E-SOUVENIR

NATIONAL SEMINAR

(Multidisciplinary)

on

One Earth to Share & Care: Emerging Geographical Issues and Prospects

(Sponsored by DHE, Panchkula, Haryana)

(04 March, 2023)

Organised by

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

DAYANAND COLLEGE

HISAR-125001

DAYANAND COLLEGE, HISAR

We feel pleasure to welcome you all on the precious occasion of DHE sponsored one day multidisciplinary **National Seminar** on "**One Earth to Share & Care: Emerging Geographical Issues and Prospects"** being organised by Department of Geography, Dayanand College, Hisar on **March 4, 2023**.

Dayanand College, Hisar is 65 years old, Re-Accredited as '**A'** Grade institution by **NAAC**, Bengaluru in November 2016. The temple of learning is a nursery of higher education. The college owes its existence to the vision and missionary zeal of Lala Gian Chand Mahajan (later venerated as *Swami Munishwaranand*) who was a teacher by profession, a social crusader by inclination, and a saint by temperament. Swamiji was helped in his crusade by a galaxy of philanthropists and missionaries. The college is a multi-faculty, co-educational government-aided institution affiliated to Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar. Founded in the historical city of Hisar in 1950, the college was taken over by the **DAV College Managing Committee**, **New Delhi** in 1962. The emergence of this seat of learning marked a new era in this educationally and culturally obscure land even after independence. It was a dust bowl, a dry, dreary and dismal darkness. The opening of a college here was thus like creating oasis in the desert. The college is situated on two campuses, occupying a total land area of about 28 acres out of which 4 acres of land is for the college complex and 24 acres of land is harnessed for creating facilities like hostels, staff quarters and sports ground and indoor sports complex. We are fully geared to college to make

it vie with the best in the country and committed to create it as a hub of excellent education. As the first recipient of **Best College Award in 1997,** instituted by, **Higher Education, Haryana,** we are aware of the responsibilities that this award bestows upon us. Our commitment to excellence includes creation of personal excellence going in tandem with social responsibility. We are committed to inculcate free, objective and critical interest in our students. Here we encourage them to communicate openly and honestly. At the same time, we proud them to maximize their personal growth and to take successful initiatives. We are committed to give them quality education. They should know everything about something and something about everything. We motive them to have positive and well-defined goals in life. We are committed to creating an atmosphere of intellectual vigour and ethical value foregrounding Vedic heritage and honest pluralism. Our password is sincerity multiplied with hard work.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

The **Department of Geography** is one of the oldest departments of **Dayanand College, Hisar** that is offering its services in field of geography since the foundation year of college i.e., 1950. The department is engaged in teaching the students of **B.A./B.Sc.** Three-year degree course and the **M.Sc.** two-year degree course affiliated to **Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology (GJU), Hisar.** In undergraduate programme about **480 students** and in the post-graduate programme **60 students** undergo their studies in an academic year. The department has its well established and functioning Laboratories, smart classroom and rooms equipped with modern geographical instruments and teaching aides. There is highly specialized laboratory on **Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS)** in the department that offers wider opportunities to students specially PG programme to learn and enhance their skill. Department provides wide exposure to the students by organizing educational tours, field surveys, visits, extension lectures, exhibitions, quiz contests, debates and workshops under the able guidance of qualified faculty members.

About National Seminar

Theme

One Earth to Share & Care: Emerging Geographical Issues and Prospects

Only one Earth to share and care is not only a slogan that focuses on living sustainably in harmony with nature moreover, it is an alarming call to take care of our mother earth. We can't imagine for life without a supporting surface. Our planet, earth has all the wonderful things and full of miraculous in its infinite beauty and variety. But, the bounty of the earth is not inexhaustible. It has sufficient resources to fulfill the demand of human being but it can't satisfy their greed. It is greediness rather than necessity of human being that leads to abuse or mistreat the earth and its existing possessions. Since the ending half of 20^{th} century to present, our planet has been experienced to substantial changes in natural panorama as well as human aspects associated with their endless desires. Across the continent, numerous social, economic and bio-physical elements are involved in shaping and scaling to various negative alterations in different uses of surface. The rapid population growth, increasing unplanned urbanization also results in an excessive modification in land operations and the surrounding environment. This is critical aspect of development and urban growth that exploit the natural scenery and sidestep the injury of nature. In the process of moving forward, generally, the bio-diversity, geographical singularities are deformed or ignored to provide more comfort to human. if we ourselves insist on squandering natural resources and generating mountains of wastes, misuse or over exploitation of natural assets than nobody else can make our problems miraculously disappear. Our wasteful and thoughtless habits are taking us to the point of no return and more importantly we have no other choice to go for living. Everyone knows that earth has our only home and it existed without human in past and perhaps will be in future but we can't live without its support. So, we have a critical need to restore the connectivity with our ecosystem or nature. We should have collective, proactive protecting measures to safeguard its uniqueness so that we can share it for next generation in a healthier and sustainable way. These restoration efforts should be started from home by promoting cleanliness, waste management, tree plantation, natural farming and healthy living otherwise our coming generations will have to struggle to live on earth. Hope that the seminar will provide wider space to discuss about emerging issues, opportunities & challenges for environment and will tend us to do something practical.

Sub Themes of Seminar

1 Development versus Geography
2 Sustainable Education and Future Earth
3 Urbanization, Resources and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
4 Generating Urban Issues and Space (Specially in relation to India)
5 Applications of Geo-spatial Technology in Geographical Studies
6 Use and Relevance of Modern Techniques and Methods in Studying Urban Challenges i.e., Sprawl, Land use/land Cover changes, Urban Resources etc.
7 Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Geographical Perspective
8 Population Aspects (Growth, Sex Ratio and Literacy, Work-force etc.)
9 Food Security, Nutritional and Well-being in Context to Geography
10 Role of Anthropogenic Factors in Ongoing Changes over space
11 Any other topic related to theme and sub-themes

Objectives Intended to Achieve

1 To discuss about emerging issues, opportunities & challenges in field of Geography.
2 To analysis the caring measures taken for mother earth.
3 To understand causes and consequences of Geographical issues.
4 To evaluate the urban issues in context to nature and space.
5 To appraise the impact of population growth and urbanization on geographical facets.
6 To create awareness about importance and necessity of nature for human.

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RESOURCE PERSONS

Inaugural Chief Guest

Dr. Omvir Singh

Professor
Department of Geography
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Inaugural Key Note Speaker

Dr. Vipin Kumar

Chairperson & Associate Professor
Department of Geography
Meerpur University, Rewari

Valedictory Chief Guest

Dr. Sunil Phougat

Dean of Social Sciences
Chairperson & Associate Professor
Department of Economics
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University (CRSU), Jind

Valedictory Key Note Speaker

Dr. AS Parmar

Former HOD & Rtd. Associate Professor
Department of Geography
DN College, Hisar

Programme Schedule

On-the-spot Registration (8:30 am to 12:00 am)

Verification of Online Registration (8:30 am to 12:00 am)

Tea & Snacks

Inaugural Session (9:30 onwards)

Welcome of Chief Guest & Key Note Speaker

Lamp Lightening

Introducing the Theme of Seminar by Convener

Principal's Address

Key Note Speaker's Address

Chief Guest's Address

Lunch Break (1:00 pm)

Technical Session (2:00 pm to 4:00 pm, Parallel)

Technical Session 1: Mahatma Hansraj Hall

Technical Session 2: Geography Lab (Room No. 60)

Technical Session 3: Computer Lab (Room No. 84)

Technical Session 4: Seminar Hall (Room No. 118)

Technical Session 5: Library reading Hall

Technical Session 6: Botany Lab

Technical Session 7: Commerce Lab

Valedictory Function (4:00 pm)

Welcome of Valedictory Chief Guest & Key Note Speaker

Valedictory Report by Convener

Principal's Address

Key Note Speaker's Address

Chief Guest's Address

Vote of Thanks

Distribution of Certificates

Closing of the Day

High Tea

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Changing Pattern of Area and Production of Principal Crops in Haryana

Ms. Sarita Devi[1] & Ms. Neeraj[2]

[1,2] Assistant Professor of Geography, Govt. P. G. College, Hisar

Our Indian economy is built on agriculture, which is the most significant human economic activity. Direct or indirect dependence on agriculture affects almost 70% of the state's population. Haryana produces self- sufficient food and contributes the second largest amount of grains to India's main grain reserve. Haryana has a total area of 44212 sq. km which is 1.34% of the total geographical area of the country and 2, 53, 51, 462 person, according to the 2011 census. Haryana population is growing quickly with time but land resources are limited. It has become necessary to increase crop production on limited agricultural land with the aid of advanced seeds and modern technology in order to feed the growing population. Along with this, there has been a dramatic change in the cropping pattern and along with rice and wheat production, their area has increased. The present paper is entirely based on the secondary data. The study's findings showed that the rice-wheat cropping method in the state, which has covered 58% of the farmed land, is now recognized as a significant contributor to the decline in soil health, contamination of ground water, incidence of pests-diseases and depletion of water table. Due to excessive water withdrawal for irrigation, the groundwater resources in these states are depleting, which has resulted in water impurities that have a negative impact on crop health. Crop rotations and bio variety are therefore crucial for preserving the state's sustainable agricultural production system, and the situation needed to be corrected.

Site Suitability Analysis to Assist the Development and Management Plans Concerning Hisar City

Ms. Manju Sharma[1] and Dr. Vipin Kumar[2]

[1]Ph.D. Scholar, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan-304022, India

[2]Chairperson, Dept. of Geography, Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur-Rewari-122502, India

In the lack of efficient monitoring and relevant management, the uncontrolled and expeditious upsurge in population creates many difficulties for urban administration in the way to provide safe shelter and food to millions of deprived and asylum-seekers in urban areas. It also makes several barricades for the planners to execute the development plans and

accompanying natural growth in population. Several methods and approaches have been developed by the urban geographers and planners to solve the adversities of hasty urbanization. In present research work, the integrated approach of geo-spatial technology and analytical hierarchy process (AHP) has been exercised to find the appropriate land for sustainable urban development in context to Hisar city, a rapid growing city in western Haryana. Six parameters namely, LULC, road proximity, soil salinity, quality of ground water, depth of ground water and restricted land are selected to find the suitable sites in city with minimum loss or damage to natural resources and strengthen the decision power of administration and investment on urban landscape. The study uses both primary and secondary data. Within controlled municipality area, 25-25 samples for measuring underground quality water and soil quality were collected through filed visit and then samples were tested in lab. The pairwise comparison matrix, consistency vector and ratio have been computed. Then, final suitability maps for Hisar city have been generated through the integration of AHP criterion, GIS and other meta data to identify the suitable sites. The findings refer to more opportunities in periphery for expansion with strict compliances of effective planning and monitoring.

A Geographical Study on Changing Behaviour of Rainfall Pattern with Special Reference to Hisar District, Haryana

Dr. Krishna Devi[1] and Mr. Naveen[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, CDLU, Sirsa, Haryana.

[2]Research Scholar, Department of Physics, CDLU, Sirsa, Haryana.

Rainfall plays a pivotal role in deciding weather and geographical aspects of any region. Also, each year there is a variation in rainfall. So, here an attempt is made to study rainfall trends of Hisar district which is a semi-arid zone in Indo-Gangatic plain. Three meteorological stations of Hisar districts are studied to fulfill this purpose. Some basic statistical tools like mean, coefficient of variation and skewness are calculated. Monthly, seasonal and annual trends of the rainfall in this region are determined. Variation in rainfall pattern has been studied in terms of excessive and deficient years during 1974 to 2018. It is found that rainfall pattern in this region is erratic with both increasing and decreasing values as per time. Over all the rainfall trend is decreasing in the area under study. The only season

when the rainfall is increasing is pre-monsoon. The present analysis would be helpful for water resources planner, farmers and urban engineers to assess the availability of water and plan the water storage accordingly.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Dr. Sangita Gupta

Associate Professor, Department of Physics, Vaish, College Rohtak

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Education encourages changes in knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to enable a more sustainable society for all. Education empower and equip current and future generations to meet their needs using a balanced and integrated approach to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Implementation of sustainable development needs expertise, resources, and high initial capital cost. The lack of political will is a barrier to achieving sustainable development. Efforts to enact reforms or design and implement programs to decrease the harmful effects of human behaviors allow for progress toward present and future environmental sustainability goals. The environmental impact of a community depends both on population and impact per person and on complex ways on what resources are being used, whether or not those resources are renewable, and the scale of the human activity relative to the carrying capacity of the ecosystems involved. Careful resource management can be applied at many scales, from economic sectors like agriculture, manufacturing and industry, to work organizations, the consumption patterns of households and individuals, and the resource demands of individual goods and services.

Right to a Healthy Environment: Constitutional Right to Sustainable Goal

Dr. Ved Parkash[1]and Dr. Kavita[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Pt. N.R.S. Govt. College, Rohtak, Haryana

[2]Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, GCW, Lakhan Majra (Rohtak), Haryana

The people have a right to a healthy environment, including safe drinking water, and clean air. Sixty years ago, the notion of a healthy environment as a human right was considered radical and innovative in the Stockholm Declaration, of 1972. It assures a healthy environment as an inherent right to life and it also put the responsibility to protect and

improve the environment. This aspect of international law has influenced the legal system of numerous nations. At present, it is broadly accepted in international law and supported by a large majority of nations. The concept of a healthy environment became a part of more than 90 countries' constitutions. In the context of India, it is a fundamental right under Article 21 as well as Directive principles of state policy under Article 48A. These Constitutional and other statutory provisions, the revolutionary verdict of the Supreme Court and High Courts to protect the environment from pollution and safe drinking water have a remarkable impact. Right to an environment free from air, water and soil pollution is also included under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as provided under Goal no. 3, safe and affordable drinking water under Goal no. 6. Nonetheless, only legislations and judicial activism are not sufficiently addressing the problem rather there should be strict implementation of legislations, public involvement, government and corporate accountability etc. and it should be addressed as Environmental Justice. This paper mainly deals with the international and national legal framework for the protection of the Environment.

Right to Food: Still a Question in the 21st Century under Millennium Development Goals

Ms. Anju Sharma[1] and Ms. Neelam Sharma[2]

[1]Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-136119, Haryana

[2]Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology, KUK, Haryana

The 21st century is known as the era of the development of science and technology. When we talk about the 5th generation of development, then why do we fight for food? The right to food is a human right irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex etc. The concept of the right to food was universally recognized as a basic human right under Article 25 of the first human rights document, also known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Thereafter, this aspect was widely incorporated under several national and international instruments. In the context of India, this fundamental right is under Article 21 of the Constitution. Through People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India & Others (PUCL), the Supreme Court of India has established itself as a protector of food security and committed itself to the realization of the right to food in India. Along with assurance, the Constitution under the directive principles of state policy put an obligation on the Central government and state government to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of

people and to improve public health. The government has initiated numerous schemes like midday meals, *Antyodaya Anna Yojana*, *Annapurna* etc. but these are not as fruitful as should be. After half of a decade, the situation would not change at the international level also and again it was put under priority, as provided under Article 1 of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as under Article 2 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, to realize the right to food as a human right, non-profitable organizations, and individuals should have to work together.

Air Pollution as Destroyer Environmental Well-being: An Assessment of Western Regions of Haryana, India

Dr. Sandeep Kumar[1] and Ms. Manju Sharma[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Institute of Integrated & Honors Studies, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-136119, India

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Dayanand College, Hisar, Affiliated to Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar-125001, India

Air pollution is one of the most serious environmental apprehensions at present time. Stroke, heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, acute respiratory infections, and high death rates are all major health implications which generate by air pollution. In urban areas, economic development, urbanization, energy consumption through transportation/motorization, emissions from vehicles, industry, brick kilns, and crop residue burning. and rapid population growth is the primary driving cause of air pollution. The present research work deals with secondary data obtained from Haryana State Pollution Control Board for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. As the most common ambient air pollutants encountered in our daily life are particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), and carbon dioxide (CO_2) and ammonia (NH_3). So, the AQI values for each district have been interpolated and intended for each year, then translated into a GIS layer to show the geographical shapes of air pollution. This district-level data on air pollution concentrations would be useful to urban planners and decision-makers in managing air quality for health and environmental reasons. The seasonal inevitability has been aided by the differences in the regional distribution of pollution concentrations. The findings will prompt the administration to consider ways to strictly reduce vehicle and industrial pollution to improve air quality and maintain improved public health in the city.

