming global leader. Decades ago, our forefathers saw a bright and powerful future for India as they fought for independence. But, the harsh reality is, the judging by the direction in which India and its basic sense of morality is heading, none of this is important. In a country where basic human qualities of morality and righteousness are simply missing, what use is economic and scientific development? In a society where an entire gender is disrespected, disregarded, ill-treated, subdued and deprived of basic rights - including that of living - what value does innovation and invention have? Where people have no shame and feel no guilt at murdering a defenseless, innocent, unborn baby - where (unborn) children are slaughtered by their own parents - what is progress and development? Where words like justice, respect, honour, care - simply remain words.

Female foeticide is simply the most heinous, atrocious, and disgusting practice humans could have come up with. Just where is the humanity in these humans? If India has to develop or progress, if it has to be something more than a piece of land on the world map, if it has to take even one step further for something good - it'll have to first, and foremost, eradicate this menace of female foeticide.

The consequences are severe. What could happen is already happening, and it could easily worsen. The very civilization India has been building in all its years of history, could come crumbling down. And it will, unless we learn to respect and value the fairer sex.

Now India is a land that has grown immensely over the years. But it is also a land that is bogged down so heavily by acute problems on the inside, that it has no chance facing problems from outside. It is also a land that needs to realize and understand the value of a human life. It is land where the girl child is considered as 'Dev' (Goddess). But it is also a land where this very 'Dev' has no respect, no dignity, no value.

We need to come together. We need to work and work hard. Till this evil is not completely eradicated from our system and from our society. Because unless we learn value the female gender, we are not going to progress. Because unless we learn to respect her, we are going down - and the fall is irreversible. India is going no further in any field till it learns to treat its women



Dr. Rajesh Srivastava
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
R. G. P. G. College, Meerut

52

Terrorist attacks destroy not only the soil and the people but also the soul of the nation and tear its cultural fabric and simultaneously hamper its economic and political growth. Terrorism is complex phenomenon with multiple causes and explanation while terrorism are extra patriotic. There is no doubt that a planned, mass casualty attack by a terrorist organisation has multiple, complementary objectives. Obviously such attacks are planned to maximize the number of death. Terrorism not only aims to create fear amongst population. In other way we can say that terrorism used as a violence as a psychopolitical weapon is to garner publicity for their belief and communicate directly with those who may support them and warn those who oppose them.

It is true that in the mid to late 20th century, terrorists manipulated and exploited the media as a voice both to claim responsibility and make their demands, as well as bringing attention to a specific cause.

Terrorism is a criminal act that influences an audience beyond the immediate victims. The strategy of terrorist is to commit acts of violence that draws the attention of the local population, the government and the world to their cause. The terrorist plan their attacks to obtain the greatest publicity, choosing targets that symbolize what they oppose. The media must be willing to accept the risks that go with their profession, experienced hands should be posted who would report all sides and aspects of events fairly and objectively. The result of inquiry into the reports of human rights violations was astonishing. It was found that while some excesses has indeed taken place, been inquire into and processed, the most serious instances were without any foundation, clearly, the psychological warfare by terrorists, or chemistry human rights violation needs careful, unbiased and through investigation to sift and chaff from the grain.

Terrorism is the calculated use of violence against civilians in order to attain goals that are political, religious and philosophical in nature. This is done through intimidation or coercion or inducing fear. FBI defines it as "Terrorism is the unlawful use of force and violence against person or property to

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directory

ISSN : 2393-8358

UGC Approved, Journal No. 48416 (IJCR)
Impact Factor : 2.314



Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research

An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 4, No. 1

February 2017 - March 2017

UGC Approved, Journal No. 48416 (IJCR), Impact Factor 2.314 ISSN : 2393-8358



Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research

An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 4, No. 1

Year-4

February - March 2017

Editor

Dr. Indranil Sanyal

Associate Professor and Head
Department of French
Assam University, Silchar, Assam

Joint Editors

Dr. Shrabanti Maity

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Assam University, Silchar, Assam
and

Dr. Avijit Debnath

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Assam University, Silchar, Assam

PUBLISHED BY

Department of French

**S. K.C. School of English and Foreign Languages
Assam University, Silchar, Assam, India**

- Physical Education Should be Made Compulsory in Educational Institutes 237-238
Ms. Tarannum Rafiq
- Industry-Academia Collaboration: Key to HR Development 239-242
Dr. Ashwini Kumar Singh
- Application of Faceted lightweight Ontologies in Organizing Web Information 243-248
Dr. Amrita Majumdar
- Study of Impact of Social Change on Attitude of Highly Educated Scheduled Caste Families to Work a Social Change 249-252
Dr. Suman
- Urbanisation and Environmental Pollution 253-254
Dr. Manoj Kumar Singh
- Tamil Factor in India-Sri Lanka Relations 255-258
Dr. Atul Kumar Verma
- A Brief History of Jharkhand 259-264
Prabhat Kumar
- Uniform Civil Code 265-268
Abhijeet Rajan
- Analysing "New" Media using McLuhan, Poster & Beck 269-272
Shipra Yadav
- Structural Break of Rice and Wheat Production in India 273-280
Ruchita Tripathi
- Dimensions of Higher Education in India 281-282
Dr. Amritanshu Kumar Shukla
- Development of Food Processing Industries in India 283-288
Ravi Shekhar Singh
- High Light Stress Response and Tolerance Mechanism in Plant 289-292
Rajesh Kumar Singhal, Vikram Kumar, Sunil Kumar & Bajarang Lal Choudhary
- Effect of Shuttle Run on Agility of Junior Football Players 293-295
Ms. Anita Patel & Dr. K.H.H.V.S.S. Narasimha Murthy
- Allelopathy: A Sustainable Tool of Weed Management 296-298
Vikram Kumar, Sunil Kumar, Rajesh Kumar Singhal & Bajarang Lal Choudhary
- Networking of Transportation Lines in Mumbai Sea-Port Hinterland during Colonial Period (1853-1900) 299-306
Dr. Javeda Begum
- Sustainable Growth through Financial Inclusion in India 307-312
Swastik Suman Satpathy & Prof. K.K. Jaiswal

A Study of Impact of Social Change on Attitude of Highly Educated Scheduled Caste Families to Word a Social Change

Dr. Suman

Associate Professor in Sociology, Deptt. of Sociology, R.G. (P.G.) College, Meerut

Abstract The Present paper is an attempt to find out a correlation between social change of higher education and attitude towards modernity. In this study four aspect of social change are considered which are socio- religion, marriage, position of women and education. The result shows that there is a positive correlation between social climate higher education and attitude towards social change. This study suggest that higher education is important for schedule family for not only making them self dependent but it is also helpful a bring social change society and along with education it is the social climate of a person which effect attitude towards social change.

Introduction:

Every society is going through a continuous process of growth and development. There are many types of sequences of changes which bring about change and improvement in nature of a society. Social change occurs at different rates and through different media and different levels. The speed of social change differs from an era to another, from one culture to another, one religion to another and one caste to another.

