



NOVA

**Department of Geography
Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi**

GEOGRAPHIES

NATURE GEOGRAPHY

**Stars too shiny Sun too bright
Beauty of sea shores in moonlight**

**One should know how it feels
Standing on the hill top in mild
breeze**

**Nothing as sensational as Ocean's
Waves
Thundering clouds and rain with
hails**

**Savanas, Prairies, Downs and
Grasslands
Desert, Rockies, Valleys and Islands**

**All the distinct features of ground
Beauty of Heavens just came down**

**-Rafia Khan
M.A Geography
Semester II**



NOVA GEOGRAPHIES

Being the president of the Geography Association, it is a moment of great satisfaction for me to introduce the e-Journal published by the Subject Association of Geography Department of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi in 2016. The e-Journal named as “*Nova Geographies*” represents the viewpoints of as well as talent of the students studying geography. Since geography is fast becoming both trans-disciplinary and multi disciplinary in nature, through the platform of the journal, the students will be motivated for innovative writings and feel confident in expressing their viewpoints to a variety of audience. This exposure to the wider world will introduce them in the world of geography and allied subjects as well which will pay them certainly in future. I must congratulate the student editorial board team and Advisor of the Subject Association of Geography Department for this good start and wish all of them a successful future ahead.



Prof. Shahnaz Parveen
Head of Department of Geography
Jamia Millia Islamia

Note from the Jamia Geography Association 2015-2016

We the office bearers of Jamia Geography Association (2015-16) feel elated that our efforts have been fruitful in the shape of an e-Journal, *Nova Geographies* in which we have tried to bring forward the ideas of young geographers of our department through their contributions in the form of essays, featured articles, reportage, poetry and photos.

We are thankful to our honorable Vice Chancellor, Prof. Talat Ahmad for being the source of motivation and encouragement and giving us permission to launch this e-Journal. We are also thankful to our respected Head of the Department and the President of Subject Association Prof. Shahnaz Parveen for her kind support, constructive suggestions, sustained interest and constant encouragement in bringing out this e-journal. We are thankful to our advisor Dr. Taruna Bansal who has always been a source of inspiration and has maintained our interest in this academic endeavor and gave direction to our team of editors. Last but not the least we are thankful to all those budding and young geographers who contributed to this e-journal.

Considering the various views of readers and students *Nova Geographies* carries a variety of write-ups based on the different aspects concerning to environment, society and upcoming branches of knowledge in the discipline of geography. The e-journal also presents a photo gallery featuring photographs on the themes of life in the campus and nature. The various activities conducted by present Jamia Geography Association have also been featured through photographs. Various experiences of Foreign Students studying in the department have been also reflected here for a view of the geography as a discipline.



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2015-16

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Life in Jamia Campus



Life in Jamia Campus



DEVESHWAR and RAHUL
M.A/M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

“

Jamia is the epitome of hard work, determination and self-reliance and above all the secular ambience which is the prominent identity of all Indians

”

Lush green campus, supportive teachers as oceans of knowledge, elegant environment for learning and much more to be acknowledged which cannot be wrapped up in few words when you are set to write about Jamia Millia Islamia.

We completed our graduation from University of Allahabad which is famously known as Oxford of the East and came to unfold our M.Sc experience with Jamia. It started with suspicion whether we will have sparkling and amiable atmosphere in jamia.

From the very first day, Jamia had been a perfect turf serving us a new experience each day. The very spirit of a university is to learn not just your subject but each and every skill apart from it with the same gusto. A series of persistent events such as conferences, seminars and other such activities have been very fruitful in developing communication skills and self confidence. We were able to interact with eminent scientist, professors and many others scholars from varied spheres including politics, cinema, law etc. Within the department, apart from regular teaching, we had a chance to listen and learn from very informative series of invited lectures. The speakers from eminent institutes both from within and outside India were invited especially for lectures on disaster management which is so much relevant to present day world. It was a thrilling experience to hear Prof. Iain S Stewart, from Plymouth University, UK who is a well known figure for BBC and National Geographic Channel. The Cultural Events organised by Jamia geography association under the title AL-Geographia proved to be an enriching experience. It was a perfect amalgamation of leisure and learning.