Effect of Irrigation Facilities on Cropping Pattern of Village Akanwali of Fatehabad District: A Case Study

Dr. Mahender Pal

Assistant Professor, C.M.G Govt. College for Women, Bhodia Khera

Land-use dynamics and cropping pattern of an area are closely linked to source of livelihood, anthropogenic as well as natural forces, all of which contribute to major shifts in socio-economic development of an area. Akanwali is a village located in Fatehabad district of Haryana state. The goal of this study is to evaluate the changes in cropping pattern due diffusion of irrigation facilities over the past years. Primary data collected through field survey as well as unpublished secondary data available with village Patwari is used to analyze the changes that have been occurred in cropping pattern during the study period. Changes in cropping pattern in village occurred due to extension of irrigation facilities as well as Govt. policies. These factors made possible farming of paddy and also increased the yield of cash crops (major cash crops of the area are wheat, cotton and rice) and in return farmers are fetching good financial returns.

Sufferings of Migrated People during Partition of India from Indian geographical area to geographical area of Pakistan

Dr. Minakshi Chauhan

Assistant Professor, Department of English, D.N. College, Hisar

It has been envisioned and seen from time to time that, Literature is the mirror of society. What has been seen and lived by people has followed through the mighty pens of our authors and what has been followed through their intrinsic capabilities of delving into the psyche of people based on their creative imagination has seen the light of the day. Whatever has happened in society has been depicted and recorded in the various works of literature. Like other themes and writings, Partition or to be a specific Indian Partition has also followed through the mighty pens. Partition of India and its aftermath, the Indian Independence movement has been explained and very well presented in the various genres of literature especially in the fiction written by various partition novelists.

CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. Deepak

Assistant Professor of Geography, Govt. College Bhattu Kalan

This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the state of the science in estimating potential effects of climate change on the human environment. The paper provides an overview of the state of effects research and outlines the analyses required in order to make adaptive policy. It compares approaches that have been taken for measuring the human consequences of climate change, and outlines the results of climate change impact studies that have been performed both on individual sectors and entire regions. The paper also discusses both the results of studies of historical environmental changes that serve as analogs for potential future climate change and the major sources of uncertainty. The paper concludes with a summary of effects, knowns and unknowns, and directions for future research. In general, future effects research needs to be targeted on regions rather than individual resources; it must take the timing of resource effects and technological change explicitly into account; and it must directly address uncertainty using new and more efficient computational techniques, as opposed to brute-force Monte Carlo estimation.

Psychological Aspects of Sustainable Development

Dr. Raj Ratan

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana.

The psychological aspects of sustainability and sustainable development are burgeoning areas in the field of Sustainability Science. The basis of Sustainability Science is formulated from a psychological perspective and promotes the trans-disciplinary framework. Environmental sustainability and sustainable development concerning the natural environment become significant as psychological processes are studied in the context of environmental decisions and behaviour as well as in developing and establishing a culture of sustainability regarding the natural environment. Individuals' internal psychological processes are responsible for decisional and behavioural aspects. The innovative psychological research could allow advanced psychological contributions to meet each of the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals which are essential for the world and humanity. The psychology of sustainability and sustainable development means overcoming a perspective exclusively

based on the ecological and socio-economic environment. It intends to enhance the quality of life of each human being within and in the environments. It states a new definition based on the "promotion" of something, which focuses on enrichment, growth, and flexible change. The psychology of sustainability and sustainable development increase the sustainability within and outside of individual talent and groups and communities, having aspects of reflexivity, meaning, and purpose. Its objective is to offer contributions to the promotion of effectiveness and sustainable well-being for individuals and environments.

LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE AS TOOLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Virender Kumar

Student of M. A., Department of English, Govt. College Bhuna, CDLU, Sirsa

An interpreter can be the key to integrating a multilingual existence in a language that is a sustainable space for that integration. Globally, this is true as well as within a nation where language is used in almost all correspondences due to diversity. The literature of such a language also contributes to the development of its people, extolling virtue, denouncing immoral behaviour and correcting societal ills. The English language continues to be one of the most commonly used languages in literature globally, even in the post-colonial era. As well as playing an important role in the economic and development of the nation and world, it also plays an important role in the education of people for sustainable development. In consideration of all these factors, this research explored English's role as a Global Language and Literature in support of sustainable development goals and agendas.

Global Warming, Climate Change and Air Pollution: Health Impacts in Urban Areas

Dr. Minakshi[1] and Ms. Rakhi Saini[2]

[1,2]Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental studies, Dayanand College, Hisar

During the recent decade, there are clear evidences of observed changes in climate and the greatest scourge is air pollution, on account not only of its impact on climate change but also its impact on health. Air pollution is the driving force of the Earth's warming and so the climate change along with an increasing incidence of diseases indirectly related to rising

temperatures. Air pollution has wide-ranging and deleterious effects on human health and is a major issue for the global community. The Global Burden of Disease study has described the worldwide impact of air pollution and ambient air pollution ranked ninth among the modifiable disease risk factors. High level of vehicle emissions in urban areas is linked to the rising levels of particulate matter in the air and these changes are correlated with the increased frequency of respiratory diseases such as allergies, asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases, lung cancer and cardiovascular diseases observed over recent decades in most industrialized countries and is continuously rising in developing countries. In the early days of abundant resources and minimal development pressures, little attention was paid to growing environmental concerns in many parts of the world. Research needs to be undertaken on the air quality of urban areas and effects of climate change and national and international organizations must address the emergence of this threat and propose sustainable solutions. The purpose of this study is to review the literature on air pollution, global warming, climate change and health in urban areas.

EARTH WATER RESOURCES: CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER

Mr. Pankaj Kadyan[1] and Dr. S.S. Dhull[2]

[1]Research Scholar, [2]Supervisor, Dept. of Geography, NIILM, University, Kaithal Haryana

India has 16% of the total population and only 4% of the world's water resources, which are rapidly depleting. Interest for water should increase from 40 billion cubic meters (BCM) at present to about 220 BCM in 2025. Water is probably the fundamental data key for crops. Both its need and flood affect the new turn of events and the nature of plant growth, yield and production. There are other ways to reduce such accidents and additionally activate soil moisture. These include mulching, tillage, tree plantation, application of dark or dew by net-surfacing traps or polythene sheets, structure construction, drainage of water through channels from water surplus areas to water deficit areas, Desalination drives like refining. Electro-dialysis and talk dialysis will potentially reduce water use by water infrastructure, for example, water systems and sprinkler plants. The fundamental progress towards finding any results related to water issues and general assurance is to influence people's attitudes and relationships; It unites us all. However, this basic resource is being wasted, polluted and depleted, not considering water as a basic human need. Every single drop of water is basic yet we keep wasting it as if being a simple thing is a free thought. 98% of the water on this planet

is contaminated and not ideal for human use. 1% out of 2% of new water reserves is received as ice in different regions from one end of the world to the other. Subsequently, only 1% of the endless water holdings are open for use in our region and recurring patterns.

Urbanization and Mental Health

Dr. Renu Rathee

Associate Professor, Psychology, Dayanand College Hisar-125001

Urbanization is defined as the increase in the number of cities and urban population. World-wise there is a rapid increase in the ratio of urban population as compare to rural. This pattern of shift in the dynamics of human population is attracting attention of demographers, sociologists, scientists, and politicians etc. Urbanization brings with a unique set of advantages and disadvantages. Though it is driving the economies of most of the nations of the world, but there is a serious concern regarding the impact of urbanization on mental health. Challenges to mental health in urban areas include loneliness, violence, high crime rates, delinquency, vandalism, homelessness, noise and other pollutants, traffic accidents, drug abuse poor adjustment, and insufficiency of mental health services. Urbanization is affecting the entire population especially the vulnerable sections of society - elderly, children and adolescents, and women. Rapid urbanization has also led to creation of “fringe population” mostly living from hand to mouth which further adds to poverty. Urbanization, defined as the increase in the number of cities and urban population, is not only a demographic movement but also includes, social, economic and psychological changes that constitute the demographic movement. It is a process that leads to the growth of cities due to industrialization and economic development. Urbanization has brought its own set of problems pertaining to mental health and well-being. This demographic transition is accompanied by economic growth and industrialization, and by profound changes in social organization and in the pattern of family life. Urbanization affects mental health through the influence of increased stressors and factors such as overcrowded and polluted environment, high levels of violence, and reduced social support. The multiculturalism of today's cities contributes to increased tolerance, better quality of life, and sociocultural stimulation; at the same time, it often contributes to heightened social tensions, interethnic striving, and cultural conflicts - all of which undoubtedly carry negative mental health consequences. In the present paper the author wants to focus on the effect urbanization on mental health.

THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ECO LITERATURE IN EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Yashu Rai

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Gray also sought to explore the eco critical perspectives as envisaged in some select world literature as well as Indian writing in English. This environmentally oriented study of literature brings about an ecological literacy among the readers who in the process become eco conscious, thereby taking good care of Mother Nature. Eco criticism which was synonymous with the American nature writings as well as the British Romantic literature has now gained its momentum with worldwide eco-literature. It has changed its colour from local to global perspectives in view of the present ecological crisis around the globe. The humans have only one earth to live in and we are at the brink of our forthcoming destruction unless we are careful of the blue planet. Eco criticism gets its inspiration from the three major American writers whose works celebrate nature as a life force, and the wilderness as manifested in America. They are Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), Margaret Fuller (1810-1850) and Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862). Emerson had enjoyed the influence of nature in his first reflective prose narrative Nature with a non-traditional approach to nature which is popularly known as transcendentalism (a theory that propounds that the divine; or pervades nature). He suggests that reality can be best perceived studying nature. Fuller 'Summer on the Lake During 1843' is a Transcendental travelogue that encounters the American landscape at large and differentiates the utilitarian motives of the settlers and spiritual aesthetic aims of tourists. But it is Thoreau who is considered to be the father of eco criticism. His 'Walden' is an autobiographical account of his two-year stay in a hut on the shore of Walden Pond. It is a classic account of dropping out of modern life and seeking to renew the self by return to nature. It has exerted a strong effect on the attitudes of its readers which changes from ego-consciousness to eco-consciousness. Besides all of them, Robert Frost, a major American poet, has made use of woods, lakes, stars, horses, etc. His poems are simple on the surface level. But if we probe deep under the surface, we find that nature reveals the universal truth of human life. His 'Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening' deals with the perennial beauty of nature, and the obligations of transient human life.

Sustainable Environment through Self-Regulation

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All the major developmental activities of human beings like urbanization, industrialization, agriculture, mining, transportation and power generation release gases, toxins and harmful chemicals in the environment and are responsible for pollution. All these developmental activities lead to a comfortable healthy life but this rapid development creates many problems like air, water and noise pollution, large solid waste generation, congestion, resource depletion and disparities, so mankind must look for sustainable way of development and growth. Most of the times we accuse industries, vehicles, government machinery and faulty legal practices for such problems. We, most of the times, do not realize our own contribution in polluting the environment and environmental degradation through human population explosion. Increasing human population is the major cause of all such problems. Out of 24 hours in a day, we spend nearly 20-22 hours indoor, so about 80% of our lives are spent indoor. Our food commodities, cosmetics wearables, medicines etc. contain chemicals. These chemicals are responsible for diseases, heart failures, cancer, birth abnormalities. Indoor pollution in houses, offices in the form of wall paints, carpet dust, electrical switches kitchen fumes, surf, detergents, wash room chemicals, ACs, desert coolers, pollen grains and microbial/fungal spores in the air are also responsible for human diseases and ailments like asthma, skin diseases, allergies, hair follicle and hair fall etc. Most of the cosmetic creams, shampoos, lotions contain ethylene glycol, anti-freezing agents, hydroquinone etc. cause blurred vision, allergies, slow reflective movements and fatigue etc. Some sunscreen lotions and beauty creams may also be responsible for skin ailments. Holi festival colours contain lead oxide, mica, glass sand, copper sulphate and even

aluminium bromide. All such chemicals are responsible for defective eyesight, corneal ulcers, eye allergy, temporary blindness, bronchial asthma skin diseases etc. Human beings may check all such harmful effects of these toxic chemicals by reducing the use of these products and maximum use of natural products as an alternate.

Earthly and Spiritual Influence of Nature in Wordsworth's Lucy Poems

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William Wordsworth, the high priest of Nature, defined poetry as 'the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity'. It's not only earthly pleasure that he finds in Nature but believes that it also nourishes the emotional and spiritual life of man. The call of high mountains, the sudden sight of daffodils by the lake, the sloping pastures, and the deep and gloomy wood uplifts a person from mere plane of an ordinary world of physical delight to a higher plane where he receives Nature's moral and mystical messages. The Lucy Poems composed in Hartz Forest during Wordsworth's sojourn in Germany presents his basic philosophy that Nature shapes and moulds the character and personality of human beings. In *Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower* Nature declares her resolve to bring up Lucy and carry out her intention by showering upon her its bounties of beauty and grace. Nature promises to act both as impulse and as law to the rustic child and thus educate her in her righteous ways and noble desires. All natural objects such as rocks, plains, earth, heaven. glades and bowers would exercise a very healthy earthly and spiritual influence on Lucy's personality.

एक पृथ्वी साझा करने और देखभाल करने के लिए: उभरते भौगोलिक मुद्दे एवं सभ्यता वनाएं

डॉक्टर संगीता मिश्रा

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग, डी एन पी जी कॉलेज ,हिसार

आज हम अपने चारों ओर जो कुछ देखते है जल, पेड़, पौधे जीवन आलंबन यह सब हमारी प्रकृति भारतीय संस्कृति में धरती को वायु,

माँ की उपाधि दी गयी है। हिन्दू धर्म में इनकी पूजा भी की जाती है। दूसरी तरफ हम धरती माता को गंदा करते जा रहे हैं। उसकी अनदेखी का हम

विदोहन अनियंत्रित रूप से कर रहे हैं। यह मानव अस्तित्व के लिए बेहद खतरनाक भी है। आज प्रत्येक माँ भारती के पुत्र को अपनी निद्रा भंग

करनी होगी तभी धरती को हम बचा सकेंगे. हमारे जीवन का अस्तित्व धरती से जुड़ा है, जिससे जिनका जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती

है। सभी ग्रहों में एकमात्र यही धरती माँ है जिस पर जीवन की सम्भावनाएं बन पाई है। धरती की अपनी प्रत्येक वस्तु अनूठी है जो हमें सौन्दर्य के

रूप मेंं नजर आती हैं सष्टृ की लालिमा, पर्वत, सागर, झील झरने, नदियाँ, सागर, हरियाली. क्या नहीं दिया हमेंं इस धरती ने जिसकी हम कल्पना

कर सकते इतने उपकारों के उपरांत भी बदले में हम प्रदषू ण, गंदगी और सौन्दर्यत को खत्म कर रहे हैं पेड़ पौधों को काटकर हम जंगलों का हैं

विनाि कर इस हरी भरी धरती को मरुस्थल बनाने की जिद्द पाल बैठे हैं हम जितना धरती के साथ ये खिलवाड़ कर रहे है इसके उतने ही बुरे

नतीजे एक दिन भगु तने पड़ेंगे. पृथ्वी पर पृथ्वी पर वातावरण को प्रदषू ित होने से बचाने के लिए सकारात्मक कदम

उठाने और इस दिशा मेंं दनु िया भर के लोगोंं को प्रेरित करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1973 मेंं पहली बार विश्व पर्यावरण

दिवस मनाया गया था। अवैध व्यापार व्यापार की वजह से

हमारी कीमती जैव लवलवधता नष्ट होती जा रही हैं वही जंगली जानवरों जैसे हाथी ,बाघ ,चीता, राइनो ,गोररला गोररल्ला, समद्रु ी कछु ए आलद आलद

महत्वपण प्रजालतयों के अलस्तत्व समाप्त होने के कगार गए ह। लवश्व पयातवरण लदवस 2016 का नारा था "जीवन के ललए जंगली बनो"
पर पहच

तालक वन्यजीवों के प्रलत अपराध मेंं िंाललमल ार सकेंं और उनके सान की भरपाई कर सकें। पथृ वी पर एक बेहतर भलवष्य
लोगोंं को सध ारा के नक

पाने के ललए इस बड़ी समस्या को हल करना आवश्यक है और यह एक बड़ी चनु ौती के रूप मेंं हमारे सामने ह। वैज्ञालनकों का कहना है लक सबसे

बुरे प्रभाव से बचने के ललए आठ साल बाकी ह। वह पथृ वी जो हमेंं ानर ंतरता, गलतिंीलता, क्षमा, धैय और स ंभाव लसखाती है
,क्या हम पथृ वी के

प्रलत इन्हीं गुणों का प्रलतपादन करके अपने ऋण से उऋण होने का कतरा मात्र भी अदा नहीं कर सकते? तेजी से बदलते लाइफ स्टाइल और

महत्वाकांक्षाओं के चलते हम प्रकृ लत सान ा रहे इसका खालमयाजा भी हमेंं ग्लोबल ा सलहत अन्य तरह
को तेजी से नक पहच हैं वॉलमिंग, भकू ं प, सख

की प्राकृ लतक आपदाओं के तौर पर भगु तना पड़ रहा है. हम अपनी कु छ आदतों मेंं बदलाव रूप में लौटाने की
लाकर पथृ वी को दोबारा उसके मल

तरफ एक कदम आगे बढा सकते हैं दनु यिा मेंं ापछली एक सदी मेंं लजतनी तरक्की हई है वो ापछले हजार सालों मेंं हई तरक्की से भी ज्यादा है.