For the evolution of customs and cultures in different climatic zone and the seasonal rhythms of all society, we have strong evidence that climate has social impact. However the systematic assessment of the impact of climate variability and change on society, which is subject of this paper, remains a lightly developed area by social impact assessment (SIA). We refer to a body of research that examine more strictly the behaviour or social aspects of impacts on communities and individuals, arising from related demographic and economic factors. We draw from recent efforts to analyse the social impacts of technologies and environmental changes. With primary interest in method for and experience in social impact assessment for such climatic phenomena as frost or sustained changes in snow peak, rainfall, temperature etc.

Delimitation of the study:

The study has been delimited in these aspects-

1. Delimitation of sample- sample of the study is delimited to 400 hundred families belonging to scheduled caste; 200 families were taken from rural areas and 200 families were from Urban areas.
2. Delimitation of variables- Variable of this study are
i- Highly educated urban and rural scheduled caste families.
ii- Attitude towards social change.

Objectives:

To compare highly educated Post-Graduate rural and urban scheduled caste families on the basis of their attitude towards social change.

Hypothesis:

There is no significant difference in urban Post-Graduate scheduled caste families and rural Post-Graduate scheduled caste families. On the basis of their attitude towards social change.

ISSN : 2333-8358

UGC Approved, Journal No. 48416 (IJCR)
Impact Factor : 2.314



Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research

An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 4, No. 2

April/May 2017

UGC Approved, Journal No. 48416 (IJCR), Impact Factor 2.314 ISSN : 2393-8358



Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research
An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 4, No. 2

Year-4

April-May, 2017

Editor

Dr. Indranil Sanyal
Associate Professor and Head
Department of French
Assam University, Silchar, Assam

Joint Editors

Dr. Shrabanti Maity
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Assam University, Silchar, Assam
and

Dr. Avijit Debnath
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Assam University, Silchar, Assam

PUBLISHED BY

Department of French
S. K.C. School of English and Foreign Languages
Assam University, Silchar, Assam, India

CONTENTS

- *Employment Intensity of Small Scale Industries in India under the Period of Globalization*
Dr. Sushil Kumar Singh 1-6
- *Understanding History in a Postmodernist Perspective*
Ruby Kain 7-10
- *Significance of Life Sketches and Oral Traditions in the Construction of History: A Case Study of a Land Distribution in Meerut District in Early Eighties*
Vikas Kumar 11-14
- *Contributions of Performance Management towards the Growth of the Organisation*
Rajat Vikram Singh 15-18
- *How to Detect Covariant/Cocovolving Amino Acids in Proteins: A Survey of Computational Tools*
Ekta Puthak 19-24
- *Theri Apadana: Understanding the Markers of Identity of Theris*
Jitendra Kumar 25-28
- *Aurobindo's Concept on Education*
Jaisraj Yadav 29-30
- *Caste Base Reservation in Indian: Elimination of Caste and Poverty- Myth or Truth (A Legal analysis)*
Dr. Suman 31-36
- *Performance of Indian Public and Private Sector Banks - A Comparative Study*
Dr. Pradip Kumar Pandey 37-42
- *Usefulness of Open Source Software : Protégé in Building Ontology as Information Architecture*
Dr. Amrita Majumdar 42-48
- *Tourism and its Impact on Environment*
Dr. Manoj Kumar Singh 49-52
- *Performance of RRBs Post Amalgamation*
Dr. Bateshwar Singh 53-60
- *An Analytical Study on Cultural Communication and Dimensions of Buddhism*
Shweta Chaudhary 61-66
- *Politics of Social Transformation in Bihar*
Ketan Kumar 67-74
- *Application of Polluter Pays Principle by the Supreme Court*
Abhijeet Rajan 75-78

Caste Base Reservation in Indian: Elimination of Caste and Poverty- Myth or Truth (A Legal analysis)

Dr. Suman

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, R.G. Post-Graduate College, Meerut, U.P.
(Affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut)

Introduction

Provide Reservation in Indian Constitution is essential. Why? Over the last 65 years of Independence, India's Constitution has set aside seats in parliament for people from historically discriminated groups, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This column documents one of the first studies to quantify the effects of this policy on poverty. It finds that while more politicians from Scheduled Tribes help to reduce poverty, politicians from Scheduled Castes have no overall effect.

Affirmative action or 'positive discrimination' is met with controversy wherever it goes. In India, the debate is particularly fierce surrounding the issue of 'political reservation' - or in other words the initiatives to increase representation of minority groups in politics. According to those in favor, such action may result in increased opportunities for groups that have been historically discriminated against. According to those against, the benefits all go to the elite of a disadvantaged group who hardly need support anyway. A further problem is that the policy may place minorities in situations they are not prepared for.

While it is debatable whether reservations have helped in uplifting the backward communities, it is true that this measure has given rise to two unnecessary consequences.

Firstly, there are several persons belonging to the backward communities who do not wish to work hard and compete with the best, as they are sure of getting jobs owing to reservations. This has caused a lackadaisical approach amongst many persons belonging to the backward communities.

Secondly, there are persons among the forward communities who have been denied jobs or promotions in spite of performing better than those favoured by reservations. This has caused anger, jealousy and hatred amongst the affected families belonging to the forward communities. Persons who belong to forward communities, but who have been deprived of fruits in spite of outperforming the one favored by reservations, therefore opt to work outside India.

The current policy of reservations has not eliminated the caste differences. On the contrary, it has strengthened the same and led to hatred within society. It has merely inverted the caste hierarchy of ancient times.

In order to move towards an egalitarian society, we need to abolish caste system. Instead, reservations are strengthening the same and causing hatred amongst people. This suits the politician and hence reservations which were originally intended for a few years have been extended till today.

Nowadays, reservations are being justified by some persons by the argument that some communities were oppressed since centuries. However, it is patently unfair to set right a bad practice by indulging in another mollified practice. If the same logic were to be applied, one community can complain of harassment by another foreign invading community and will demand the right to harass the other community to set right an old mistake. Two wrongs do not make a right. Such logic is sadistic and will definitely cause immense harm to all people.

If a reservation on the basis of birth is against merit, so is reservation for the rich in the form of management quotas and capitation fees. Reservation in any form needs to be abolished if we wish to prosper as a nation. We need to devise a system wherein a bright yet economically poor person, can compete with his wealthy counterparts. Lack of finance and resources should not deter intelligent and hard-working persons from working their way up the ladder. Instead of reserving seats, jobs and discouraging competition, we need to provide the poor with free knowledge and resources.

We can provide free education, free books, scholarships and even free food to candidates who are bright and deserving, so that they are not hindered in competing with those who are economically well-off. It should be left to the individual to make good of the knowledge and resources made available to him and thus grab the opportunity when it comes his way. Reserving seats and jobs for persons who have obtained all resources freely, but who still lag behind in competition will definitely affect merit.