The infrastructure of Jamia is highly commendable. It is blessed with a world class library. The availability of e-resource section is the icing on the cake. It is literally a blessed haven for the learners. Myriad books penned down by prominent authors related to our courses satisfied our thrust for knowledge. We cherished the late night studying at the reading halls (opened till 2 am). Besides, the Wi-Fi facility offers a great exposure to worldwide development

and comes in handy for fishing out information at ease.

Jamia has a proud historical background and was established on the call of Gandhi Ji's Non-Cooperation Movement. Jamia is the epitome of hard work, determination and self-reliance and above all the secular ambience which is the prominent identity of all Indians. Our campus was unswayed with the recent virulent incidents which was a bitter experience for the whole country. I came across a very heart warming fact that once upon a time in Jamia the HOD of Department of Urdu was a Hindu and that of Hindi Department was a Muslim professor. Our campus has plethora of stories of such love and brotherhood.

Our journey till now had been a very fantastic experience as a student in the department of geography and we pray for the progress and popularity of our Jamia. We are determined to bring laurels for it as a tribute by our side.





Rikza Imtiyaz
B.A/ B.Sc(H) Geography
Semester II

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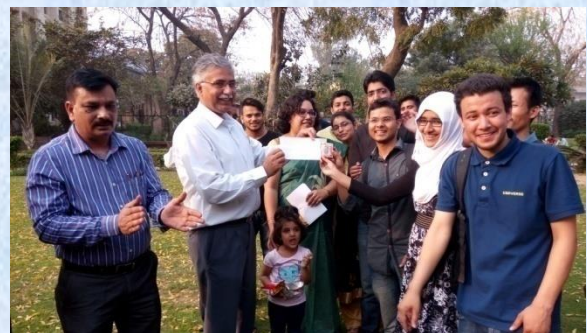
Jamia - A place that has all the seven colours in it but still seems colourless for those who don't understand and a true Jamian is the one who looks through the dispersed light of the glass prism of Jamia Millia Islamia and appreciates its true colours.

”

Though it has been only six months of my life in Jamia, but I had the opportunity to meet hundreds of other of lives. Jamia is just a name for outsiders but for us it is a world comprising of different cultures, personalities and people. If you ask me what jamia gave me in these months, I would clearly say nothing but

gave me lessons. I am a learner who is learning new things in Jamia. This university isn't just teaching me the world's geography but is helping me to understand & shape my geography too. Changing a short temper person to a highly patient person who listens to all the illogical jokes of the canteen wala like the "AALU KA PARATHA", when the hunger is at its peak. I have also changed from an irresponsible person to a highly responsible person by being the CR. Transforming into an elegant lady from a random school girl and much more. This is an ongoing process which only gives you good things and just expects your love and concern for the university. Life in Jamia millia is not always a beautiful rainbow but sometimes the gloomiest shade of grey too, but that's ok because this is the initial platform that will make us emotionally, spiritually and individually strong.

At last, I quote life in jamia as “A place that has all the seven colours in it but still seems colourless for those who don't understand and a true Jamian is the one who looks through the dispersed light of the glass prism of Jamia Millia Islamia and appreciates its true colours. ”





Samiksha jha
B.A/ B.Sc(H) Geography
Semester VI

“

*When I look to Jamia
then I feel ITS A HOME
AWAY FROM HOME.*

”

When I look to the great doors of Jamia it reminds me of some classy historical doors and when I look to well built army retired

guards of Jamia it makes me imagine some warriors of Mahabharata era and when I look to Jamia then I feel ITS A HOME AWAY FROM HOME. The life in Jamia is so cosmopolitan so realistic .the good part is that Jamia is not trapped in so called snobbishness. Jamia has its own cultural fragrance which attracts students from all over the world. You can find adorable Afghanis loving Africans sweet Japanese and a lot more. Jamia represents whole India. I don't understand nor Malayalam neither Manipuri but when they talk among themselves their expressions shows they are very happy in Jamia. Everybody is so like family in here. You can find some bookworms in library till 2 am and you can find fun lover in central canteen area or hygienic area. You can find amazing artist in fine arts and fabulous upcoming journalists in mass communication. Jamia is a shelter for future activists and scientists and most importantly for geographers. The life in Jamia is so mesmerizing that it inculcates many good things in you if you are ready to take and definitely after Jamia life will offer you a lot. This is my Jamia so pure some traditional and a hub for diversity.