हमारी इस तरक्की ने हमारे भौलतक जीवन को तो आसान बना लदया है, लेलकन तरक्की की इस चकाचौंध मेंं हमने प्रकृ लत के साथ जो अन्याय लकया उसे अनदेखा कर लदया. इसका खालमयाजा अब हमें उठाना पड़ रहा है. ऐसे में अब धरती को बचाने के ललए वक्त आ गया है

लक हम अपनी लाइफस्टाइल मेंं बदलाव करेंं और सस्टेनेबल लाइफ़स्टाइल अपनाएं ।इसके ललए अब प्राकृ लतक

संसाधनों के ज्यादा दोहन के बजाय चीजों केरससाइक्लंग और अपसाइक्लंग को अपनाने का वक्त आ गया है.

इसके साथ ही वेस्ट कम करना, ऑगेलनक की तरफ जाना, इको फ्रेंडली सामानों

का उपयोग लाइफ स्टाइल मेंं िंाललमल करना वैज्ञालनक मानते हैं लक धरती पर तीसरा यद्ध पाने की वजह से होगा इसके महत्व को
जरूरी हो गया ह।

समझते हए पानी की बबादी रोकने के ललए हमेंं अपनी परु ानी छोटी-छोटी आदतों मेंं बदलाव करना पड़ेगा तथा साथ
ही साथ ऊजात उत्पादन के

पारंपरक साधनों से हटकर ग्रीन एनजी की तरह जाना बहत जरूरी ह। और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम लबजली को बबाद करने की आदत मेंं

बदलाव लाएंगे। वायु प्रदषू ण से पथृ वी को बचाने के ललए हमेंं अपनी जरूरतों को कम करना होगा तथा पथृ वी को बचाने के ललए कचरा प्रबंधन भी

अलत आवश्यक ह। तो आइए हम सब ममलकर पथृ वी को बचाने के ललए अपने लहस्से की कु छ भी प्रयास करें।
मका लनभाने का भरप

SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION IN INDIA: THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

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The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. These goals address the global challenges we face, including inequality, poverty, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The Goal 11 is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Today, more than half the world's population live in cities. By 2050, an estimated 7 out of 10 people will likely live in urban areas. Cities are drivers of economic growth and contribute more than 80 per cent of global GDP. India's real estate sector is expected to contribute towards country's GDP. India has been making comprehensive efforts in this direction. India,

the second most populous country in the world, accounts for 11 per cent of the total global urban population housing 461 million people in cities and towns in 2018 (UNDESA, 2019). In 2011, there were 7,933 cities and towns in India comprising 4,041 statutory cities/towns recognised by state governments and 3,892 census towns which met the census criteria of 'urban', but governed by rural panchayats (Census, 2011). While the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in India, through its various developmental programmes, has been consistently making efforts to align its initiatives to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Urbanization brings about a variety of spatial, economic, social, demographic, and environmental changes. These changes need to be countered in a planned and scientific manner. However there are major challenges in India such as lack of efficient transport, slums and squatter settlements, degradation of environmental quality, sewerage problems, urban heat island, urban flooding etc. Therefore, there is a need to make a shift towards sustainable urban planning practices. Sustainable urban planning is planning for urban areas in such a way so as to promote intergenerational equity while not putting any stress on the surroundings economically, environmentally as well as socially.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

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It is increasingly realized that the planet earth is facing grave environmental problems with fast depleting natural resources and threatening the very existence of most of the ecosystems. Many researchers, engineers and environmentalists are expressing deep concerns about changes in the overall climate of the planet. Climate has a profound influence on life on earth. It affects landforms, soil types and vegetation. How was the climate in the past? How is the climate in the present or in the 21st century? And how it will be in 100 years or 1000 years from now? Scientists are very excited to know the answers of these questions. Climate Change is a reality. It has changed in past, is changing in present and will change in future. The term "Global Climate" is used to refer to the general state of the world's climate. For specific purposes, such as investigating the evidence for climate change, climatologists like to study the general climate of the whole earth. "Human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels, with a likely range of

0.8°C to 1.2°C. Global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate. Warming from anthropogenic emissions from the pre-industrial period to the present will persist for centuries to millennia and will continue to cause further long-term changes in the climate system, such as sea level rise, with associated impacts" (IPCC 2018). Climate change can be categorized into two types---Natural Climate Change and Anthropogenic Climate Change. Earth's temperature is influence by the energy entering and leaving the planet's system. The Earth's climate can be affected by a number of natural factors. The prominent ones are continental drift, volcanoes, ocean currents, the earth's tilt, and comets and meteorites. The natural factors affect the climate change in a long term and persist for thousand to millions of years. Anthropogenic or manmade factors result in short term climatic changes. It involves the changes in the energy balance of the Earth - atmosphere system leading to changes in weather and climate. Rising global temperature is accompanied by the changes in weather and climate like changes in rainfall, resulting in more floods, droughts, or intense rain, as well as more frequent and severe heat waves, changing patterns of rain and snow, species migration, rising sea level, increased risk of drought, fire and floods, illness and disease etc. The concept 'mitigation' in general means the reduction of the atmospheric GHGs, and hence, we can avoid the likelihood of the occurrence of the climatic variability and extreme events. IPCC defines mitigation as: "An anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases." To embark upon these problems, some remedial steps must be timely taken which include but are not limited to the use of renewable sources of energy and stopping deforestation. Innovative solutions must be brought forward to end this hazard once and forever.

Impact of Global Air Pollution and Climate change on Health in Urban Areas

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Air pollution patterns are changing due to climate change, in several urbanized areas of the world with a significant effect on respiratory health. Global earth's temperature has markedly risen over the last 50 years due to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions, largely from anthropogenic sources. Changes are also occurring in the amount, intensity, frequency, and type of precipitation as well as the Earth's rising temperature is evidenced by warming of the oceans, melting glaciers, rising sea levels, and the diminished snow cover in the Northern

Hemisphere. Climate change and air pollution are closely linked and many of the traditional air pollutants and greenhouse gases have not only common sources, but may also interact physically and chemically in the atmosphere causing a variety of environmental impacts on the local, regional and global scales. Due to climate change and other factors, air pollution patterns are changing in several urbanised areas of the world, with a significant impact on human health and wellbeing and contribute to the onset and aggravation of allergic rhinitis and asthma among other chronic respiratory diseases. Among air pollutants, Particulate Matter (PM), particles of variable but very small diameter, penetrate the respiratory system via inhalation, causing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, reproductive and central nervous system dysfunctions, and cancer. This report reviews the findings on pollutant emissions, global warming, human health as well as some aspects of climatic change.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN HARYANA: A GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

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Regional disparities are critical in determining agricultural productivity and development. Agriculture is the most important industry in Haryana. The purpose of this paper is to assess the impact of regional disparities in agricultural development in Gurugram, Nuh, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Faridabad, and Palwal. The agricultural development level of selected districts in southern Haryana was determined using a composite index based on the best combination of eight agriculture development indicators. The study area's level of development was determined using district-level data on these indicators from 2015 to 2022. The agricultural sector's level of development was estimated separately. The level of development in different districts of southern Haryana differed significantly. Separate estimates were made for the agriculture sector's level of development. Different districts of southern Haryana's development levels varied greatly from one another. Potential targets of various developmental indicators have been estimated with regard to the less developed areas of the study area in order to achieve uniform regional development. The entire study area needs to improve on a number of different indicators to raise the level of development.

ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC FARMING TO ENSURE FOOD SAFETY AND SECURITY

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The traditional agricultural practices which have become unsustainable due to high input and low productivity level, have to be blended with modern plant biotechnology tools to increase productivity per unit area in sustainable manner so as to take the onslaught of population explosion. Biotechnology contributes to sustainable agriculture by reducing the dependence on agro-chemicals, through the deployment of genes conferring tolerance or resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, increased productivity and quality, enhanced nitrogen fixation and nutrient uptake. Modern biotechnology is the manipulation of genetic material and fusion of cells beyond normal breeding barriers, with the most common example as genetic engineering in which genes are inserted or deleted through transgenic technologies to create genetically modified organisms. Micro-organisms found in the soil to improve agricultural productivity are used to develop bio fertilizers and bio-pesticides. Micro-organisms present in the soil actually help plants to absorb more nutrients are also involved in nutrient recycling. The microbes help the plant to take up essential energy and in return, plants donate their waste by-products for the microbes to use as food. Scientists use these friendly micro-organisms to develop bio fertilizers, bio pesticides, bio herbicides and bio nematicides which are essential components of agricultural biotechnology and play vital role in organic farming in a sustainable manner. It is the need of rapid global changes to increase the comparative and competitive efficiency of the crops. Therefore, potential applications of biotechnological techniques are necessary for sustainable organic farming to ensure food safety and security along with to meet out the international standards of agriculture produce to increase the export.

The Role of Environmental Health Literacy in Promoting a Healthier Society

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Environmental health literacy (EHL) is an emerging area of study that incorporates content and strategies from environmental, health, and social sciences to promote understanding of

the ways environmental contaminants affect health. The basic knowledge and skills needed for comprehending environmental health risks and for devising, assessing, implementing and evaluating potential solutions form the foundations of EHL. EHL strives to improve understanding of how individuals and communities make sense of and act on health-related information about environmental hazards. EHL enables people to make informed decisions about environmental exposures that can affect health and to engage in community and public policy debate on the subject. Researchers predict greater EHL will lead to better health outcomes and reduced health disparities by empowering individuals and communities to take steps to avoid harmful exposures and lower their disease risk. EHL is embraced as important for improving public health by preventing disability and disease from our environment. Effective access to evidence-based information on environmental health risk is the basis for improving awareness of local institutional and social actors. The proactive involvement of stakeholders in preventive actions and the adoption of shared practices reflect the progressive increase of their EHL. Bidirectional communication relying on participative approaches, collaborative national and local initiatives, and dialogue with the communities is an effective tool for increasing EHL at each site. This enhances the community capacity to use the acquired knowledge in promoting prevention actions. Consideration of socioeconomic fragilities and vulnerable groups in well-designed EHL practices contributes to prevent adverse health effects induced by specific environmental exposures and to promote environmental justice at local level.

Overview on Geospatial applications-based resource mapping and assessment

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In the modern world several techniques have been developed worldwide for resource mapping. Geospatial comprises of remote sensing, GIS, GPS and information technology. It's become important to analyze the impact of these techniques on our environment and society. This paper evaluates geospatial application to predict the changing occurs in our ecosystem, biological system, agricultural approaches in the use of our environment and society. Many tools and software are present to store the data, interpret the data and extract the knowledge for assessment and analysis the facts around the world. This paper also explores the

approaches and methods used to identify vegetation, mapping and spatial modelling of invasive species and describe WMO satellite activities. There are various models are used to demonstrate the impact of these approaches will be explain in this paper. It has been found that after analysis of different models, software should make the applications of the various devices easier with the mutual combination of several types of data coming from standard networks, radar and satellites, meteorological and climatologically models, digital cartography and crop models based on the scientific acquisition.

Sustainable Development Goals and Its Impact on Women empowerment in India

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Development of any society and country depends on the well-beingness of their human resource. World Economic Forum (2019 report) states that the world is 100 years away from complete gender equality. India's gender gap ranks behind many developing nations. The 17 sustainable goals form a cohesive and integrated package of global aspiration, the world commits to achieving by 2030.Women empowerment is a key factor for achieving sustainability. Only one goal is dedicated to the empowerment of women. The 5th goal of SDGs achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls. In this research paper we critically examine the changing situation of women in terms of education, health and political participation in India. we use secondary data for this study.

A perspective on why you should care - Taking Care of Our Common Home

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Considering the planet as YOUR HOME may seem strange to you. Take a WIDER look at what's going on with our planet - look beyond your comfort zone. The journey begins in your MIND, with a wider perspective. It's important to remember that everything you consume comes from this living ecosystem: food, freshwater, air, shelter, energy, and materials. Every day, we take many things for granted. Having forgotten that resources are limited, it is possible that they won't be available for our children. Earth's natural resources are rapidly depleting, despite our indifference. The last 50 years have seen 75% of all natural ecosystems

degrade, 50% of forests harvested for agriculture and urban development, and 25% of species at risk of extinction. In 40 years, Earth's ecosystems will be strained by two billion more people. In the next 40 years, the world is expected to have an increase of more than 200% in energy demand, a 500% increase in cars, and a 400% increase in economic growth. We will consume twice as many natural resources as the Earth can replenish by 2050. In the coming years, there will be a race for food, water, land, and energy. We are already experiencing food shortages and malnutrition in hard-hit areas, and water scarcity affects 2 billion people, leading to mass migration. There are over half of the world's population that lives on less than $2 a day. Only 16% of the global population spends 80% of their income on private consumption. Our current rate of exploitation of the planet is simply not sustainable in the long run. Now comes the big question: what should we do? As we live, work, and produce things in a more sustainable way, we need to take care of ourselves, our families, our neighbourhoods, and the planet. The next step is to decide who will do the job. The industrialised world must take on this task, not developing countries or the poorest people. All of the problems are our fault, so we need to fix them. Thus, CARE for all life around us deeply.

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Geography

Mr. Deepender

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In recent years, the field of artificial intelligence (AI) has received a lot of attention from academia, business, and the general public. GeoAI, or the combination of AI and geography, offers novel solutions to a wide range of issues affecting our natural environment and society. This article provides a brief summary of the most recent advancements in GeoAI, with a focus on machine learning and deep learning techniques. We present a number of GeoAI applications and potential future directions, as well as our discussion of the integration of AI with geography and, specifically, geographic information science.

Jojoba: A potential bio-fuel from the Desert

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Simmondsia chinensis commonly known as Jojoba is the sole species in the family simmondsiaceae. It is an economically important wind pollinated, evergreen, perennial dioecious shrub, reaching a height of 3-5 meters with leathery, grayish green leaves. The plant can be grown in all types of soils except heavy soils with pH requirement ranges from 5-8, tolerance to acidic as well as alkaline conditions, temperatures ranging from -5 to 54^{o}C and hence can be grown on marginal lands that are not used for conventional agricultural crops. The seeds of this plant contain a light-gold coloured wax ester (known as jojoba oil) that makes up 50-55% of the seed weight. The oil contains only traces of saturated wax, steroids, tocopherol and has no resins and tars. Jojoba oil has almost the same properties as the oil obtained from the sperm whale. The liquid wax and its derivatives have potential in a wide range of applications in cosmetics (lipsticks, face creams, skin fresheners, winter care lotions, shampoos, moisturizers, soaps), lubricants, anti-foaming agents, pharmaceutical (antibiotic production, coating of tablets, to treat skin disorders, sores, wound, burnt skin and to remove stretch marks), electrical insulators and plastic industries. It has no cholesterol or triglycerides and therefore can be used as low-calorie edible oil. Indigenous Americans and Indians used jojoba seed and oil for cooking, hair care and for medicinal treatments such as poison ivy, sores, wounds, colds, cancer and kidney malfunction. It can also be used as an alternate fuel oil with fewer pollutants and exhaust is free of harmful SO_2. Owning to all above properties, jojoba oil is claimed as one of the nature's gifts to human race or liquid gold from the desert. Efforts were made for micropropagation, biochemical and genetic fidelity studies on jojoba.