UGC Approved, Sl. No. 49321
Impact Factor : 2.591



ISSN : 0976-6650

शोध दृष्टि

Shodh Drishti

An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 8, No. 4

Part-II

April - June, 2017

UGC Approved Journal No. 42221 Impact Factor : 2.591

ISSN : 0675-4559

Shodh Drishti

An International Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 8, No. 4

Year - 8

April-June, 2017

PART-II

Editor in Chief

Prof. Abhijeet Singh

Faculty of Management Studies
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Editor

Prof. Vashistha Anoop

Department of Hindi
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Dr. K.V. Ramana Murthy

Associate Professor of Commerce
and Vice Principal
Vijayanagar College of Commerce
Hyderabad

Published by

SRIJAN SAMITI PUBLICATION

Varanasi

✓	५० रामनरेश त्रिपाठी के नाटकों का महत्त्व डॉ० शकेत सिंह	
✓	पट्टी नहरील (जनपद प्रतापगढ़) में साक्षरता प्रतिष्ठान का एक शैक्षणिक विवेक डॉ० मनोज कुमार सिंह	
✓	सामाजिक समस्याओं में सामाजिक कितानों की भूमिका : एक शैक्षणिक विवेक डॉ० नरेन्द्र त्रिपाठी	
✓	ग्रामीण विद्यालय एवं सम्बन्धित योजनाएँ आशुतोष त्रिपाठी	
✓	कविता और पत्रकारिता का अन्तरसम्बन्ध : रघुवीर सहाय अवनीश कुमार मिश्र	37-38
✓	जनजातियों में स्वास्थ्य की समस्या : विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन जयलक्ष्मी एवं डॉ० मंजू भारती	39-40
✓	महामहोपाध्याय पण्डित देवीप्रसाद शुक्ल कविधरावर्ती व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व सुधा सिंह	37-40
✓	श्री शुक कृत राजतरङ्गिणी में पौराणिकता ब्रजेश कुमार शुक्ल	41-42
✓	अहीरवाल के लोक गीतों में सामाजिक चेतना डॉ० संदीप कुमार	43-44
✓	भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन में गोरखपुर के स्थानीय नेतृत्वकर्ताओं का योगदान डॉ० ओमप्रकाश सिंह	45-50
✓	भारत : काल व स्थाननिरूपण डॉ० मुकेश कुमार मिश्र	51-56
✓	जातकवाद : एक भयावह संकट डॉ० रवीन्द्र कुमार द्विवेदी	57-60
✓	शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम 2010 (लागू) के प्रति 6 से 14 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के बालकों के अभिभावकों की जागरूकता का एक अध्ययन डॉ० ओमपाल सिंह	61-62
✓	उच्च शिक्षा में सुधार हेतु आवश्यक एवं प्रभावी प्रयास डॉ० अशोक सिंह	63-64
✓	पद्यायती राज व्यवस्था और सूचना अधिकार के अन्तरसम्बन्धों की विवेचना डॉ० रामनरेश यादव	65-66
✓	भारतीय राजनीति में जाति की भूमिका डॉ० शशिबाला	67-70
✓	आरक्षण से मानव संसाधन का अधिकतम उपयोग : राष्ट्रीय विकास में महत्त्व का समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण डॉ० सुमन	

आरक्षण से मानव संसाधन का अधिकतम उपयोग : राष्ट्रीय विकास में महत्व का समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण

डॉ० सुमन

दलितों एवं आदिवासियों एवं महिलाओं (अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जातियों) के लिए संविधान में राजनैतिक नेतृत्व, सामाजिक समानता, सामाजिक न्याय तथा आर्थिक न्याय दिलाने हेतु संसद तथा विधान समझौते एवं सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था दी गई, जिसकी वकालत डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने की थी और अपने दूरदर्शिता और विवेक के आधार पर इसे लागू भी करवाया। इस आरक्षण के प्रश्न का संविधान सभा की प्रारूप समिति में पर्याप्त विवाद हुआ था। अम्बेडकर ने भी स्वीकार किया कि आरक्षण गलत बात है। किन्तु भारत की परिस्थितियों में सामाजिक समानता एवं सामाजिक न्याय को प्राप्त करने के लिए यह रास्ता आवश्यक भी है। उनका विभिन्न सामाजिक तथ्यों के आधार पर मानना था कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का कारण अरक्षण ही है। अतः अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण की सुविधा देना ही आवश्यक है। कुछ लोगों का विचार था कि आरक्षण से लोकतंत्र अमर्यादित होगा और समानता के सिद्धान्त का माखौल रहेगा। अतः संविधान में विकल्प स्वरूप कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिए, कि दलितों एवं आदिवासियों एवं कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को प्रगति के लिए सुअवसर उपलब्ध हो सकें।

गान्धी जी का विचार था कि मेरी समझ में कोई मनुष्य न तो जन्म से और न ही कर्म से बड़ा हो जाता है। मेरा विश्वास है कि जन्म के समय सभी मनुष्य बराबर होते हैं। मेरी राय में दूसरे किसी मनुष्य से श्रेष्ठ होने का दावा करना मनुष्यता को लान्छन लगाना है जो अपनी उच्चता का दावा करता है, वह उसी क्षण मनुष्य होने का अन्वेषण छोड़ देता है। गान्धी जी के इस वैचारिक भावना को प्रबलता देने के लिए मैं वैज्ञानिक परिप्रेक्ष्य देना चाहूँगा कि मानव संरचना को समझने के लिए गुण-सूत्र तथा डी० एन० ए० टेस्ट (जिनोम) द्वारा विज्ञान एवं तकनीकी ने भी यह दावा किया है कि सभी मनुष्य 99.99 प्रतिशत तक लगभग समान होते हैं और उनमें मात्र 0.01 प्रतिशत का अंतर पाया जाता है। मानव संरचना में मात्र 0.01 प्रतिशत के अन्तर से कतिपय लोगों द्वारा अन्तर में 99.99 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजनैतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विलम्बना पैदा कर दी गई और समाज में समरसता एवं संवेदना दोनों के विकास में बाधा पहुँचाता रहा। परिणामतः जातीय भेदभाव, शिक्षा में भेदभाव एवं सामाजिक सहभोज और सह-निवास में भेदभाव उत्पन्न हुआ।

आरक्षण को लेकर समाज के उच्च जाति वर्ग (सामान्य जाति वर्ग) में हमेशा से भ्रम रहा है, जिससे वे संविधान में आरक्षण प्राविधान का विरोध करते रहें हैं और ये लोग समय-समय पर आरक्षण प्राविधान को समाप्त कर देने की वकालत भी करते हैं। जोकि भारत राष्ट्र के साम्यवादी व्यवस्था से भिन्न है। क्योंकि आरक्षण प्राविधान के माध्यम से संविधान में यह व्यवस्था तो नहीं की गई है कि किसी व्यक्ति के अवसर की उपलब्धता, एक एक पद को छीनकर किसी अन्य व्यक्तियों यह सौंप दिए जाएं। बल्कि यह व्यवस्था इसलिए बनाई गई कि जो वर्ग अवसर की उपलब्धता, एक, पद तथा नेतृत्व आदि से वर्षों से वंचित रहा है; वही सब उन्हें दिलाने के प्रयत्न की सार्थकता है। आरक्षण को विवादित बनाने के लिए सामान्य वर्ग की दलीलें प्रायः ये रहती हैं जो समर्पित हैं :-