GEOGRAPHY AND ME



Geography and Me



SUFIA REHMAN
M.A. / M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

“

*For me geography is just
not a subject at all but door
to a dream world*

”

For me geography is just not a subject at all but door to a dream world. Whatever I am now is because of this subject. Before my graduation, I never thought that I would learn such a subject like geography because basically I am a student of arts and about arts all I like is colour, style, rhythm, etc. After taking geography as a subject, my thrust for art is satisfied as I am learning this subject through its charm of learning through beautiful colored maps. Maps as a mean of communication I used to read in books but I experienced it in the geography

classes when wall maps, atlases and map pointing was taught. Gradually I have come to know that how effective is the language of a map and how it helps in visualizing what we are learning as a text.

Initially the colored maps attracted me to learn geography as a subject, and slowly I learned that it has a lot more of things with unique charm like learning not only about the universe, how the planet formed, what makes it happen, why we just stuck it to this planet etc. All the questions used to intrigue me are being satisfactorily answered through geography as a science of spatial relationship between man and environment. I know that I have to learn much more in future through geography as a subject with the help of maps and there is no regret from an art loving student for taking geography for post graduate course.





Semester IV
Varsha Priyadarshini
M.A./M.Sc. Geography

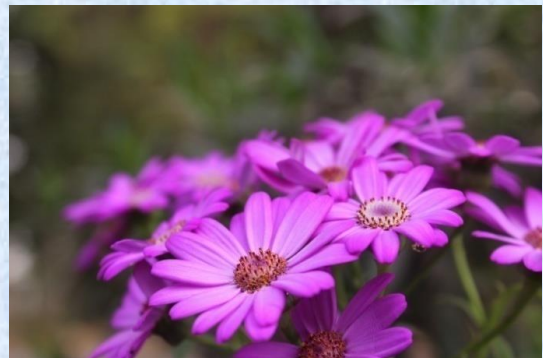
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Geography has introduced me to the realities of day-to-day lives simply and beautifully, exactly how and why I related with nature as a kid.

”

I am a nature lover. I have always been fascinated by its beauty and simplicity. That being said I was a kid when I fancied a world of Narnia to be true. Growing up I have seen and learned that many other forces are in action besides natural. On learning further I have come to know all our knowledge exists and actions happen in a real world of Planet Earth. Geography has introduced me to the realities of day-to-day lives simply and beautifully, exactly how and why I related with nature as a kid. It's my fifth year I am studying Geography so closely and I am gradually able to visualize the fine knitting of threads of interconnections which actually is one important key to our sustainability and

survival. One of our externals during practical viva rightly pointed out for all our imaginations to work and actions to be implemented each one of us needs an area and some space. We as geographers hold that responsible position of determining which region is befitting for which work. As a responsible geographer it's upon me to ensure the best of solutions to worst of problems occurring in a specified geographic location. I say I haven't chosen geography, the subject has chosen me for I haven't failed to connect, verify and re-verify relevance of any topic with geography. All our subject needs is our sincere efforts and advocacy to keep it fresh and alive. We need a true geographer's perspective. At the end of the day Geography has taught me to be able to manage people and phenomena of one whole region. Geography helps me serve mankind better and effectively. I don't think there's any nobler task than this. This isn't my over-confidence speaking, this is my very own down-to-earth nurtured geographic perspective roaring, but humbly!