जलवायु परिवर्तन : कारण , प्रभाव व समाधान

डॉ ललितपन गुप्ता

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर , वैश्य कॉलेज ,भिवानी

जलवायु परिवर्तन उस समस्या को कहा जाता है जब वैश्विक स्तर पर या लकसी क्षेत्र, स्थान के वातावरण में असामान्य परिवर्तन होता है तो इस परिस्थिति को जलवायु परिवर्तन की संज्ञा दी जाती है ।उदाहरण के रूप में समुद्र के तापमान में वृद्धि के कारण समुद्री जीव व कोरल की संख्या में

कमी आई है, पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि के कारण जंगलों में हमारे ग्लेशियर लगातार कुछ स्थानों पर आग लगने के मामले बढ़े हैं। पिघल रहे हैं।

बाढ जैसी समस्याएं भी उत्पन्न हई है, fिु क वातावरण के कारण आग तेजी से फै लने की गई है तथा नलदयों संभावनाएं रहती है, कई नलदयां सख

के पानी की मात्रा घट रही है इसके अलावा इस प्रकार की अनेक गंभीर समस्या उभर रही है यदि हम एक संतुलित प्रकृति का सपने देखते हैं तो इसे पाने के लिए हमें अनेक प्रकार की कुर्बानियां देनी होगी यानी हमें आधुनिकरण को छोड़कर प्रकृति की ओर बढना होगा एक प्रसिद्ध राजनीतिज्ञ
ने अनेक वर्षों पहले ही अपनी एक पुस्तक में लिखा है कि यदि आप विकास चाहते हैं तो "बैक टू द नेचर" इसे भी हमारे पर्यावरण के लिए
घातक
बहुत हानिकारक है चाहे वह प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हो या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से क्योंकि एक रिपोर्ट में यह सामने आया है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति दो बार इडली खाता है तो हमारी इतनी बर्बादी होती है कि उससे 15 ग्राम CO2 गैस का उत्सर्जन होता है.
अधिक विवरण

A Study of Factors affecting Child Sex Ratio and Its Socio-Economic Impact on NCR Haryana

Dr. Deepika
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A population can be described as a group of persons of the same species living and interacting with each other in a particular area. The characteristics of any population can be studied by Demography. It provides statically explanations of the changes occurred in its characteristics with the passage of time. Demographics includes any statistical factors that influence population growth or decline, but several parameters are particularly important: population size, density, age structure, fecundity (birth rates), sex ratio and mortality (death rates). The term 'Sex ratio' is usually referred to the ratio of male to female. The sex ratio is shown in terms of the number of females per thousand males in India. The sex ratio refers to the status of women in any society. Haryana is one of the states having low sex ratio in India. The state of child sex ratio (Age group: 0-6) in Haryana is extremely worrying. The reason for this in Haryana is the desire of sons in society rather than daughters. Haryana is the 20th state of India that came into being on 1st November 1966 and previously has been a part of Punjab state. It is one of the 17th populous State of India along with acquired an area 44212 sq.km. This research paper describes the sex ratio and its impacts in all districts of Haryana which comes in NCR region. The NCR is India's largest and world's second largest urban agglomeration with a population of over 58 million inhabitants. The plan was to develop a metropolitan region around Delhi in order to divert the escalating pressure of population from Delhi. The present research paper is an attempt to study the child sex ratio and its socio-economic impact on NCR Haryana.

Analyzing Wordsworth's Love of Nature from Ecological and Environmental Standpoints

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Throughout Wordsworth's work, nature provides the ultimate good influence on the human mind. All manifestations of the natural world elicit noble, elevated thoughts and passionate emotions which connects people to both the spiritual and social worlds. Various critics try to scrutinize the subject of Wordsworth's treatment and love of nature with an enthusiastic zeal. The present paper tries to study Wordsworth's love of nature by interpreting its relevance to the areas of ecology, ecofeminism and environmentalism and investigates the main theme and sheds light on it and the way William Wordsworth used his writings to protect the environment from destructions .The environment and ecology in William Wordsworth's poems are the two things which have been dealt with because poems can serve human beings and make them aware of protecting the environment from pollution. . Eco-criticism is an emerging field that has been gaining importance rapidly. It is the study of man's relationship with his environment. William Wordsworth, the great lover of nature, opposes gross materialism in his poetry. The industrial age was bringing in steam locomotives, machines and factories and Wordsworth's world was facing the crisis of Industrial revolution. He felt that man was being brought up on a destructive lifestyle that eventually leads him to the harmful situations in life. The poet's world was facing the evil effects of the Industrial Revolution where he saw the danger of industries.

Climate change effects on physical and mental health

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Climate change refers to relatively stable changes in the meteorological parameters like precipitation and temperature over a period of time in given region. Climate change has become a global challenge which is likely to affect mankind. In India there are climatic variations not only from one season to another but also from one region to another.

Nowadays attention has been drawn to the variety of health impacts of climate change. Studies proposed that climate change affects our physical and mental health both. For example, Increasing temperature is likely to increase the rate of aggression, violence, suicides and other criminal acts. In India a majority of people depend on agriculture for livelihood. The climate and particularly the monsoons are of great importance to the economy. Farmers keenly await the arrival of monsoons to sow their main crop. But prolonged drought due to climate change is really problematic for farmers. Rain is not only unevenly distributed but also unpredictable. In vast area of our country both phenomena of flood and droughts exist side by side. Some parts of India have floods while others suffer from drought which leads to more number of farmer helplessness and suicides. Increase and frequent disasters with climate change can also lead to post traumatic stress disorder, adjustment disorder depression and substance use disorder. The 2022 intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) stated that there is high incidence that climate change had adverse effect on mental and physical health. Heat waves have been associated with mental and physical problems and it is observed by professionals that heat waves are associated with increased rate of admissions for mental disorders in hospitals in conjunction with other physiological diseases like cardiovascular disease, respiratory problems, skin problems etc. Extreme heat exposure can also lead to physical as well as psychological exhaustion. A study from Thailand suggests that occupational heat stress is associated with greater psychological disorder among workers. Global climate change is a big problem for the whole world. It has been found that not only it becomes a major problem in developed country like Australia but also in developing country like India. Mental health is primarily linked with physical health. Poor physical health leads to poor quality of life and psychological distress. Sometimes anxiety and depressive symptoms are as a consequence of physical illness. Extreme heat, drought and flood related events are likely to be associated with increased rate of cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease gastrointestinal disease and renal problems. So it is essential that some steps have to be taken to either control global warming and to develop measures to deal with the challenges of climate change.

Change, Differences and Spatial Pattern of Child Sex Ratio in Haryana (1981-2011)

Dr. Geeta Kumari

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Men and women are two segments of society in terms of sex. If it is imbalanced then society will never grow (Bhasin, 2000).It is an incident of the socio-economic conditions and regional analysis of the population of an area. It is a pivotal social indicator to represent the existing equity between males and females, and also presents gender discrimination in a society. It has a great effect on the demographic structure of a region. Sex ratio is mostly expressed as the number of females per thousand of male in India. Whereas, internationally, sex ratio is expressed as number of females per 100 of males in the population. In most species, when sex ratio is calculated by age group, it is generally divided into many types like as primary sex ratio is measured at the time of conception, secondary sex ratio is measured at the birth time, tertiary sex ratio is a ratio measured in sexually active organisms which is also called adult sex ratio and quaternary sex ratio is the ratio in post reproductive organisms. Child Sex Ratio is a subject of great interest to the population geographer or demographer in terms of age specific sex ratio. In India, Child Sex Ratio is expressed as the number of female's children per thousand males' children in the age group 0 – 6 years. Low child sex ratio is not the same throughout the country. It is highly area specific that is limited to certain well-defined pockets of the country. Thus, it becomes a geographical problem. Haryana is a fairly well-developed state with third highest per capita income and life expectancy is also favourable for women in India. But it has lowest child sex ratio about 834 with respect to India's child sex ratio is 919 per 1000 male child during 2011. It is also a state which has shown strong evidence of son preference. It has the most unbalanced child sex ratio in India which is a grim indicator of the persistence and severity of discrimination against girls and women. Present study aims to understand the change, difference and spatial patterns of child sex ratio and also in the context of the rural-urban child sex ratio in Haryana from 1981 to 2011.

An Analysis Urban Quality of Life: A Case Study of Gurugram City

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In Gurugram city, urban sprawl is one of the main causes of pollution in urban areas. Despite the importance of the problem, little research has been carried out in Gurugram city about public perception impacts of urban sprawl on environmental, social and economic aspects. This study explores life quality in the living environment. It places quality of life as the central focus while taking into account the interaction between man and their urban life. In this study, environment refers to a local urban environment where people are living. Such urban life is human built having high pressure of population. The quality of the urban life as a living space for the peoples of the world has emerged as an issue of fundamental concern for academic researchers, policy makers and citizens for the first time in the history of humankind as majority of the world's population lives in urban places. Whether developed or developing countries, urbanization is a complex socio economic process closely linked with the scientific and technological process of societies and it has deep repercussions on all aspects of life.

WOMEN HEALTH ANALYSIS OF CHAIL OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Women health differs from that of men in many unique ways. Women's health is an example of population health, where health is defined by the World Health Organization as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". Women face many serious health problems, like Reproductive health, Nutritional status, Anemia, Chronic and Hereditary diseases. The scope of study to find out about women's health condition in chail. The entire study is based on primary data which have been collected by door-to-door survey with a suitable schedule method by the researchers. We assumed that chail that is located on high terrain there will be problems in accessibility to health care facilities but after surveying we found that some aspects of healthcare facilities are good and in some of the basic fundamental structure of healthcare it needs some changes and efficient policies to fill the gaps for betterment of the local people of the area.

Health Analysis of Chail Town: Assessing Healthcare Services

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This study examines the state of healthcare facilities and medical conditions in the remote town of Chail. While accessibility to primary healthcare facilities is present, the quality of public health care is low, leading individuals to prefer private health sectors. The people are primarily engaged in agriculture and domestication of animals , and hence, there is a single veterinary hospital. The study found that there are low-quality health care centers with inadequate infrastructure, facilities, and qualified staff, leading individuals to seek better facilities in nearby districts. The study also explored chronic and hereditary diseases prevalent in town and the cost of medical consultations. Finally, the study examined health insurance awareness and coverage in the village. Overall, the study suggests that people are healthier although accessibility to healthcare facilities is present, there is a need to improve the quality of infrastructure and facilities, especially in the public health care sector.

Education Effectiveness of Chail Town, Solan, H.P

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Before having a clean idea what actually education is, it is essential that to know the meaning of education. It is both the act of teaching knowledge to others and the act of receiving knowledge from someone else, the real India lives in village Himachal Pradesh for long consideration one of the backward regions for north India, has far much better education then its prestigious neighboring states and in a far short span. Population growth and educational development are closely interrelated. Population growth leads to an increase in a number of persons for home, education facilities have to be provided, on the other hand educational development effects population trends through promotion of increased expectances of family planning majors by the adults, and delay in age at marriage, the analysis of population growth is an important element to understand the level of educational development of chail town, Solan district Himachal Pradesh. The present study Attempts to study the education level of chail. The topographical characteristic of the area resulted into great spatial variation in

education development at chail. The study reveals the chail has a better higher education as compare to national average.

Changing in Forest area in Haryana: A Spatio- Temporal study (1967-68 to 2018-19)

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The present study examines the spatial and temporal changing in Forest area in Haryana between 1967-68 to 2018-19. The study reveals that almost 50 percent area decrease under Forest. The present study has utilized secondary sources of information and data of eleven year from 1967-68 to 2018-19 every five year gap .The district wise secondary data on land use categories have been collected from statistical abstract of Haryana, Economic and statistics organization, Chandigarh. Spatial and Temporal variation in forest area has been made to analysis and interprets this data by applying suitable statistical and cartographic techniques. Haryana state as a whole has negligible area under forest only 0.97 percent in 2018-19 .Area under this category has decreased in Haryana by 2.21 percent to 0.97 percent (60 percentage area decrease) between 1967-68 and 2018-19. Sharp declined of area under forest in whole Haryana over the period 1994-95 to 2018-19. It is due to expansion of urban activities like construction of houses both outside and within the fringe area of urban centers, dwelling of many unauthorized colonies have put pressure on the forest land. It is evident that all the districts of Haryana have experienced decline in forest area expect Panchkula, Gurgaon and Mahendergarh. Maximum change in percentage area in Ambala, Rohtak, Sonipat, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Fridabad and Jhajjar districts change by above (-80) percent and moderate in Hisar, Karnal, Jind ,Kurukshetra, Panipat Between (-50 to -80) percentage respectively. Nuh and Palwal districts there is no change in forest area reported. There is a marginally increase in proportion of area under forest in Gurgaon, Mahendergarh and Panchkula district.

Application of Geospatial Technology in Geographical Perspective

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Nowdays Geospatial technology is changing everything without anyone realizing it. We are already using this technology in our everyday life from Google Maps to most of the apps on

our smartphones. Geospatial refers to everything on earth having a relational aspect in space and time. Geographic Information Science and Technology (GIST) plays a vital role in applications for spatial data in geographical perspective. It integrates several sources of information and generates detailed geographic representations of the Earth's surface. The application of remote sensing in geology means scientists can use electromagnetic radiation to collect detailed information from all over the world. Interpreting and visualizing the data that comes from those remote sensors are among the primary uses of GIS for geogaphers. GIS experts map out features of the earth's surface and offer guidance for natural resource management. Mapping and modeling weather and climate with GIS help us to study the atmosphere and pinpoint the locations of weather events that's leads to more accurate predictions. In oceanography GIS helps to revolves around the underwater world with the Arc GIS Ocean Basemap. GIS in astronomy helps to revealing the mineral composition, topography, tectonic activity of celestial bodies. GIS for environmental applications helps us to facilitate environmental management for sustainable development. In the next decade, this technology will become integrated into all our IT systems and play an integral role in strategy creation. The world is getting ready for a whole new world.

A spatial analysis of Air Quality Index in New Delhi and Hisar during 2020 & 2021: An assessment of primary air pollutants in comparative perspective

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Air pollution poses a significant threat to the environment and requires immediate attention. The rate at which the air quality is deteriorating in the current environment, particularly in urban areas, is fairly obvious. Air quality index (AQI)) is commonly used to report the level of severity of air pollution to public. It is a tool implemented to assess the qualitative and quantitative status of air pollutants. The AQI is computed by monitoring the four main pollutants namely nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulphur dioxide (SO2), suspended particulate matter (SPM), and residual suspended particulate matter (RSPM) by calculating the air quality indices for these pollutants. Based on the seasonal and daily calculation of the AQI, air quality is classified into various sections stretching across good, satisfactory, moderately polluted, poor, very poor and severe. This study investigates and compare the air quality levels in the National capital New Delhi & Hisar city in the years 2020&2021. The data provided by the State Pollution Control Board under Govt. of Haryana and Central Pollution

Control Board of India are used to assess the condition of air of the regions under consideration. The primary objective of this study is to identify flaws in the current air quality and suggest possible measures or policies to make it safe for human consumption. Study shows that air quality significantly improved during the COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control action periods during various lockdown phases due to close-down of all industrial and transport activities. The average decrease in PM10 and PM2.5 levels during lockdown compared to previous years as a result of the complete cessation of vehicle movement, biomass burning, and construction site dust. For the purpose of long-term cohabitation between the environment, society, and development, this study suggests some air pollution-tolerant plant species for use in urban vacant spaces and roof tops.

Analysis of Decadal Climatic Trends in Hisar City Using Temperature and Precipitation Parameters: Indicators of Climate Change

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Climate change has emerged as one of the most pressing environmental issues of our time, with significant impacts on ecosystems, human health, and socio-economic systems. Climate change is a global phenomenon and its impact is felt across the world. Hisar, a city in the Indian state of Haryana, has also been experiencing the effects of climate change. This research paper aims to analyze the recent trends of climate change in Hisar, Haryana, India. The paper analyzes the temperature, precipitation as parameters from the last decade and discusses the observed changes. The paper also discusses the possible causes of climate change in Hisar. In this study, we investigate the trends in temperature and precipitation parameters over the last few decades in Hisar city, Haryana, India. The analysis is based on decadal data spanning from 2010 to 2020, obtained from the India Meteorological Department (IMD). We employ statistical methods such as trend analysis, Mann Kendall's analysis and correlation analysis to examine the long-term trends and variations in temperature and precipitation parameters.

AGRICULRAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY IN HARYANA

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Agriculture is the main area of the Indian economy from the perspective of poverty reduction and the entrepreneurial era. The Green Revolution in India achieved autonomy in the creation of food. This has led to constant natural pollution, especially of the soil, vegetation and water resources in Haryana. The content of common substances in the soil is decreasing and the use of substance inputs is increasing. Agricultural development however required both increased compost distribution and the use of a water frame, leading to contamination of the water by nitrates and phosphates, as well as changes in the level of groundwater. Reduced ability to use food supplements, soil physical and substance contamination, and inefficient use of water have limited production efficiency, while monoculture use, mechanization, and extravagant reliance on composite plant confirmation has reduced recently the variety of crops, plants and animals. Sustainable progress has been described as "economic improvement will be an improvement that solves the problems of the present without affecting the future limits of the individual to solve their own problems." (WCED, 1987). The possibility of achievable advancement has two evaluations, namely, improvement and awareness and the fundamental point of convergence of legitimacy lies in the question of esteem. between generations. Adopting delicate agriculture and horticulture without a real understanding of the various consequences, may very well lead to what has happened in the past for some time.

Sustainable Development: The Way for Future, where are we?"

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Sustainable development is a common agenda for global concern, which everybody agrees upon, but bringing this global concern into public policies is a difficult task. Sustainable development goals can be defined as better Life style of city residents and using natural resources and available facilities without compromising future needs according to forecasting

of population. there are various parameters need to be focused such as water supply, sewerage system, solid waste management, ground water quality, transportation facilities available within city and its connectivity to other cities of state. It is important to select proper strategy for development of various basic facilities. To meet the challenging situation of widening economic and social disparity, inclusive growth is the best tool, but it is a dream without improvement in agricultural growth, employment generation, poverty reduction, and involvement of the social sector (health, education, and women empowerment). We must learn from China in this regard. Elements of the successful experience of the Chinese such as, high and labor-releasing agricultural growth, favorable income distribution through broad-based agricultural growth, availability of infrastructure, higher levels of literacy and skills, inducements for the location of enterprises in rural areas, and easy access to credit and inputs for the poor section of society, are extremely relevant for developing countries. Agenda 2030 was also built to explicitly address the lack of policy coherence among prior existing multilateral agreements, with a global (rather than developing nations) focus. To conclude, it can be said that sustainable development brings out stability in the requirements of the environment. It makes the resources available for use for the future generations. Sustainable development is an amazing way to conserve the resources provided by nature.

Impact of Pesticide pollution on Environmental Degradation

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Natural resources such as soil, water and air play important role in preserving the existence as well as the development of our planet and its people. The rapid increase of population needs enhanced global food production. Pesticides mainly help the farmers to get higher food yield and improved productivity of the crops, protect the damage of crops from weeds, vector disease controls, and food quality improvements pave the way for greater use of pesticides, despite having lethality. In large quantities of organic and inorganic wastes being discharged into environment, thus giving rise to serious environmental problems and deterioration of the agro ecosystems. The potential problems in environment are caused by pesticides. Many pesticides are not easily degradable, they persist in soil, leach to groundwater and surface water and contaminate the wide environment. Depending on their chemical properties, they can enter the organism, bioaccumulate in food chains and consequently influence the

environment. The mobility, bioavailability of pesticides in soils is based upon their absorption and desorption mechanisms from soil particles. Pesticides have harmful effects in the soil ecosystem and human being, which affects biological molecules, tissues, and organs resulting in acute or chronic disorders. These pollutants, when released into the water bodies affect the health of flora and fauna. For reducing the pesticide pollution, the following strategies are: At first, environmental education for all people is necessary. The application of biodegradable pesticides in agriculture should be encouraged. In sustainable or ecological agriculture, rather than use of only chemical pesticides and fertilization emphasis should be on organic matter cycling. To facilitate positive advances in remediation, development of appropriate methods and efficient pollutant removal technologies are necessary. However, future development measures are still needed to ensure full implementation of these methods to save the environment.

हरी भरी धरा -समय की माग

डॉक्टर मोलनका नरेि
सह आचाय, हदं ी लवभाग , दयानंद महालवद्यालय हसार

आधुनकीकरण और औद्योलगकीकरण के पहनावे मेंं बढते हए िहर, लवकासिील गाँव और कटते जंगल सभी अपनी-अपनी कहानी कहते ह। एक

ओर ऊचंी-ऊची गगनचंब ी इमारतेंं नगरों के लवकास का पररचय देती हैंं तो दस रंी ओर कटते हए गगनचमु पयातवरण के हनन का पयातय बन बी वक्ष

रहे ह। आज रात के अंधेरे मेंं लटमलटमाते तारे, खल ा आसमान या दर तक हरे-भरे खेतों पर तैरती नज़र को चौंलधयाती रोिनयां पंजरे नमु ा घर और

कंकरीट जंगल लवस्थालपत कर रहे ह। वक्ष ोंं की टहलनयोंं पर झल तेे , रात को छतों पर लबछे लबस्तर और अनलगनत तारों की लगनती के प्रयास झल

आज गुज़रे ज़माने की बातें हो गई ह। यलद हम लवचार करेंगे लक गाँवों से नगरों में लवस्थालपत होकर मानव ने क्या पाया और क्या खोया, तो दोनों की किमकि मेंं दांतोंं तले अंगुली दबा कर भौचक्के हो सोचने के ललए मजबूरन लवि हो जाएँगे। सोचेंं,अगर लक नगरों मेंं आकर हमने क्या पाया तो सक्षेप मेंं कहगेंं े लक लोहे के डब्बे। वे चाहे ए . सी. बनकर घर की दीवारोंं पर लटके हों या कूलर बनकर लखड़लकयोंं से झाँकते हों, चाहे गाड़ियाँ बनकर सड़कोंं पर दौड़ते हों या हवाई जहाज़ बन कर आसमान मेंं उड़ान भरते हों, चाहे फै लक्ट्रियों मेंं मिीनें बन उत्पादन करते हों या घरों मेंं रोज़ मरा के कायों मेंं सहायक होंं। बड़े-बड़े आंगनोंं मेंं लवस्तार पाते सांझे चूल्ह े कहीं डब्बा नमु ा घरों मेंं केंं लद्ध हो पैके ट फ़ूड मेंं सीलमत हो गए। घर मेंं पलती

गाए और भैंंसोंं के अमत पेय का स्थान लवषाक्त फ़ीजी पेय ने ले ललया। ऊ ोंं ची-ऊचे वक्ष ती डाललयों को दौड़ते-पकड़ते, खेलते-कूदते की झल

बचपन के क्रीडा स्थलों का स्थान वातानकु ूललत लजम ने ले ललया। ऑक्सीजन के ोंं के तले हस ता-खेलता बचपन मोबाइल, लसलेंडरों जैसे इन वक्ष

टी. वी., इटं रनेट में उलझ गया। खलु ा और ताज़ा वातावरण लवषाक्त गैसों से भरा घटु न और अवसाद का प्रदाता बन गया। अंततः यह कथनीय है लक आधनु नकीकरण की यह दौड़ हमें आसमान की ऊची ऊचाइयों का बोध तो करवाए लेलकन पांवों को धरती के स्पित से अछू ता न करे, वाहनों की बहतायत में दू रयों को छोटा तो करे लेलकन हमारे िारीरक जोड़ों को लिथल न करे। यह धरती हम सब की साझँ है, आइए हम सब इसकी

सु क्षा में अपना सहयोग दें। नगर बसाएं और गांवों को लवस्तार दें। घर-घर वृक्ष लगाएं *एक सदस्य एक पेड़ *का अलभयान चलाकर हम अपनी

धरा को हरा-भरा दुकू ल दे सकते हैं , आसमान को ओज़ोन का सरंक्षण दे सकते हैं और समस्वस्थ रहें हरे भरे रह।ें

को मेघोें का संग दे आइए! पेड़ लगाएं, सकते ह।

CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY TEMPERAMENT THROUGH KEATS' POETRY

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The interest of English literary artists in the natural environment dates back to the romantic period (1798-1832) when England was transformed from an agriculture society into an industrial one. For Keats nature was neither reducible nor divisible; it could only be embraced in its complexity seen at once as multiple and unified. To be a better human being rather than a copied model and be pleasant and loving as natural element Keats has chosen nature as his source for rejuvenation, source for creating miracles and source for experiencing oneness. Keats' nature poems focus on the physical reality and influence of nature on his inner being and poetic creativity. Nature can be or is a fundamental force that shapes us as much as we shape it. This paper allows to study beautiful relationship and communion that exist in all its purity between man and nature.

Marketing and Population Growth

Dr. Pawan Kumar Gupta

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'Marketing' a word which we can easily understand what one can say about it but in research work if we include marketing then we take various factors also. One of the major factors amongst various factors that is Population and its growth. In another word if we discuss or tell about marketing then we think about population on which we implement the marketing strategy. We first see the demographic population growth and evaluate population activities. Find out their needs, sex ratio, family size, family planning, which material prefer by the most of the family and family members, after that a successful marketing strategy will be made by the expert. So impact of rapidly expanding population cannot be overlooked by anyone. To understand marketing's potential role, it is vital to understand the source of the

population explosion, here we find out the death rate also to easily understand the population growth and then marketing tools or strategy. First of all demographic data is used by businesses to help them understand the characteristics of the people who buy their products and services.

Agricultural Development and it's Major Challenges in Hisar District, Haryana

Mr. Satpal Singh

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Agricultural development is the indicator for any rural reions. The growth of accessibility and connectivity play very important role for the development of any regions. It is the index showing the quality of living in that area. Social development in any area depends on the overall literacy of that area, the sex ratio, the rate of crime, the employment ratio and many more points. It includes the development of every child with their basic needs such as sufficient nutrients, basic education and a good environment to live in. Social development contains the growth of her skills, the sound health of every individual, and each woman's utmost safety. The economic development of any region means enhancing the overall economy with new business opportunities and new job sources. Any region's ability to develop economically is influenced by its geographic setting and access to transportation. It also depends on the literacy rate, employment rate, overall pollution rate, crime rate and so on. The more an area is in a geographically important region, the more the chance of that region to be economically developed, as most industrialists look forward to grabbing such areas because of the strategic opportunities. The more a region is full of industries and employees, the more that region would generate taxes that will directly impact that region's economy. Hisar district people are facing lots of problems in the providing a better quality of the variety and it has affected the agricultural sectors by around 17.30%. Hisar district farmers are not able to perform their irrigation practices at a larger scale and it has affected the agriculture sectors by around 16.80%. There is a lack of soil conservation techniques within the Hisar district and it increases the problems of the agriculture sectors by around 5.0%. Around 21.5% of the different parts of the Hisar district are not able to perform the water harvesting and water conservation techniques due to less awareness about these techniques.

Biodiversity and its conservation

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Biodiversity is the life supporting system. Organism depends on it for the air to breathe, the food to eat and water to drink. Biodiversity is the variety of different forms of life on earth including the different plants, animals, microorganisms, the gene they contain and the ecosystem they form . It refers to genetic variation, species variation in an area. The biodiversity suffers greater threat from degradation, habitat fragmentation and indiscriminate use of natural resources. It provides greater opportunity in the field of medical, research, education and economic development. Despite the benefits from biodiversity today threat to species and ecosystem are increasing day by day with alarming rate virtually all of them are caused by human mismanagement of biological resources so it is important to conserve biodiversity. Declining biodiversity is, therefore, a concern for countless reason like - unsustainable use of resources, pollution, land use change, climatic change etc. Biodiversity conservation, the practice of protecting and preserving the wealth and variety of species, habitats ,ecosystem and genetic diversity on the planet and it is important for our health ,wealth , food and services we depend on. Preserving species in their habitats is the in situ conservation and includes national park , sanctuary, biosphere reserve. The ex situ conservation includes gene bank, zoos, and botanical garden. The ecosystem services of biodiversity is maintained through formation and protection of soil, conservation and purification of water, absorption and breakdown of pollutant and waste material through decomposition , determination and regulation of natural world climate.

Mapping the World of Homer: A Geographical Analysis of the Iliad and the Odyssey

Ms. Lavisha Sharma

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The Iliad and the Odyssey, the two epic poems attributed to Homer, have been studied extensively from various perspectives, including literary, historical, and archaeological. However, the geographical dimension of these works has not received the attention it deserves. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining the world of Homer through a geographical lens. Specifically, we analyze the geography of the Iliad and the Odyssey, the

role of geography in shaping the characters and their actions, and the ways in which the works reflect and reinforce the geographical imagination of ancient Greece.

Groundwater Availability and Overuse in North Haryana

Mr. Surriender

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The ability to access groundwater is the most important, precious, and democratic natural resource on the planet and is crucial to all aspects of human life. The research addressed the groundwater availability and overuse in North Haryana. In the past three decades, groundwater draw for irrigation has grown quite quickly. A growing number of blocks in the district fall into the category of over-exploited state as a result of the district's deteriorating water balance. This paper's primary goal is to analyse the rate of change in groundwater. The work is based on secondary data that was gathered from Haryana Statistical reports during the years of 1980–1981 and 2014–2015. The study will focus on the north Haryana districts. Four of the six districts have seen a drop in the amount of groundwater available for irrigation in the future. In the future, groundwater would be available for irrigation in the districts of Ambala and Panchkula.

How Developmental Activities Change the Geography of Concerned Region

Ms. Neelam Kumari

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This paper addresses the changes of physical environment in concern regions due to developmental activities. Many of the important issues facing modern society are the result of human modifications of the physical environment. Some of these modifications are intended and positive; others unintended and negative. These changes have political, economic, and social implications at all scales, from the global to local. For thousands of years, humans have modified the physical environment by Some land development patterns in particular dispersed growth such as "suburbanization," can contribute to a variety of environmental concerns. For example: Increased air pollution due to vehicle use results in higher concentrations of certain air pollutants in developed areas that may exacerbate human health problems such as asthma. Land development can lead to the formation of "heat islands," domes of warmer air over urban and suburban areas that are caused by the loss of trees and shrubs and the absorption of more heat by pavement, buildings, and other sources. Heat

islands can affect local, regional, and global climate, as well as air quality. As we industrialized, we built factories and power plants. While these modifications directly impact the local environment, they also impact environments farther away due to the interconnectivity of Earth's systems. For example, when a dam is built, less water flows downstream. This impacts the communities and wildlife located downstream who might depend on that water. Developmental activities occur constantly and at many scales, and can have specific and cumulative effects on air and water quality, watershed function, generation of waste, extent and quality of wildlife habitat, climate, and human health.

USING GEOGRAPHY TO INTERPRET THE PAST

Dr. Suruchi Sharma

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History and Geography are very closely related to each other as they go hand-in-hand. The remnants of the human civilization suggest that civilizations flourished around the geographical features which are necessary for survival. Human beings have always looked to find perfect geographical regions. The ancient civilizations, towns and habitations of humans or situated on the banks of the rivers and forests. Geography has been the reason behind the invasions and colonization, as land, climate, resources and fertility of land were the prime factors. Wars, were won and lost because the geographicalfeatures favoured one Army. Many historical events havegeographical linkage and have had impacts on history. For example, the Himalayas are natural barrier for India and so developed a distinct culture and history for the region. So by understanding the graphical factors that shaped the development of civilizations, one can gain understanding and appreciation for the historical events and cultural trends that shaped the world. The interactions of humans with their environment is the study of geography and the guiding factor in history. Maps play a very important role in knowing the history. Historical maps depicts past interpretation of reality and events, reflectcultural and social trends of time, offer value and track the evolutionof cartography. History and geography, are two sides of same coin. The Earth, over millions of years, changed its geography which led to the changing of history of the regions.

Partition of India and Migration: A Study of its Impact on Urbanization in India

Dr. Neelam Rani

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This research paper aims to examine migration India as well as Punjab. Both have experienced International and Intra-nation migration. The partition of undivided India and Pakistan was followed by one of the greatest mass transfers of population in history and involved 16 million i.e., more than twice population of Australia and entire population of Canada. The migration of population from west-Pakistan after 15th August 1947, became a torrent in few weeks. Around lakhs peoples were uprooted from their ancestral homes. The entire Hindu and Sikh population of west-Punjab moved and migrated to east Punjab while Muslim majority of west-Punjab went with Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan was accompanied by the largest uprooting of people in the 20th century migration in Punjab was highly concentrated in the period immediately before the British departure.