1. अरक्षित वर्ग के लोगों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में कम अंक प्राप्त करने पर भी सरकारी नौकरी मिल जाती है, परन्तु अरक्षित वर्ग के लोगों से उच्च अंक प्राप्त करने वाले को सरकारी नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है।
2. वे कम पढ़े-लिखे तथा निर्याग्य होते हैं।
3. वे पढ़ने-लिखने में कमजोर होते हैं।
4. इनमें राजनैतिक नेतृत्व की क्षमता तथा प्रशासनिक कुशलता नहीं होती है।
5. वे निम्न जाति के हैं इन्हें तो निम्न स्तर की नौकरियाँ ही देनी चाहिए।
6. अब तो इन्हें साठ वर्षों से आरक्षण मिल रहा है इसलिए समाप्त कर देनी चाहिए।
7. इनका शैक्षणिक ट्रैक-रिकार्ड उच्च कोटी की नहीं होती है, आदि बातों को लेकर विरोध तो करते ही हैं साथ ही अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतियोगी अभ्यर्थियों पर फर्कियाँ भी कसते हैं।
8. फिर भी इतने सारे भ्रम के पीछे आरक्षण का विरोध करने वाले इन तथ्यों को कभी भी आगे नहीं रखते कि संसद में आरक्षण नहीं है फिर भी ओलम्पिक में सबसे अधिक पदक लाने वालों में अधिक संख्या आरक्षण वालों का ही है। यदि ये इतना कर्मठ और योग्य हैं तो स्वभाविक तौर पर देश स्पर्ध पदकों से गरा पड़ा होता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है।
9. भारत में पहली बार क्रिकेट का विश्वकप दिलाने वाले कपिल देव भी आरक्षण समूह वाले हैं। मेजर घ्यान सिंह जी भी आरक्षण वाले थे, तो तीन बार हीकी विश्व कप जीतकर ले आए।

Dr. Deepshikha Sharma (Geography)
2016-17

US Library Congress Control No. SA68004330
ISSN 0072-0925
Refereed Research Journal



UGC Approved Research Journal
Research Journal No. 47942.

संलग्न संख्या 35

~~संलग्न संख्या 35~~

THE GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVER



PUBLISHED BY

MEERUT COLLEGE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

MEERUT (U.P.) INDIA

विषय सूची

1	गाताबो के जल की शुद्धता का क्षेत्रीय एवं भौगोलिक अध्ययन (विकास खण्ड सरावली, बुतन्दहाहा एच का एक वैयक्तिक अध्ययन)	1
	डॉ. दीनकिशोर शर्मा एवं डॉ. सी. सी. सिंह	
2	प्राचीन भारत में पर्यटन का स्वरूप : पुनीतिषी एवं सामाजिक	9
	डॉ. नीरज सोनर एवं डॉ. मेधा श्रीधरी	
3	जनपद मेरठ में टर्की अपरत की वार्षिक प्रवृत्ति (2003 से 2012 तक)	17
	डॉ. नीरा कुमार एवं एच. चवला	
4	सहारनपुर मण्डल में औद्योगिक संसाधन-दिसंबतारै एवं वितरण	26
	डॉ. राजीव कुमार, डॉ. सजीव कुमार एवं डॉ. पद्म कुमार	
5	हरितनापुर ब-य जीव अभयारण्य के हरितनापुर रेज में पाये जाने वाले बन्द	35
	जीवों का एक अध्ययन	
	मोनु सिंह एवं डॉ. जनीता मलिक	
6	प्राचीन भारत में महिला समाहितकरण अधिकारिता और कानून	47
	डॉ. स्वप्ति ठाकुर	
7	मेरठ महानगर में जनसंख्या वृद्धि एवं आवासीय सुविधाएँ	60
	महेन्द्र कुमार	
8	सहारनपुर जिले के विकास प्रेरक उद्योगों की पहचान तथा अविर्द्धि बन्द का	71
	विकास निवारण	
	डॉ. अमरीश सिंह एवं सदीप कुमार	
9	सहारनपुर जिले के सामाजिक संरचना में जनजातियों का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन	81
	डॉ. अमित मलिक एवं डॉ. विनीता कुमार सिंह	

1

तालाबों के जल की गुणवत्ता का क्षेत्रीय एवं मौसमी अध्ययन (विकास खण्ड लखवाटी, बुलन्दशहर उ.प्र. का एक वैयक्तिक अध्ययन)

डॉ. दीपशिला शर्मा* एवं देवेन्द्र सिंह**

सारांश

सहरीकरण औद्योगिकरण व बढ़ते जनसंख्या दबाव के कारण भारतभर पर सीमित शुद्ध जल स्रोतों का न केवल मात्रात्मक रूप से बल्कि गुणात्मक रूप से भी हास हो रहा है। जहाँ एक ओर सभी शुद्ध जल स्रोत अतिक्रमण व प्रदूषण के कारण सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर जल में प्रदूषकों की भारी मात्रा के विलय के कारण इनका जल जहरीला होता जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी इस समस्या से अप्रभूत नहीं हैं। गाँवों के जल स्रोतों में गाँव का मलिन जल व कृषि अवशिष्ट पदार्थों के साथ-साथ कृषि में प्रयोग होने वाले कीटनाशक व रोग नाशक दवाइयों के अम्ल मिल जाने से इन जल स्रोतों का जल मनुष्य व पशु पक्षियों की कई गम्भीर बीमारियों का कारण बन रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के जल स्रोतों में तालाब एक प्रमुख जल स्रोत है। जिनका उपयोग सिंचाई, पशु पक्षियों के उपयोग के साथ-साथ भूमिगत जल के विकास में होता है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में तालाबों के जल की गुणवत्ता का अध्ययन तीन मानकों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है - वे तीन मानक टी०डी० बी०डी० तथा सी०डी०डी० हैं जिनके जल में सम्मिलित होने की मात्रा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नता का कारण स्थान विशेष की मानवीय गतिविधियों पर निर्भर करता है।

संकेत शब्द: टी०डी० (ट्रिजोल्व ऑक्सीजन), बी०डी० (बायो कैमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमाण्ड), सी०डी० (केमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमाण्ड)।

प्रस्तावना

जल मानव सहित सम्पूर्ण जीव जगत एवं पादप समुदाय के विकास तथा उत्तरजीविता के लिये आधार भूत सत्व है। जल विशाल मात्रा में पृथ्वी पर पाया जाता है जिसके कारण पृथ्वी को जलीय ग्रह भी कहा जाता है लेकिन इसके विषम वितरण के कारण पृथ्वी के सम्पूर्ण जीव जगत को समान मात्रा में जल उपलब्ध

* एन०डी०ई०एल, भूगोल विभाग, आर०डी० (ए०डी०) कॉलेज, मेरठ।

** एन०डी०ई०एल, भूगोल विभाग, आर०डी० (ए०डी०) कॉलेज, मेरठ।

Res. Paper

2016-17

ISSN - 0973-1628

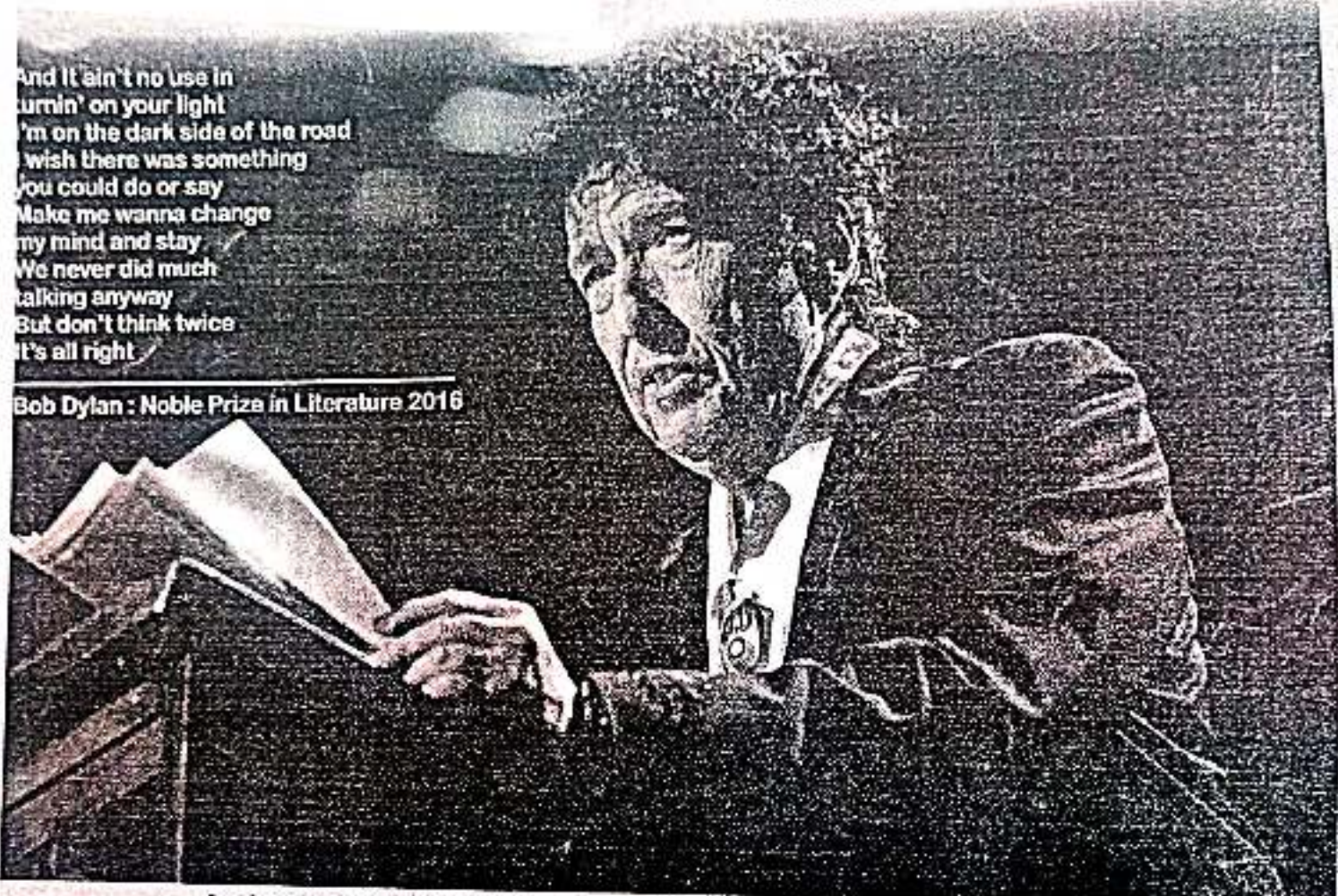
153

Mob. 99979-77718
Dr. Shweta Tyagi
21 -A, Mutari Puram,
Garh Road, Meerut
Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)
Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

Issue - 153, Vol-XV (10), December - 2016
www.researchlink.co

And it ain't no use in
turnin' on your light
'm on the dark side of the road
I wish there was something
you could do or say
Make me wanna change
my mind and stay
We never did much
talking anyway
But don't think twice
It's all right

Bob Dylan : Noble Prize in Literature 2016



An International Registered and Referred Monthly Journal



RESEARCH

Impact
Factor
2.782
2015

Kala, Samaj Vigyan awam Vanijya

:: CIRCULATION ::

Andaman-Nicobar / Bihar / Chattisgarh / Delhi / Goa / Gujarat / Haryana / Himachal / Jammu & Kashmir / Karnataka /
Madhya Pradesh / Maharashtra / Punjab / Rajasthan / Sikkim / Uttar Pradesh / Uttranchal / West Bengal

Link
self
250/-
28/09/2016

वैश्विक परिवर्तनों के व्यक्तिगत विकास में भारत सहकारी क्रियाओं की भूमिका
 डॉ. मनीषा जैन (352) 89

भारत के लोकतांत्रिक बुद्धि का अध्ययन
 डॉ. विवेक कुमार शर्मा (347) 92

भारतीय के व्यक्तिगत या उनकी सामाजिक चेतना पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन
 प्रमोद कुमार (354) 95

व्यक्तिगत स्तर के विचारधारा के परिवर्तनीय व्यवहार पर परिवर्तनीय परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का अध्ययन
 डॉ. आशा रानी उपाध्याय एवं डॉ. के. जी. हर (340) 97

• हो. यमनिवास 'मानव' की दृष्टि में हरिनाथ : व्युत्पत्ति, सत्य और परिवेश
 डॉ. मोनिका देवी (240) 130

• राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य
 डॉ. मनेहलता व्यास (363) 133

• महिलाओं के प्रति पहले हुए अत्याचार में पुरुषों द्वारा एवं वेदवत्या के अत्याचार
 डॉ. शैल श्रीवास्तव (348) 136

• 'गोधपत्र' में होने संबंधी नियम 12, 135

• 'सिर्च लिंक' सदस्यता फार्म 138

JYOTISH

• अशुभशक्ति ग्रह तथा उनका प्रभाव
 डॉ. यानचेन्द्र पाण्डेय (332) 99

VASTU SHASHTRA

• वास्तु से ऊर्जा का कैसे रहे
 तुषार खण्डेलवाल (332) 100

LAW

• Changing Dimensions of Computation of Damages Under The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 : Legislative and Judicial Trends
 DR. C.P. GUPTA (344) 102

• Agencies For Combating Child Labour and Human Rights Norms
 DR. DEVENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (357) 105

• Commercial Surrogacy : Disguised Exploitation
 DR. SANYOGITA THAKUR (359) 107

LIBRARY SCIENCE

• A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction among State University and Deemed University Library Professionals in Udaipur
 KRISHNA RANAWAT & DR. U.K. AGARWAL (312) 110