ROLE OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Manoj Kumar

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Rural Development is an operation or process to meliorate the quality of life and socio-economic improvement of the people living in rural and less populated area. Rural development aims at finding the ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural area. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. The Geospatial information technologies including Remote Sensing (RS), Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS), individually as well as jointly, are playing a significant role in the development and inclusive growth of the rural areas in all over the world including India. Geographic information technology has developed at a remarkable pace over the past two decades and plays a key role in the development of nations in the 21st century.G1S reduces the consumption of time, manpower and material resources

planning, greatly improves the accuracy of planning operation efficiency and information, and the implementation of the planning of science, rationality and operability. Therefore, GIS is the foundation of an indispensable tool in new rural planning. From the point of view of direct relevance of remote sensing for rural development and inclusive growth, the main centre is the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad. It is engaged in operational remote sensing activities, and is responsible for aerial and satellite remote sensing data reception/acquisition, processing, dissemination/supply/distribution of data from foreign satellites and exploring the practical uses of remote sensing technology for multilevel applications.

A Comparative analysis on educational status of women in Ahirwal Region in Haryana

Ms. Sangita

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Education is a powerful instrument not only for nation-building but also for the development of a women. It is tool to fight against every aspect of life with courage. This paper tries to analyse the status of women in ahirwal region ,which is a socio-cultural region lying in southern Haryana. The study will be based on secondary data. The data will collected from census and statistical abstract Haryana. This paper will be a comparative analysis of women education of Haryana and ahirwal region (Mahendargarh, Rewari and Gurgaon). In present scenario women education is a dream specially in haryana like patriarchal society. The Haryana government schemes like **KG to PG scheme, Ladli scheme, Dhan Laxmi** to increase the status and education level of women. Although the literacy rate in ahirwal region has been higher that of entire Haryana because of its proximity to her region. Still a lot more is required to uplift the status of women in society.

Chemistry in Cause, Consequences and Potential Solutions of Climate Change

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Climate change due to global warming is a complex phenomenon that is caused by a variety of factors. Chemistry plays a crucial role in understanding its causes and consequences and finding potential solutions. One of the primary drivers of global warming is the increase in

atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHG), like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, which trap heat in the atmosphere and cause the planet's temperature to rise. The main sources of these GHGs are burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and agriculture. Knowledge and understanding the complex chemistry of the atmosphere and processes leading to climate change can help developing more accurate climate models and to develop strategies for mitigating the effects. Chemistry is also involved in the process of global warming feedback loops. As the planet warms, permafrost in the Arctic begins to melt, releasing large amounts of methane into the atmosphere. Similarly, as ocean temperatures rise, the amount of carbon dioxide that can be dissolved in seawater decreases, leading to an increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels. Besides understanding the phenomenon of climate change, chemistry can contribute to the development of technologies, materials, and processes that are more sustainable and environment friendly, thereby playing a role in developing solutions to mitigate the impacts of global warming. Catalysis is an important area of chemistry that can be used to develop new catalysts to allow reducing emissions from industrial processes. The carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology involves capturing carbon dioxide emissions from power plants and industrial processes and storing them underground. Similarly development of new and improved cleaner energy sources for harnessing and storing energy and renewable energy technologies can help reduce GHG emissions. Chemists can work on developing more efficient and cost-effective solar and fuel cells. Chemistry can also help develop renewable and biodegradable materials.

Effect of Climate Change on Plant Biodiversity

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Plant Biodiversity is the variety and variability of plants on earth. During twentieth century, Nature is under pressure due to climate change as never before. Loss of plant biodiversity due to climate change is the biggest threat we face today. The outcomes of climate change include high temperature, shortage of water, droughts, uneven rainfall, flooding, forest fires, storms, rising sea levels, melting polar ice etc. The consequences of climate change are the destruction of natural habitats of plants and therefore introduction of exotic species in those areas. The rise of temperature changing the rainfall patterns, this results into extreme weather conditions which putting the pressure on plant species (already threatened by other human activities). Due to climate change behaviour of plants also becomes changed. Times of

flowering, fruiting and finally seed setting in plants have changed due to change in the temperature. Ultimately, this affected the life-cycle of plants. The uneven pattern of rainfall affects the distribution of plant species. Further, increase in atmospheric CO_2 concentration affect photosynthesis in C3 and C4 plants, this finally affects the plant community structure and function. Climate changes also have an adverse effect on medicinal plants by altering the environmental conditions of their natural habitat.

Sex Ratio of Haryana: A Geographical Analysis

Mr. Sharwan Kumar Sinhmar

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Sex ratio is one of the social indicators which depict the status of women. The 2011 census reveals that the general sex ratio in India is stable during last 50 year which was 941 in 1961 and 940 in 2011. There is a continuous decline in the sex ratio of Haryana from 1981 to 2001, due to many reasons but the main reason behind this is presence of son preference over daughters. But census of 2011 shows a marginal increase in the sex ratio of Haryana, which improves from 861 in 2001 to 877 in 2011. Haryana is among those states of India which is adopting several initiatives to improve its sex ratio. This paper analysis the sex ratio of Haryana and will discuss the initiatives taken by government to improve its sex ratio. Sex ratio is the one of the good indicators or a way to know the women status in the society and even socio-economic conditions of a region

A Geographical Review of Climate Change and its Impact on Agriculture Sector

Mr. Vikas

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Climate change is a global threat to the food and nutritional security of the world. As greenhouse-gas emissions in the atmosphere are increasing, the temperature is also rising due to the greenhouse effect. Since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate

change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Agriculture is most important sector for developing countries because a part of population depends on this sector for survival and livelihood. It has been a widely accepted view that the economic growth of developing countries depends upon the performance of agriculture sector but incidentally it is

also most vulnerable to climate change. Intergovernmental on climate change (IPPC) has projected that by the end of 21st century temperature in India is likely to increase by 3-4 °C which would lead to loss in net agricultural revenues. Global climate change also impact on productivity of crops which will result increased prices and unaffordable prices of crops for population. As a result food security become a challenge for poor and developing countries. The causes which is responsible for global climate change phenomena must be identified and rectified. However, a rapid adaptation is less possible in a developing country like India, where availability to information and capital is limited among the majority of farmers.

Role of Anthropogenic Factors in Ongoing Changes over Earth and Space

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On this earth-like planet, nature has included different types of animals and plants and inorganic elements like humans. All these have an important role in making this earth a household. This man is a small picture of the earth. Hundreds of years ago, man used to complete all his works in the interest of nature, but as time has changed, man has changed a lot in his way of working, thinking ability and his behaviour. Whose nature today is visible hundreds of kilometres away from human nature and whoever has gone away from the lap of this nature or has tried to establish his supremacy over it, has gradually declined. In this way, today man has built a large number of metropolitan, industrial cities, cultural cities and tourist cities on this stream with his various activities, while under the guise of this he has destroyed various types of earthworks for the sake of natural beauty. Is. Today, the results of all these human activities are clearly visible in front of us, such as rapid increase in temperature every year during the hot season and rapid occurrence during the winter, rising of the ground level, excessive rainfall. And being ahead of time, increasing the level of pollutant environment etc. If a human does not allow his eco-toxic camera to be raided, then in the coming few years this earth will not be able to see the human house on the same planet. As changes have taken place on this earth beyond limits, then why do we see different types of standards on this earth, on which not only human beings, but any living beings do not keep themselves alive. There was a time when there was an expanse of ice all over this earth and there was also a time when there was an expanse of lava all over the earth due to the eruption of flames all

over the earth. That's why I have a message for this human community to act by asking nature.

Urbanization, Resources and Sustainable Development Goals

Ms. Sukriti Sharma
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This paper emphasizes how the Development Goals' areas of cooperation are shifting. Research on artificial intelligence and Internet of Things-based technologies should be prioritized by urbanization in order to work together in the military, regional security, education, business, and health sectors. Sustainable urbanization involves radically altering the structure, economy, demography, and metabolism of urban ecosystems without modifying agricultural land or forests to make way for cities. Sustainable development encompasses a wide range of ideas, including poverty alleviation, ecological restoration, and the preservation of natural resources. Sustainable development encompasses a wide range of ideas, including poverty alleviation, ecological restoration. These SDGs acknowledge that in the fight against climate change and the preservation of our oceans and forests, eradicating poverty and hunger are just as crucial as providing access to a great education, good jobs, and infrastructure. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sometimes referred to as the Global Goals, were enacted by the United Nations in 2015 as a global call to action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that by the year 2030, peace and prosperity will be experienced by everyone. The ability to make development sustainable is described as "the capacity to ensure that it satisfies the requirements of the present without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to satiate their own needs." In order to balance environmental, economic, and social concerns for the now and the future, sustainability is regarded as a paradigm. Many of the issues facing humanity, like climate change, water shortages, injustice, and hunger, can only be tackled on a global scale; hence there is a need to foster healthy competition. Among the regional countries and provide them with regional ranking in fields where we are much behind global targets and reward them for better performance.

Food Security, Nutritional and Well Being in Context to Geography

Mr. Mandeep Yadav

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This paper highlights the changing needs of Food Security, Nutritional and Well Being Development in Context to Geography. Food security defined as economic access to food along with food production and food avability. Agriculture, food security, nutrition and health are fundamentally linked, with the issues of food quantity and food quality being pivotal. While lack of energy is generally an issue only in highly food-insecure areas, micronutrient malnutrition is much more widespread and pervasive. As problems of insufficient and poor quality food persist, changes in the global environment are creating new emerging nutritional issues such as the "nutrition transition"–a process by which globalization, urbanization and changes in lifestyle are linked to excess energy intake, poor quality diets, and low physical activity which lead to rapid rises in obesity and chronic diseases even among the poor in developing countries. Based on the 1996 World Food Summit, food security is defined when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security is inherently unobservable and difficult to define, but both intrinsically and instrumentally important. Humans have a physiological need for the nutrients supplied by food. Food is therefore a crucial input into performance and well-being. Many development programs, projects and policies therefore include food security objectives. But food is also a source of pleasure apart from its physiological and Geographical necessity. In this paper, the potentials of understanding for Food Security (and the nutrition of an open future) have been discussed for education and well-being in Context to Geography. This paper explicitly addresses an interdisciplinary audience with the aim of raising awareness that the education is more than training.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

Mr. Anil

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India's half of the population is struggling to find food on their plate, coping with starvation and drought. India is home to the largest number of hungry people in the world with over 200 million people. India has ranked 107 positions out of 121 on the Global Hunger Index 2022,

characterizing its “alarming” food security situation. Major issues of food security in India are what will be the impact of such large government foodgrain procurement on the open market prices. Given the inefficiencies and leakages in the current distribution system, identify the principal areas of reform of the PDS and the alternative mechanisms of reaching the foodgrain/subsidy to the entitled households. One way to move forward is to establish a universal right to food under which everyone would be entitled to subsidized food grains through the PDS. It is also suggested that instead of identifying the poor, it would be much easier to identify the rich to exclude them. Systems of storage, distribution, accountability and monitoring have to be put in place to ensure that there is minimal leakage. The provision of decentralized procurement is necessary. More states need to be brought under the procurement net and the procurement of coarse cereals increased.

A STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTERS TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT

Mr. Salender Sing

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This paper is going to study that how Global climate change is not a future problem and how certain regions of the globe have started giving signs of failure to support life. Changes to Earth’s climate driven by increased human emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases are already having widespread effects on the environment: glaciers and ice sheets are shrinking, river and lake ice is breaking up rapidly, sea level rise, intense heat waves ,geographic ranges are shifting, and plants and trees are blooming sooner. These sustained changes affect the global population of microbes, plants, animals and human-beings through perceptible modifications in their physiology, beyond the threshold magnitude. Global as well as regional climate change patterns show danger signals and their cumulative effect is likely to make this earth uninhabitable maybe over a very long period of time from now. The severity of effects caused by climate change will depend on the path of future human activities. More greenhouse gas emissions will lead to more climate extremes and widespread damaging effects across our planet. However, those future effects depend on the total amount of carbon dioxide we emit. So, if we can reduce emissions, we may avoid some of the worst effects.

Exploration of Invasive Plant Species of Yamuna Nagar District, Haryana Through Remote Sensing

Dr. Jyoti Chauhan[1], Radhika[2], and Sandeep Kumar[3]

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One of the major threat to environment and sustainable development is the wide spread occurrence of Invasive or alien species of plants.These alien plant species potentially displace the native or indigenous species from an area and hence considered as a notable driver of loss in diversity of flora and fauna as well. Invasion of these plant species causes large scale destruction of life supporting system, ecosystem services, environmental quality and health of living being. Traditional methods of field survey proved as time consuming for the investigation of nonnative plant species. Remote sensing is served as an promising approach for the detection of invasive plant species in their early flowering and fruiting stage. Geo-spatial data are collected by applying the remote sensing technique in combination with GIS(Geographical information system) and GPS(Global positioning system). Keeping all these things in mind invasive plant species such as *Ageratum conyzoides,Alternanthera sessilis, Argemone maxicana, Argemone ochroleuca, Basella rubra, Bidens pilosa, Boerhavia diffusa, Calotropis gigantea, Calotropis procera, Cannabis sativa, Cassia occidentalis, Cissampelos praeira,Eichhornia crassipe, Lantana camara,*and *Malvastrum coromandelianum* etc., were detected by means of remote sensing.

A study on rapid urbanization in India-Issues and Challenges

Ms. Shalu Rani

Assistant Professor, D.N. College, Hisar

India has been revamping from rural to urban due to rapid urbanization over the last few years. India's urban population is expected to grow from 410 million in 2014 to 814 million by 2050. India is projected to add 4 new megacities by 2030.According to the official forecasts by the United Nations; cities are booming and are expected to have 6.3 billion inhabitants by 2050. Public utilities like housing, sanitation, health, education are under heavy pressure because of urbanization. However, urbanization has been an instrument of

social, economic and political progress; it has led to serious socioeconomic problems like increasing slums, decrease in standard of living in urban areas, also causing environmental damage. This paper studies issues and challenges of urbanization.

A STUDY ON CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Dr. Geeta Devi
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Environmental degradation is one of the largest threats that are being looked at in the world today. At the point when environment is wrecked or common assets are exhausted, the environment is considered to be corrupted and harmed. It occurs when the earth's natural resources are depleted, and the environment is compromised in the form of extinction of species, pollution in the air, industrial revolution, spoiling water and soil, population explosion, intensification of agriculture, rising energy use, and demand of luxury items in the life. Presently, lack of proper education, awareness, knowledge and approach of people towards environment degrades the nature and its resources. The present paper is going to study the causes and effects of environmental degradation. This paper also through lights on that how we can heal our mother nature by many processes like avoiding deforestation, following proper government regulation, reducing consumption level, reusing the resources, recycling environmental products, waste management, and spreading awareness.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा

प्रविंदर
अनुसंधान शोधकर्ता भूगोल विभाग बाबा मस्तनाथ विश्वविद्यालय अस्थल बोहर, रोहतक

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की प्रणाली कई बदलावों और परिवर्तनों से गुजर रही है। वर्तमान में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की प्रणाली में विकास और प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है...और यह शिक्षा की शहरी प्रणाली क बराबर नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की प्रणाली में हो रहे विकास के साथ, ग्रामीण समुदाय शिक्षा के महत्व को पहचानने और अपनी आजीविका को बेहतर ढंग से बनाए रखने में सक्षम हैं। वहीं वयस्कों के लिए भी अपने शैक्षिक कौशल और क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के अवसरों का विकास हुआ है। इस शोध पत्र में जिन मुख्य क्षेत्रों को ध्यान में रखा गया है, वे हैं, ग्रामीण शिक्षा के उद्देश्य, ग्रामीण भारत के शिक्षा क्षेत्र का परिदृश्य, शहरी और ग्रामीण शिक्षा प्रणाली के बीच भेदभाव, ग्रामीण शिक्षा में सुधार करने के उपाय, उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले ग्रामीण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के मौलिक सिद्धांत और सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए उपाय।

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Will India achieve it by 2030?

Ms. Smriti Batra

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Sustainable Development goal 4 talks about ensuring inclusive education and promoting life-long education. To ensure that no one is left behind, it is necessary to invest in human capital so that people may make wise choices in all spheres of life, including those that will help them escape the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Focusing heavily on education is essential for investing in human development. India has made great strides towards putting the Education for All plan into action. To ensure that all children receive free and mandatory education, a number of important programmes and laws have been implemented. India has made progress towards inclusive, equitable, and quality education at all levels, but it has been a mixed success. While India has made progress in the areas of inclusive and equitable education, but it has lagged behind in terms of quality. The paper's main focus is on the methods now used by India to contextualise Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—education and highlights significant obstacles that must be solved in order to reach the objective by 2030.

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA: SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Ms. Anshul Maggu

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Food is one of the most important factors in human survival. The most common and useful definition of food security is “food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. Several important issues have emerged in the context of food security in India like surplus of food for some and the malnutrition for others, gender biasness, caste system, overcrowding, unemployment, lack of political will towards food security, poorly monitored nutritional programmes. This paper emphasized on various schemes of the government to overcome various problems related to food security. Establishment of Public Distribution System (PDS), Mid Day Meal Scheme, National Food Security Act are discussed. This paper addresses the challenges faced by

various schemes and suggests possible remedies. The paper concludes that no single solution will provide a sustainable food security solution in future. Collective engagement will prove essential in bringing policy changes and various investment reforms are required.

Major concerns of Urbanization and Urban Green Spaces

Ms. Jyoti Bansal

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Urbanization can be defined as a process by which Rural population turns into towns and towns into cities. According to demographic point of view, it shows the increase in proportion of urban population to total population over a period of time. Indian urban population has increased to 35.39% of the total population in 2021 as compared to 31.28% in 2011 as per census of India. Urbanization offers several opportunities for the accretion of social, economic and technology sectors, offering benefits to society in terms of better living and healthcare facilities as well as employment opportunities. Since in our country urbanization is unplanned due to uncontrolled migration, Public utilities like housing, sanitation, transport, electricity, water are under heavy pressure. Due to increase in urban population India is facing many major issues like environmental pollution, poverty, unemployment, slums breeding, improper sanitation facilities etc. In order to ensure sustainable and environmental friendly urbanization there is an urgent need to create & sustain Urban green spaces (UGSs) such as roadside plantations, parks, gardens etc. UGSs contributes to well being of cities & its residents for better health and social affinity. The challenges faced by UGSs are many which include land availability, quantity, quality, poor & irregular watering and government support. This paper makes an attempt to understand the major issues in Urban areas and green spaces generated.

Challenges in Sustainable Development Goals: An Indian Perspective

Ms. Ruchika

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The world economies have combined their efforts to accomplish the goals of sustainable development. This is an erect opposition to the former approaches where governments followed their goals for the growth and development of their relevent economies. The combat

for growth and excellence has created inequality in the economic development among countries, reduced some of the natural resources and has thus amended the ecological balance. Since this scare the existence of human life on earth, so for the safety of future generations a term sustainable development is coined .Sustainable development is the key for comprehensive growth of the world.To accomplish sustainable development of growth and for protecting planet by 2030, SDG, i. e Sustainable Development Goals had been developed. SDG also known as the Global Goals, are a set of objectives within a universal agreement to end poverty and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity,now and in the future. The Goals were adopted by all member states of United Nations formally in 2015, for the period 2016–30 to address the overwhelming empirical and scientific evidence that the world needs a radically more sustainable approach.SDGs which came into effect on 1 January, 2016 is an improvement on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).There is a big difference between MDGs and SDGs. In India, as far as MDGs are concerned, considerable progress has been made in the field of basic universal education, gender equality in education, and global economic growth.With SDGs in place the Indian government is now trying to integrate the efforts taken towards achieving it's goals.But there are many challenges faced by the Indian economy for achieving it's SDGs.This paper makes an attempt to understand the challenges encountered by India in achieving Sustainable development goals and offers suggestions to overcome them.

Integrated Farming System (IFS): As a Coping Mechanism for Climate Change

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Globally, the human activities have resulted in the alteration of the composition of our atmosphere, triggering changes in the Earth's climate. The demand for natural resources, energy, food, and goods has increased along with the world's population at an alarming rate. The climate has always changed, but in recent years, it has changed at a rate that has never before been seen. Although no one could stop the climate from changing, they could make significant contributions to reducing some of its consequences and developing adaption

strategies. Agriculture and small-scale farmers in particular, have been negatively impacted by the effects of climate change. Their productivity has fluctuated and become unstable; natural resources are being depleted, and as a result, their livelihoods are lost, threatening not only their survival but also the livelihoods of their families. Integrated Farming System which combines activities of food-crop farming with horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and other science related to farming on the same field at the same or almost the same time needs to be developed as a solution to food security problem resulting from decreasing food productivity area out of land conversion and climate change. Besides livelihood security, social, economic and environmental sustainability is also ensured by the integrated farming system. Hence, integrated farming systems are viewed as a sustainable alternative to commercial farming systems particularly on marginal lands with the objective of reversing resource degradation and stabilizing farm incomes. The primary focus of the study was on Integrated Farming System (IFS) as a coping mechanism for climate change. The comparative study was conducted in Haryana State in two agro climatic (Eastern and Western) zones purposively. Two districts namely Hisar and Bhiwani were selected randomly from Western zone and Kaithal and Jind districts were selected from Eastern Zone. Out of each selected District 30 respondents were selected at random and a total of 120 respondents.

Poverty transformation, Health and socioeconomic disparities in India

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Sustainable development goals (SDGs) offer an inclusive and sustainable growth. In which elimination of poverty, health reforms and elimination of socio-economic disparities play an important role. The study focuses on association between poverty transformation over a period and health indicators such as Non communicable diseases (NCDs) disabilities socioeconomic disparities state affluence and inequalities in income distribution. There is also a marked persistence of poverty over time. Although this has been slowly declined and always past poverty remains a good predictor of current poverty. The analysis is based on panel data from the India Human development survey 2015.What our analysis emphasis is that changes in the prevalence of poverty ratio over time do not through light on how poverty has evolved: Whether there were escapes from poverty, weather there were descents in to poverty, weather segments persisted in poverty. A significant distribution of this study to

explore the relationship between such poverty transformation and NCDs and disabilities, socioeconomic disparities and other covariant. The analysis conform these linkage.

Role of Geo informatics in achieving Sustainable Agriculture and it's scenario in Haryana - An overview

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Agricultural sustainability is founded on the belief that we must meet the demands of the present without affecting future generations' ability to fulfill their demands. Sustainable agriculture attempts to maintain equilibrium between the requirement for food production and the conservation of the ecosystem. Geo informatics technologies are helping in many ways like find out the current scenario of anything like cropping pattern, rotation, the land use and land cover and underground water quality and water table depth; it helps to analyses the finding and makes decisions in the way of achieving sustainable agriculture. Secondary data is collected from state agriculture policy (2021), Statistical abstract of Haryana (2021-22) and state budget 2023-24. The main aim of this study is to understand the current scenario of sustainable agriculture and what's the role of geo informatics in its development. In Haryana, the agricultural sector remains to be very important to the state's economy, generating 14.5 percent of the state's GDP and employing 51 of the total workforce. Many programs and policies are made by Haryana govt. to conserve the water and soil resources and to achieve sustainable agriculture which is essential for the sustainable growth of state. Some current programs are like at least 72,000 acres were planted with direct-seeded rice in Kharif 2022, and farmers received financial aid total of 29 crores (at 4,000 per acre) to encourage direct-seeded rice cultivation, which uses less water that will be beneficial for the underground water resources. A new initiative called "precision agriculture," which encourages the careful use of fertilizers and pesticides as well as micro-irrigation will be introduced in Sirsa district and then expanded to other districts based on the lessons learned. Crop diversification is another excellent strategy for achieving the goal of sustainable agriculture. Crop diversification initiatives include Jal hi Jiven h, Direct Rice Seeding, Mera Pani Meri Virasat, and Crop Diversification in Haryana's Rice-Wheat Cropping System with Maize.

Acetylene (C_2H_2) Gas Sensing by Indium Doped ZnO thin films

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The proposed article presents optimized Indium doped ZnO thin film for acetylene gas sensor. Thin films of ZnO and Indium doped ZnO of thickness 100 nm were successfully deposited on glass substrate using resistive thermal evaporation method. Structural properties have been performed by using XRD which reveals polycrystalline nature of the thin films. Morphological studies have been performed by using FESEM which reveals the information that thin film is homogeneous and uniform. AFM showed that with the increasing of indium doping concentration in ZnO resulting increment in vertical roughness of thin films. Further sample were tested for acetylene gas sensing using Keithley source meter and multimeter. The fabricated sensor (IZO-3) showed high sensitivity magnitude of 29.06 (100 ppm), short response and recovery time of 49.28 s and 58.45 s respectively at 150 ^oC operating temperature. IZO-3 sensor showed good linearity with good selectivity and excellent reproducibility.

Effect of Gas Sensors on Controlling Environment Degradation, A Review

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Air pollution is one of the biggest threats to the mankind in the current scenario. It affects the life of every being on the earth. There exist two types of air pollutant i.e. primary and secondary pollutant. The primary sources of air pollutant are the toxic gases such as CO and NO_x emitted from vehicle exhaust and SO_x gas emitted from the industrial waste. The secondary sources of pollutant are not emitted directly but caused by reacting/interacting of primary sources of pollution. Due to increased air pollution, a lot of persons being infected from asthma or some other serious lung diseases. The emission of these toxic gases in the environment causes a lot of serious problems to the environment also such as acid rain, global warming etc. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously monitor the concentration of pollutants in air. To detect the concentration of pollutants, gas sensors are currently in demand. Gas sensors provide vital information regarding the concentration of various toxic gases in the environment. Meanwhile, scientific community has been currently developing

various types of gas sensors in order to protect the environment form toxic gases. The sensors are being classified in four types i.e. IR sensor, metal semiconductor sensor, Fluorescence sensor, and electrochemical sensor. In order to effectively work, the gas sensors must be stable in wider temperature range also and in different environment conditions. In chemical laboratories, the gas sensor can be used as an effective tool in order to detect the presence of poisonous gases. Thus, gas sensors have enormous advantages.

Access to Safe Drinking and Sanitation

Mr. Parveen Kumar

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Access to basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, housing, drainage and others are crucial to the well-being as they contribute to physical and material comfort and quality of life. So everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families. Clean water and sanitation are not only about hygiene and disease; they're about dignity, too. All the people in the world, has the right to a healthy life and a life with dignity. In other words: everyone has the right to drinking water and sanitation. These are also benefits by ensuring better health, environment, food production, education, economic activity, providing opportunities for other useful activities. Its importance has been highlighted in the international arena since it got included in the Millennium Development Goals. In the recent years, many international agencies like UNDP, UNESCAP, UN-HABITAT, ADB, World Bank and others have advocated and highlighted the importance of safe drinking water and sanitation for well-being and raising the standards of living. They have also laid down initiatives, assistance, norms and standards (Arjun Kumar, 2012). Much work remains to be done. But, there are still 780 million people (11 percent) without access to an improved drinking water source (54 percent piped water). And even though 2.4 billion people (47 percent) have not access to improved sanitation. Of these 1.1 billion (15 per cent) of the population still practise open defecation, defined as defecation in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces .

Intersection of Gender with Climate Change

Ms. Diksha[1] and Dr. Simrit Kahlon[2]

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Climate change is one of the greatest global challenges of the twenty-first century. There exist obvious disparities between genders and gender is often non-existent as a variable when it comes to assessing the effects of climate change. A significant body of literature on gender and climate change shows that women and men perceive and experience climate change differently, and usually women are more vulnerable due to their dependence on natural resources and structural inequity in their access and control of such resources. There exist various forms of inequalities and when they intersect together, the condition worsens. Intersecting physiology and identities, such as caste, wealth, age and gender, influence decisions and reveal power dynamics and negotiation within the household and the community, as well as barriers to adaptation among different social groups. Therefore, this paper is going to talk about how geography of a place plays a significant role when impacts of climate change are studied and how female status at a place comes into play while framing policies. The study is based on secondary sources which includes recent national and international reports on climate change and newspapers around the world.

Sustainable Environment Conservation and Public Participation about its conservation

Monika[1], Anchit[2], Dr. Kuldeep Singh[3]

[1,2] Research Scholar, [3]Associate Professor, Dept. of Geography, Govt. PG College Hisar

Public participation is an integral part of environmental protection, and research into its strengths and weaknesses serves as a useful checkpoint to analyse how India and world is doing on this front. It is important to step back and look at the history of successes or failures of each avenue of public participation. Public participation has been an important element in environmental decision-making for several decades. It has been enshrined in international environmental law via such instruments as the 1992 Rio-conference. Public participation has three components: the right to participate in environmental decision-making processes, the right to information concerning the environment and activities affecting it, and the right of access to justice. Participation is beneficial in environmental decision making for number of reason-

❖ It can enhance the democratic legitimacy of environmental decisions and thus facilitate smoother implementation and enforcement;

❖ It can manage social conflict by minimizing the conflicts that arise during a project, and lead

to greater accountability and effectiveness in decision making;

❖ It is an effective means (or sometimes the only means) through which local concerns, values,

and traditional knowledge.

❖ It helps to produce more accurate results that better suit the needs of the community and economy, and that better manage the environment and natural resources.

Use and Relevance of Modern Techniques and Methods in Studying Urban Challenges

Ms. Monika

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The city and its urban growth generated exceeded the basic designs and plans due to the lack of application of laws and implementers 'familiarity with the rules of urban planning or the absence of Laws and the governmental role. This is caused a deficit in the urban planning of the foundations an Standards to achieve a life that gives the requirements of adequate housing.The physical urban terrain across cities continually evolves through insights, consultations, deliberate redesigning or random acts by community members and natural forces that reshape the urbans capes and how urban spaces are used. These built urban environments, including the quality of air, water and infrastructure therein, determined through research-informed designs and redesigns, are aimed at suiting the needs of space users in consideration of their social, psychological, political, cultural, financial, physical and such other dispositions and needs. Progress and development take place by harnessing information for the benefit of society by limiting or avoiding existing problems. The era of knowledge and technology is characterized by abundance and flow of information in a large way, especially the progress and development of life and the growth of knowledge and technology growth. The availability of technology and modern technologies helped to know the best spatial prediction for service, industrial and other uses. Among the advantages of technology is that it helped to recognize the spatial prediction for land uses. The city and its urbanization are among the main reasons that require achieving sustainability by making use of open spaces and, improving the quality of life and systematic and smart urban growth, the

protection of natural resources in it, with the participation of local capabilities and the residents of those cities, by making cities less energy-consuming and resources, and environmental protection for achieving a sustainable future. The primary role to achieve the goals of urban sustainability in the city and its components - including the residential neighbourhood - is achieved in providing the basic requirements and vital aspects of urban life, and finding the vital aspects of urban life in the social aspects related to contentment, awareness, experiences and highlighting the role of public participation in decision-making. Also, urban sustainability is achieved with the help of citizen behaviour and the formal decision-making process, whereby, by its presence, the main changes in the urban infrastructure are identified, namely energy, land use, transportation systems and the structure of urban management. One of the most important advantages of urban sustainability is smart planning, enhancing the ability of government organizations to provide public services and citizen participation in decision-making processes. From this, urban sustainability is achieved when all social, economic and environmental issues are taken into account.

Ailments and Hospitalisation among Aged in India

Ms. Renuka 1 & Dr. Seema 2

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This study examines the prevalence of morbidity and hospitalization in Haryana by using NSS 60th round survey data (January - June 2004). It also studies the nature and type of ailments. The rate of morbidity prevalence and hospitalization was higher in urban areas as compare to rural areas. Aged females reported higher morbidity prevalence than aged males while aged males received more hospitalization treatment. Disorder of joints/bones, hypertension, bronchial asthma, diabetes mellitus, cataract, visual and locomotor were noted as major diseases at the national level. In all states aged people affected in a large number by non-communicable ailments.

Importance of Mathematics in Development of Geography

Dr. Neeru Bala

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As we all know, Mathematics helps in calculating the time required to travel from one place to another. To calculate the distance of the places, heights of places and gradient of hills, geographers use mathematics. For different areas of geography, we can use different techniques of mathematics. Using differential equations, we can study many areas of geomorphology. Many statistical techniques such as sampling, probability, hypothesis testing and inferential statistics used to analyse the data in geography. Also, all know the fact that Earth is not perfectly round as Earth has a little greater radius at the Equator than any other part. Without proper knowledge of mathematics, it won't be possible to understand physical geography. We will not be able to know why the things happening in our environment.