• Importance of E-Resources in Academic Libraries
 MRS. SHUBHANGI P. INGOLE (371) 113

COMMERCE

• An Analytical Study of Companies' Financial Performance & Investment Opportunities in Selected Listed Indian Companies through the application of Tobin's q Ratio
 MAYUR SUBHASH PUNDE & DR. SANJAY V. PATANKAR (338) 115

• Problems of Women's Economic Opportunities in India
 DR. P.M. TALEY (368) 118

HOME SCIENCE

• To Study The Impact of New Innovations in Kashmiri Stitches on Cushion Cover
 Smt. RITU GARG (346) 120

• Role of Emotional Intelligence on The Educational Accomplishment and Long-Term Success of University Students
 ARCHANA SHARMA (377) 123

• A study on Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity in Insomnia
 DR. SHWETA TYAGI (379) 126

RESEARCH PAPER

• A Study of Literacy in Sangola Talhasil 2011 (Solapur District)
 DR. SURESH J. PHULE & MR. MANOHAR BIRA WAGHAMODE (351) 128

शोध-पत्र में होने संबंधी नियम

- (1) शोध-पत्र 1500-1700 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (2) हिन्दी एवं मराठी माध्यम के शोधपत्रों को क्रमिक 10 (Kruvi Dev 010) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' में भेजें।
- (3) पंजाबी माध्यम के शोधपत्रों को अनामोल लिपि (Anamoli Lipi) या अनामोल बोली (Anamoli Boli) या जोय (Joy) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' में भेजें।
- (4) अंग्रेजी माध्यम के शोधपत्र टाइम्स न्यू रोमन (Times New Roman), एरियल फोंट (Arial) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' या 'माइक्रोसॉफ्ट वर्ड' में भेजे जा सकते हैं।
- (4) शोधपत्र की विधि - (1) शीर्षक (2) एबस्ट्रैक्ट (3) की-वर्ड्स (5) प्रस्तावना/प्रवेश (5) उद्देश्य (6) शोध परिष्कल्पना (7) शोध प्रविधि एवं क्षेत्र (8) सांख्यिकीय तकनीक (9) विवेचन या विश्लेषण (10) सुझाव (11) निष्कर्ष एवं (12) संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।
- (6) संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची इस प्रकार दें -

For Books :

(1) Name of Writer, "Name of Book", Publication, Place of Publication, Year of Publication, Page Number/numbers.

For Journals :

(2) Name of Writer, "Title of Article", Name of Journal, Volume, Issue, Page Numbers.

Web references :

<http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/interpret/exhibits/hill/hill.html>

(7) गुजराती माध्यम के शोधपत्र हरेकृष्णा (Harekrishna), टेराफॉन्ट वरुण (Terfont Varun), टेराफॉन्ट आकाश (Terfont Aakash) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' में भेजे जा सकते हैं।

(8) शोधपत्र की साफ्टकॉपी रिसर्च लिंक के ई-मेल आईडी researchlink@yahoo.co.in पर भेजने के बाद हार्डकॉपी, शोधपत्र के मालिक होने के घोषणा पत्र के साथ हस्ताक्षर कर 'रिसर्च लिंक' के कार्यालय को प्रेषित करें।

Self Attested
 28/09/21



Since
March 2002

An International,
Registered & Refereed
Monthly Journal:

Home Science

Research Link - 153, Vol - XV (10), December - 2016, Page No. 125-127
ISSN - 0272-0238 ■ RIN - MPHIN-2002-7041 ■ Impact Factor - 0.0162

A study on Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity in Insomnia

*The purpose of this research was to observe the relationship of Insomnia with Type 1/2 conduct pattern and intellectual maturity. The locale was confined to Ghaziabad city. The sample consisted of 20 subjects in which 10 were Insomnia person and 10 were normal person. Ex post facto Design was used. So after this research the results showed that person suffering with Insomnia were more of Type 1/2 conduct pattern and were less intellectual mature than control group. This theoretical overview of Insomnia describes the negative impact. **Key Words** : Insomnia, Ex Post Facto Design, Intellectual Maturity.*

DR. SHIWETA TYAGI

Introduction :

Insomnia, the most prevalent sleep disorder, affects 10-15% of the general population. Insomnia is a sleep disorder that is characterised by difficulty falling asleep. People with Insomnia have one or more of the following symptoms :-

- (i) Difficulty falling asleep.
- (ii) Waking up often during the night and having trouble back to sleep.
- (iii) Waking up too early in the morning.
- (iv) Feeling tired upon waking.

Insomnia suffering people may get too little sleep or poor quality sleep. They may not feel refreshed when they get up.

Type 1 conduct pattern is an overt behavioural syndrome by extreme of competitiveness, striving for achievement, aggressiveness, haste, impatience, restlessness, explosiveness of speech, tenseness of facial musculature, and feelings of being under the challenge of responsibility. Person having this pattern are often so deeply- omitted to their work.

Intellectual Maturity is essence, controlling our emotions rather than allowing our emotions to control.

Toyler and Francis (1997) found that Type 1 Conduct Pattern is a risk factor in the development of coronary artery disease (CAD).

Palsania and Evans (1984) studied state transport driver and found that type 1 drivers were significantly higher on such behaviour as blowing horn, overtaking other vehicles and applying breaks than Type 2 drivers.

Review of Literature indicates that there may be some

relationship of Insomnia 1 Behaviour Pattern and Intellectual Maturity.

Objectives :

To study Type 1/2 Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity on Insomnia patients.

Method :

Sample : Sample was selected from Ghaziabad city. The sample consisted of 20 subjects in which 10 were Insomnia person and 10 were normal person. The Ex Post Facto design was used. Insomnia was independent variable and Type 1/2 Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity was dependent variable.

Tools : Type 1/2 Conduct Pattern Scale and Intellectual Maturity Scale were used for data collection.

Procedure : To collect the real facts first of all contact was established with them. After making instruction clear to them they were asked to fill the questionnaire. And at the end scoring was done with the help of the manual.

Result and Discussion :

Table 1 : Mean, SD Values and 't' Values for Type 1/2 Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity of Insomnia and Normal Person

	Insomnia	Normal Person	't' Value
Type 1/2	Mean=72.4	Mean=50.00	4.69*
Conduct Pattern	SD=6.00	SD=5.09	
Intellectual	Mean=100	Mean=81	2.5**
Maturity	SD=4.00	SD=14.6	

*significant at 0.05 level

**significant at 0.01 level

Assistant Professor (Department of Home Science), R.G. P. G. College, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

Self Attached
Shubh
28/07/21

DIMETHYLSULPHOXIDE : A PROMISING COMPOUND FOR PHARMACOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR UTILIZATION

DR. DEEKSHA YAJURVEDI, MRS. MANISHA SINGHAL

Asst. Professor, Department of Chemistry, R.G. P.G. College, Meerut (U.P.), India

RECEIVED : 7 February, 2017

Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) is an organosulfur compound with the formula $(CH_3)_2SO$. This colourless liquid is an important polar aprotic solvent that dissolves both polar and non polar compounds and is miscible in a wide range of organic solvents as well as water. It has a relatively high melting point. It is a polar aprotic solvent and is less toxic than other members of this class, such as dimethyl formamide, di-methyl acetamide, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, and HMPA. It is frequently used as a solvent for chemical reactions involving salts, most notably Finkelstein reactions and other nucleophilic substitutions. It is also extensively used as an extractant in biochemistry and cell biology. The use of DMSO as an alternative treatment for cancer is of particular concern, as it has been shown to interfere with a variety of chemotherapy drugs, including cisplatin, carboplatin and oxaliplatin. DMSO is reported to enhance the production of several platelet specific proteins and platelet activation dependent granule external membrane protein.

KEYWORDS : DMSO, Dimethyl sulfoxide, Heart disease, Stents, Stroke, Traumatic Brain Injury, Spinal cord Trauma.

INTRODUCTION

DMSO is an aprotic solvent molecule with a highly polar domain and two non polar methyl groups; making it soluble in both aqueous and organic media. A clear odourless liquid; inexpensively produced as a by-product in the paper industry. It is being frequently used as a solvent in biological studies (both in vivo and in vitro) and also serves as a vehicle for drug therapy.

Being an efficient hydrogen bond disruptor, it is an efficient solvent for water insoluble compounds. Therapeutic and toxic agent's insoluble in water finds solubility in DMSO. Deuterated DMSO ($DMSO-d_6$), finds use as a solvent for NMR spectroscopy, again due to its ability to dissolve a wide range of analytes, the simplicity of its own spectrum, and its suitability for high-temperature NMR spectroscopic studies. Though it has some disadvantages also like its high viscosity, which broadens signals, and its hygroscopicity, which leads to an overwhelming H_2O resonance in the 1H NMR spectrum. Keeping in mind the multi-disciplinary effects of DMSO brought into knowledge by various studies; its therapeutic and pharmacological properties finds immense utilization in pharmacology, toxicology and in trauma diseases. DMSO is found to induce differentiation and function of

A REVIEW ON FEW ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS OF HERBAL ORIGIN

MANISHA SINGHAL, DEEKSHA YAJURVEDI

Department of Chemistry, R.G. P.G. College, Meerut (U.P.), India

AND

VINAY PRABHA SHARMA

Department of Chemistry, Meerut College, Meerut (U.P.), India

RECEIVED : 4 March, 2017

There has always been a search for drugs that can be used as anti-inflammatory agent without causing many side effects. Many synthetic drugs reported to be used for the treatment of inflammatory disorders are of least interest now a days due to their potential side effects and serious adverse effects. Due to these reasons herbal drugs have started to gain popularity in several human ailments due to the absence of several problems in them, which are associated with synthetic preparations. The primary objective of this review is to provide an overview of the recently explored anti-inflammatory agents belonging to phytoconstituents like alkaloids and phenylpropanoids. A large number of compounds of alkaloid and phenylpropanoid skeleton, isolated from medicinal plants have been shown to possess anti-inflammatory activity. This paper brings in notice such agents.

KEYWORDS : Anti-inflammatory, Essential Oils, Phenylpropanoids, Alkaloids.

ABBREVIATION

- AIAs : Anti-inflammatory agents
- COX-1 : Cyclo-oxygenase-1
- COX-2 : Cyclo-oxygenase-2
- 5-HT : 5-hydroxytryptamine
- NSAID : Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- IL-1 : Interleukin- 1
- IL-6 : Interleukin- 6
- NO : Nitric oxide
- PGE2 : Prostaglandin E2
- TNF- α : Tumor necrosis factor-alpha



Oxidation of Aliphatic Primary Alcohols by Quinolinium Chlorochromate: A Kinetics and Mechanistic Approach

Anamika Choudhary¹, Sonali Saraf¹, Shobha Poonia¹, Deeksha Yajurvedi²
and Vinita Sharma^{1*}

1. Chemical Kinetics Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), INDIA
2. Department of Chemistry, RG College, Meerut, U.P., INDIA

Email: drpkcs27@yahoo.com

Accepted on 22nd July 2016

ABSTRACT

The oxidation of nine aliphatic primary alcohols by quinolinium chlorochromate (QCC) in dimethylsulfoxide leads to the formation of corresponding aldehydes. The reaction is first order with respect to QCC. Michaelis-Menten type kinetics is observed with respect to alcohols. The reaction is promoted by hydrogen ions; the hydrogen-ion dependence has the form $k_{obs} = a + b [H^+]$. The oxidation of [1,1-²H]ethanol (MeCD₂OH) exhibits a substantial primary kinetic isotope effect ($k_1/k_2 = 5.58$ at 298K). The reaction has been studied in nineteen different organic solvents. The solvent effect was analysed using Taft's and Swain's multiparametric equations. The rate of oxidation is susceptible to both polar and steric effects of the substituents. A suitable mechanism has been proposed.

Keywords: Correlation analysis, Halochromates, Kinetics, Mechanism, Oxidation.

INTRODUCTION

Halochromates have been used as mild and selective oxidizing reagents in synthetic organic chemistry [1]. Quinolinium chlorochromate (QCC) is also one of such compounds used for the oxidation of aryl alcohols [2]. We have been interested in the kinetic and mechanistic aspects of the oxidation by complexed Cr (VI) species and several reports on halochromates have already reported from our laboratory [3-7]. In continuation of our earlier work with Cr (VI), we report here the kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of nine aliphatic primary alcohols by QCC in dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO) as solvent. The mechanistic aspects are discussed. A suitable mechanism has also been proposed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials: QCC was prepared by the reported method [2] and its purity was checked by an iodometric method. The procedures used for the purification of alcohols have been described earlier [8]. [1, 1-²H]₂Ethanol (MeCD₂OH) was prepared by Kalpan's method [9]. Its isotopic purity, as ascertained by its NMR spectra, was 96±3%. Due to the non-aqueous nature of the medium, p- toluene sulphonic acid

Dr. Deepchikha (Geography)

(2016-17)