हिन्दी साहित्य में प्रकृति व पर्यावरण चेतना

डॉ. सुमन बाला

सहायक प्रोफेसर (हिन्दी), दयानन्द महाविद्यालय, हिसार

मानव जीवन एवं पर्यावरण एक-दूसरे के पर्याय हैं। हमारे प्राचीन वेदों ऋग्वेद, सामवेद, यजुर्वेद एवं अथर्ववेद में भी पर्यावरण के महत्व को दर्शाया गया। पर्यावरण शब्द एवं उसका अर्थ अत्यन्त व्यापक है जिससे सारा ब्रह्माण्ड ही समा जाता है। परि यानि हमारे चारों ओर का आवरण अर्थात् ढकना ही पर्यावरण है। हम सभी तथा हमारा यह संसार, वायु, जल, पृथ्वी, आकाश और अग्नि तथा वन-वृक्ष, नदी-पहाड़, समुद्र एवं पशु-पक्षी से आवृत है। उपर्युक्त सभी तत्वों तथा पदार्थों का समग्र रूप ही पर्यावरण है। उसी में सब पैदा होते हैं, जीवित रहते हैं, फलते-फूलते हुए अपने समस्त क्रिया-कलाप करते हैं। प्रकृति के इन पांच तत्वों से मिलकर ही मानव शरीर की रचना हुई है। भक्तिकालीन कवि तुलसीदास जी ने 'रामचरितमानस' महाकाव्य के 'किष्किन्धा काण्ड' में लिखा है कि मनुष्य शरीर भी प्रकृति के पांच तत्वों जल, वायु, पृथ्वी, आकाश व अग्नि से मिलकर बना है।

Population Aspects (Growth, Sex Ratio and Literacy, Work-force etc.)

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The people are important to develop the economy and the society. The people make and use resources and are themselves resources with varying quality. Coal is but a piece of rock, until people were able to invent technology to obtain it and make it 'resource'. Natural events, like a flood or a Tsunami, becomes a 'disaster' only when they affect a crowded village or a town. Hence, population is the pivotal element in social studies. It is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed and from which they derive significance and meaning. 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only in relation to human beings. Their numbers, distribution, growth and characteristics or qualities provide the basic background for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment. Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specific period of time, say during the last 10 years. Such a change can be expressed in two ways: in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage change per year. The absolute numbers added each year or decade is the magnitude of increase. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population (e.g. that of 2001) from the later population (e.g. that of 2011). It is referred to as the absolute increase. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. This information is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time. The sex ratio in the country has always remained unfavorable to females. Literacy is a very important quality of a population. Obviously, only an informed and educated citizen can make intelligent choices and undertake research and development projects. Low levels of literacy are a serious obstacle for economic improvement. According to the Census 2011, a person aged 7 years and above, who can read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.

Role of Geo informatics in achieving Sustainable Agriculture and it's scenario in Haryana - An overview

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Agricultural sustainability is founded on the belief that we must meet the demands of the present without affecting future generations; ability to fulfill their demands. Sustainable agriculture attempts to maintain equilibrium between the requirement for food production and the conservation of the

ecosystem. Geo informatics technologies are helping in many ways like find out the current scenario of anything like cropping pattern, rotation, the land use and land cover and underground water quality and water table depth; it helps to analyses the finding and makes decisions in the way of achieving sustainable agriculture. Secondary data is collected from state agriculture policy (2021), Statistical abstract of Haryana (2021-22) and state budget 2023-24. The main aim of this study is to understand the current scenario of sustainable agriculture and what's the role of geo informatics in its development. In Haryana, the agricultural sector remains to be very important to the economy, generating 14.5 percent of the GDP and employing 51 of the total work force. Many programs and policies are made by Haryana govt. to conserve the water and soil resources and to achieve sustainable agriculture which is essential for the sustainable growth of state. Some current programs are like at least 72,000 acres were planted with direct-seeded rice in Kharif 2022, and farmers received financial aid total of 29 crores (at 4,000 per acre) to encourage direct-seeded rice cultivation, which uses less water that will be beneficial for the underground water resources. A new initiative called agriculture which encourages the careful use of fertilizers and pesticides as well as micro-irrigation will be introduced in Sirsa district and then expanded to other districts based on the lessons learned. Crop diversification is another excellent strategy for achieving the goal of sustainable agriculture. Crop diversification initiatives include Jal hi Jiven h, Direct Rice Seeding, Mera Pani Meri Virasat, and Crop Diversification in Haryana Rice-Wheat Cropping System with Maize.

Pattern of Urban Growth in Hisar: Temporal Analysis

Deepak

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The concept of urban growth is a complicated one. Urbanization is not modern Phenomenon, but rapid and historic transformation and replaced by essentially urban culture. It is the outcome of numerous social, economic, ecological, cultural, and even political Situation. Rapid urban growth generally occurs due to the disbursement of peripheral prime Agricultural land, destroying the natural landscape in the process. The process of urban growth Is increasing in both the developed and developing countries. The present study is to clarify the Trends and pattern of generating urbanization issues in Hisar at different duration (from 1972 To 2018). The physical development of Hisar and land use / land covers are measured using Landsat satellite data. The study finds out that rapid urban growth Hisar leads problems of Unemployment, poverty, poor sanitation, origin of urban slums and environmental degradation. The expansion of a urban growth has resulted in a decrease of farming ground and alteration In bio-diversity of related area. The city expanded its mainly in North, north eastern and west Sides along with the major transport routes along with the Delhi Road. Rapid urban growth causes immense migration to get health facilities, education facilities, increased employment opportunities and better living conditions.

Worldwide Expansion of millets Production through G-20: An overview

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Through the present research paper, an attempt has been made to know the contribution of millet products for food security, farmers income and sustainable agriculture in the global context. The main objective of this research paper is to know how millets products can prove to be ideal for sustainable agriculture. And how millet products can strengthen the economic aspect in agriculture sector, so that along with increasing the income of small and marginal farmers, a new option can be created for global food security. After declaring the year 2023 as the International Millet Year by the United Nations, an attempt has been made to provide the option for sustainable food security to the human race by bringing awareness to millet products at the global level. Therefore, in the present context, through research papers on millet products new information can be collected on different aspects of food products, so that many options and basis can be given for economic policy, agriculture
policy, and trade policy.

Economic growth at the cost of Sustainability: A study of Haryana

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Abstract: Sustainability is an approach to development that looks to balance different and often competing needs against an awareness of the environment, social and economic limitations we face as a society. Every country wants the economic growth but the developed countries achieved the economic growth at the cost of environment degradation. It is completely harmful for the future generation. In this paper, the economy of Haryana is discussed in the context of sustainability. No doubt, Haryana is a growing state of India at present and the per capita income of Haryana is very high, but the problem is that this type of growth will boost the state only for short run because many of the growth policies in Haryana are very harmful for the environment. The second part is related to the agriculture sector. Farmers of Haryana have achieved a significant increase in productivity but the concept of sustainability is completely ignored. The aim of this paper is to focus on the development policies of the government and the process of agriculture that is very harmful for the future growth. It is a descriptive study depends on secondary data.

The Concept of Nature in the Poetry of William Wordsworth and Robert Frost: A Comparative Study

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This research aims to investigate the different meanings for the term. Moreover, it seeks to identify the major similarities and differences in the use of nature in the poetry of William Wordsworth and Robert Frost. Since this research is theoretical in nature, it depends primarily on reviewing already published works on the topic. The researchers consulted a significant number of published references on the topic as well as specialized literary dictionaries, encyclopedias, and the internet. The research concludes that the term has not always had the same meaning or carries the same level of significance. Also, the concept of nature in British literature should be studied, not only as it was employed by English romantic poets, but also as it was used by authors before and after the English Romantic Movement in order to see if nature was used in the same way. Moreover, scholars and literary critics should also research the concept of nature as used in the United States of America before and after Robert frost. Finally, the use of nature in poetry that reflects meditation under the influence of the bible should be explored especially that composed by early colonial poets.

Development of Canal Irrigation and its Environmental Impacts: A Case Study of Rohtak District, Haryana

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Irrigation is considered as an important input for increasing agricultural production as well as the socio-economic development of the farmers. Water is natural but scarce input available to the farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to use it judiciously and efficiently. In order to increase the maximum use of irrigation, an efficient water resource management is necessary efficient. Water resource management technique in agriculture signifies the utilization of available water resources to the maximum possible advantage for crop production and there by resulting in overall socio-economic development of the farmers. It is of immense importance to know the extent of utilization of canal irrigation water for increasing crop production. So, the present study deals with tracing the temporal changes in development of Canal Irrigation, finding out environmental consequences in the study area. The construction of canals is beneficial for increasing the agricultural production but they are also responsible, if not properly handled, for some environmental hazards.

Adverse Effects of Population Explosion on Environmental Conditions in India

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Population explosion has been symbolized with the overutilization of resources and generation of a huge amount of pollution which has affected the entire globe. The major aspects of population explosion are declining availability of natural and human resources and services, changes in climate and atmospheric composition. The most important climatic changes are harmful including acid rain, global warming and depletion of stratospheric ozone shield or layer. Global warming is the phenomenon of increasing temperature near the surface of earth, the rate of increase of global temperature per decades is predicted to be 0.2 ^{o}C during 21th century. Causes of global warming are; burning fossil fuels, deforestation, modern lifestyle, nuclear explosions, electricity glomeration, increase in industrial as well as transportation activities which leads to depletion of ozone layer, warming oceans, melting glaciers, rising sea levels etc. Secondly the impact of global-warming on the climate causing early and delay in precipitation, natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones, storms etc. Global-warming has adverse effect on human health and agriculture procedures. Thus, the changing environmental conditions on global scale present a gigantic challenge before humanity.

Spatial and Temporal Pattern of Rural-Urban Differential of literacy in Haryana: 1971-2011

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This paper examines the spatial and temporal pattern of rural-urban differential of literacy in Haryana during the period from 1971-2011. The study is based on secondary sources of data. The data is processed with many statistical techniques. The rural-urban differential in literacy means the variances between rural and urban areas in terms of literacy. The literacy among urban is universally recorded higher as compared to rural literacy. As a result, the rural-urban differential in literacy is prevalent in most of the less developed and developing countries in the world. India is not an exception in this regard, which is characterized not only by low literacy rate but also a great differential between rural and urban literacy. These differences are essentially an indicative of socio-cultural and economic diversity between the two areas. The urban area is comparatively more heterogeneous and more hierarchically structured than rural area. The district-wise spatial and temporal patterns of rural-urban differential of literacy in Haryana have been explained by decade-wise changes during the period from 1971-2011.

Urbanization, Resources and Sustainable development goals

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Urbanization is the process by which people migrate from rural areas to cities in search of better economic opportunities and improved quality of life. This trend has led to significant social, economic, and environmental changes in many parts of the world. As urbanization continues to accelerate, there is a growing concern about the impact it has on natural resources and the ability to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs). One of the key challenges of urbanization is the increasing demand for resources such as energy, water, and food. Urban areas are major consumers of energy, accounting for around 75% of global energy use. They also place a significant burden on water resources, with urban water consumption projected to increase by 50% by 2030. Moreover, cities are responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change and other environmental problems. To address these challenges, there is a need to adopt sustainable urban development strategies that promote resource efficiency, reduce waste and pollution, and improve access to basic services. The SDGs provide a framework for achieving these goals by promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social development, and environmental protection. The SDGs include specific targets related to urbanization, such as SDG 11, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, and sustainable. Achieving sustainable urbanization will require a collaborative effort between governments, private sector, civil society, and local communities. It will also require innovative solutions that leverage technology, social innovation, and new forms of governance. In this context, there is an urgent need to invest in research and development to support the development and implementation of sustainable urban development strategies. Overall, the challenge of urbanization, resources, and sustainable development goals is complex and multifaceted. Addressing it will require a long-term vision, political will, and concerted action by all
stakeholders.

Sponge City: Approach to Urban Water Management

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Urban water-related issues, such as flooding disasters, water pollution, and water shortages, are a result of climate change, fast urbanization, and inadequate urban planning strategies in many nations. One of the most populous countries of Asia, China witnessed many such issues because of unplanned

urbanization. In order to address urban surface-water floods and related urban water management concerns, such as the purification of urban runoff, attenuation of peak run- off, and water conservation, China developed the idea of the Sponge City" in 2013. In order to manage and control storm water, the idea is being developed to utilize blue and green places in urban settings. Related activities are expected to improve natural ecosystems, give urban dwellers and workers more aesthetically pleasant spaces, and open up opportunities for nature- based solutions to better urban habitats for animals like birds. This paper seeks to explain the sponge city concept and its evolution while also considering the effects of s changing approach to urban land use planning and water management so that the similar concept can be applied for the case of Mega Cities of India.

Perceived Hurdles Among Youth Regarding Their Job Selection: A Northindian Perspective

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The current research paper aims to examine different aspects responsible for the job choices among youth of North India, so as to increase their job satisfaction and a brighter career development. The study also aims to investigate the mediating effect of self-efficacy in Job choices of young generation. Additionally, moderation effect of selected demographic Variables such as gender, area and family income were also tested to get a better understanding of the study. Young population of North India was targeted to geta broader statistical description. A self-administered Questionnaire was used to collect the required data. Data analysis included Descriptive statistics, t tests and regression. There the present study indicated family and educational institutions to be the major Contributing factors in Job preference. Further, self-efficacy did not show Any moderating effect. No major differences between the jobs preferences among the two genders were found, however the area to which an individual belong was found to have a contributive influence. The implications of present study are believed to contribute in the existing literature and also to get a better picture of job choices pattern of young generation in present times for future research of the same field.

Green IT: A Need of The Hour

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Global demand for electronic devices is rising every day and so is the number of used and discarded gadgets. Around 50 million tons of e-waste is generated every year. E- waste can include dangerous chemicals like lead, beryllium, mercury, cadmium, brominated flame retardants (BFRs) etc. E-waste can

be toxic being not biodegradable. Different types of IT hardware negatively affect the environment at various points in their lifecycle: Networking equipment; Routers, switches and servers, Data storage; sometimes Inefficient, redundant, obsolete, End-user devices, Software's; occasionally transmitting high amount of data and generating high volume of heat, Cryptocurrency, AI; computationally intensive technology with high carbon emission. Technologies that are bad for the environment can also be used to improve sustainability efforts. For example, AI tools can quantify energy use data as well as reduce overall consumption and carbon emissions. Although We can use 3Rs: Recycle, Refurbish and Reuse to handle the E-Waste. But organizations can do more to help reduce their carbon footprint; Enter Green IT. The goal of Green IT is to reduce the negative impact of IT operations; on the environment. The goals of Green IT are: Reduce the use of hazardous materials, maximize energy efficiency, Understanding the recyclability or biodegradability of products. Some leading IT Companies have moved to be greener. Leading cloud providers AWS, Google and Microsoft are committed to reduce their carbon footprints. Amazon AWS aims to provide 100% renewable power by 2025. Google cloud platform is carbon neutral for last fifteen years. Google offer the Carbon Sense software, which helps users monitor their carbon emissions. Microsoft Azure has been carbon neutral since 2012 and aims for 100% renewable-powered data centers by 2025, with plans to be carbon negative by 2030. Green IT will continue to gain attention as Environmental sustainability concerns are becoming very significant.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS

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Cities are at the forefront of global socio-economic change. Globalization and democratization are an important part of sustainable development. According to the 'UN World Urbanization Prospects 2011' half of the world's population now lives in urban areas and it is expected that this number will rise to 70% by 2050 and also the other half increasingly depend upon cities for economic, social, cultural and political progress. Our development since the Industrial Revolution has had significant impacts on the environment, and we are now in an era where the changes on Earth can be largely attributed to be destructive. Cities are developing into epicenters of economic growth. This unparalleled rate of urban growth is creating an urgency to find smarter ways to manage the accompanying challenges. However, most cities do not have strategies in place that are sufficiently progressive to adapt to the inevitable population increases occurring across the globe. Sustainable cities have become a highly desired goal for future urban development. However, there are several differentiating descriptions of what exactly a sustainable city should look like. There can be three solutions for cities moving towards sustainability:

knowledge cities, which focus heavily on education, lifelong learning and personal growth; digital cities or cyber-cities, driven primarily by investments from large information and communications technology vendors aiming to enable vast interconnectedness; and eco-cities, which focus on environmental sustainability through the widespread adoption of renewable resources. Hereby; the main goal of the paper is to focus on applying sustainable development in a strategic manner that can be achieved through a systems-thinking approach, an understanding of sustainability through a definition that is based on scientifically agreed-upon principles, and a back casting from principles strategy.