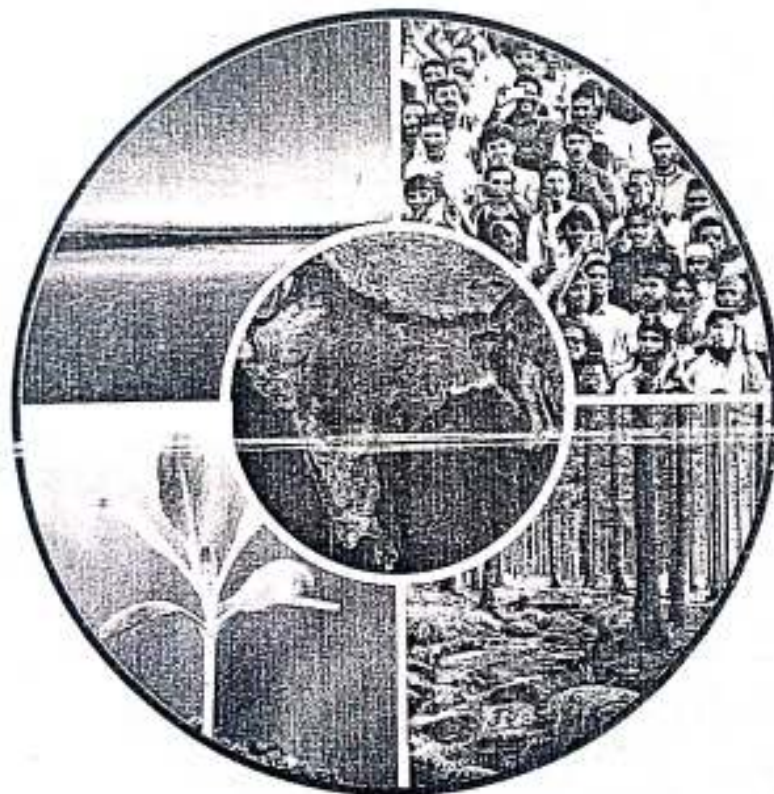
ISSN : 2347-3010



Geosphere

A Journal of Geography

A Peer Reviewed Journal



Volume : 3, Issue : 3, October 01, 2016

गन्ने की फसल के उत्पादन पर मौसम की बदलती प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव : जनपद बागपत का भौगोलिक अध्ययन

*डॉ० प्रवीण कुमार
**डॉ० दीपशिखा शर्मा

सार :

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में गन्ने की फसल के उत्पादन पर बदलती मौसम प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव को जनपद बागपत के सन्दर्भ में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह क्षेत्र गन्ना-बबुना दोआब की अर्न्तगत आने वाला एक कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र में जनसंख्या का अत्यधिक संकुचन पाया जाता है। यहाँ पर निवास करने वाली जनसंख्या का सांसायनिक मुद्दा हीत प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कृषि कार्यों से ही जुड़ा हुआ है। गेहूँ और गन्ना इस जनपद में पैदाईं करने वाली प्रमुख फसलें हैं। गन्ने की फसल इस जनपद की प्रमुख व्यावसायिक फसल है। इसका अनुमान इस प्रकार लगा सकते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण जनपद में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत क्षेत्रफल पर गन्ने की फसल को बोया जाता है जबकि 25 प्रतिशत क्षेत्रफल पर अन्य फसलों को लगाया जाता है। साथ ही यहाँ पर सिंचाई के साधनों का पर्याप्त विकास होने के कारण अधिकांश क्षेत्र विविध क्षेत्र के अर्न्तगत आता है।

मुख्य शब्द : जनपद बागपत, बदलती मौसम की प्रवृत्तियाँ, व्यावसायिक फसल गन्ना-बबुना दोआब, सिंचित भूमि, प्रतीपगमन विधि।

प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। सन् 1950-51 में राष्ट्रीय आय में कृषि का कुल योगदान 54 प्रतिशत था, परन्तु 1994-95 में गिरकर यह लगभग 30 प्रतिशत रह गया। आज भी देश की लगभग 68 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है और आय भी इसी से प्राप्त होती है।

* डब्ल्यू. भूपाल विन्हाग, डॉ० परमसिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ, यू०पी०

** प्राचार्य एवं विभागाध्यक्ष-भूगोल, आर०डी०पी०सी० कांतिर, मेरठ, यू०पी०

भारत के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल को का प्रतिशत भाग पर लेते होते हैं।

यहाँ वर्ष में तीन फसलें उत्पन्न की जाती हैं। वार्षिक के अर्न्तगत गेहूँ, जौ, मूंग, मटर, तिलहन तथा जलपद में चावल, इन्ने सब्जि एवं दलहन की खेती होती है। मुदादायिनी फसलों में गन्ना, ज्वार, बाज, एवं मूंगफली महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

भौगोलिक तथ्यों में विक्रिया होने के कारण फसला उत्पादन में विन्हाग देखने का मिलती है। 81.66 प्रतिशत भूमि खाद्यान्न फसलों में संलग्न है जबकि दलहन, तिलहन, सब्जियाँ और मुदादायिनी फसलों के अर्न्तगत बहुत ही कम क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। मानसूनी जलवायु के कारण इन्हीं उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए भारतीय कृषक फसलों का ऐसा संयोजन स्थापित करता है कि वह वर्ष पर्यन्त उन्हीं फसलों की दुआईं करताईं में व्यस्त रहता है। भौगोलिक विक्रिया के कारण अनेक प्रकार के शस्य-सहधर्य प्रदेश विक्रियत हुए हैं। अनेक विदेशी एवं भारतीय विद्वानों द्वारा कृषि प्रादेशीकरण हेतु प्रयास किया गया है, जिनमें डॉ० स्टैम, प्रो० सिन्किन्स, डॉ० स्पेट का नाम विशेष है।

घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) में कृषि का योग 30 प्रतिशत है, जबकि द्वितीयक-सेक्टर का केवल 27 प्रतिशत योग है। भारतीय कृषि विशेषज्ञ डॉ० रन्धावा (1958) ने शस्य-स्वरूप की प्रादेशिक विन्हाग को भी निर्धारित किया। कुल मिलाकर आर्थिक विकास में इसका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। कृषि की दशा यदि अच्छी होती है, तो लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है, और नरीबी, भुखमरी व कुपोषण जैसी समस्याएँ भी बहुत सीमा तक नहीं व्याप्त होती हैं। भारतीय कृषि विकास के अभाव में राज्यों का आर्थिक विकास असम्भव होता है। भारत में कृषि-उत्पादन कामों पर स्थित लोगों की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय ही नहीं अर्न्तु राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या का रहन-सहन और गरीब जनता का पोषण स्तर निर्धारित करता है।

विद्वानों का ऐसा मानना है कि वायुमण्डल में कार्बन डाईआक्साइड की मात्रा बढ़ने से प्रकाश संश्लेषण अधिक होगा तथा जिससे फसलों की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है, परन्तु इसके विपरीत यदि तापमान बढ़ता है तो फसल पैदावार में कमी भी हो सकती है, क्योंकि पौधों में नमी का अभाव होगा जिससे पानी व पोषक तत्वों के बजट में अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। विद्वानों जैसे लाल आदि (2001) ने अनुमान लगाया है कि भारत में सन् 2020 तक सर्दियों में होने वाली वर्षा में 5 से 20 प्रतिशत की कमी की संभावना है, जबकि मानसून की वर्षा में 10 से 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो सकती है। मौसम परिवर्तन में दलहनी व धान्य फसलों में बीजपन की संभावना अधिक जाताये जा रही है, जिससे खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता पर सबसे बड़ा खतरा है। बीजपन की समस्या का अंदाजा जड़ व कन्द तथा पेड़ों पर नहीं है। आई०पी०सी०सी०, 2007 की रिपोर्ट