Md. Nawazuzzoha
B.A/B.SC (H) Geography
Semester VI

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***..Studying geography helps us
and appreciate the diversity in life
of different geographical units and
enable us to overcome or combat
with causalities in our life to great
extent.***

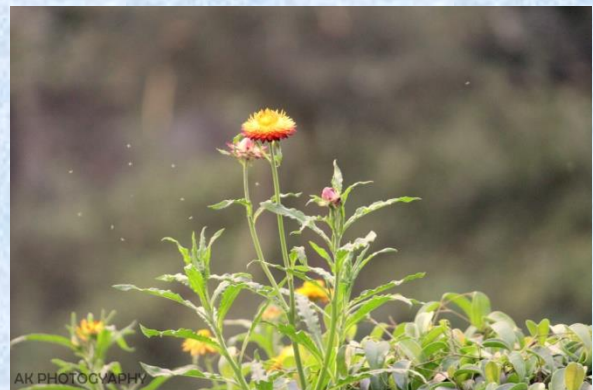
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Geography is unique discipline which describes all the existing system of the Earth and Universe. In broadest manner, we can say that, it is an education for life and living because it have unique identity and this uniqueness come to exist due to its dualistic nature.

As I see, geography is interesting subject or discipline and it exist very aspects of daily life, it is because geography studies man in relation to his environment. Studying geography helps us and appreciates the diversity in life forms and enables us to overcome or combat with causalities in our life in great extent. In geography by formal learning, doing field work, through travel,

experience we get knowledge about geography and all knowledge what we get through all that ways help us all to be more socially and environmentally sensitive, informed and responsible citizen as student or employ in a society. All these only come in geography and it is only one discipline which explains all aspects of our surrounding very beautifully and logically. Learning geography will create citizens who are able to understand and want to do something about some of major concern issues of India and the world which includes hazards, regional conflict, different crisis, globalization etc.

As we are experiencing or know that we Indians suffering from different problems such as drainage pattern, sewage system, industrial development, fresh water crisis, un-plane development activities, drought, flood, landslide. By applying geographical knowledge properly we combat withal these problems at greater extent. I think for achieving peak, India should have to promote geographical knowledge village to village to their human asset to control political, economical and moral leadership of the world because INDIA exist in village.





ISMAT CHUGHTAI
B.A/ B.Sc (H) Geography
Semester II

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..what I like about my subject

is that it allows us to explore the relationship between man and environment, be it an urban landscape or the physical environment..

00

Jamia, like most of the students was my dream college too. And on my first day, I understood that all of them, who used to say that this university has a very diverse culture, were right. And then I was introduced to my subject: geography. I

remember that the first lecture was of climatology (as the name suggests, it is the study of climate) and it was quite interesting and well, easy too. After a few days I realized that no, it is not an easy subject but the interesting part was still there and then I solemnly decided that this is what I want to do.

I learned that geography is not an easy subject. It is multidisciplinary. It is the study of the surface of the earth, it is relative every single thing we do, what we eat, what transport we use for our daily needs, where we live and what our houses are made of. And what I like about my subject is that it allows us to explore the relationship between man and environment, be it an urban landscape or the physical environment and environmental issues and management. It is not about marking rivers on the maps. We learn about data analysis, remote sensing, geographic information system and global positioning system (yes, the necessity of our life, the GPS is studied in geography). We study ecology and the concepts of ecosystem and biospheres. We study about the physics of climate change, the chemistry of weather events and disaster management. We are taught about the representation of the socio-economic data like, population distribution and its growth.

Geography is a multidisciplinary subject. It is intrinsically interesting and valuable. And the most fun part of my subject (especially for people like me who want variety in everything) is that it has a bit of every subject; Economics, History, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, yes geography includes it all!

INDIA'S FIRST SMART CITIES

Giving a push to urbanization, the National Democratic Alliance government on Thursday named the first 20 cities chosen under its smart cities mission. Cities from eleven states and the Union territory of Delhi have been selected from 97 cities that were in the running.



FEATURE ARTICLES

1. Does India Need Smart Cities

2. Education Only Teaches us To Be Competitive Not Cooperative

3. Self Help Group - An Effective Approach To Women Empowerment

4. An Overview Of Delhi's Odd Even Policy



The Indian EXPRESS

DOES INDIA NEED SMART CITIES?



Shubhra Sparsha
B.A. /B.Sc.(H) Geography,
Semester II

Before I give my reasons for giving a 'YES' vote to this question, debated on the pitch of AL-Geographia, let's pause to have a look at our present cities. What do you see...?

Tall concrete buildings, highways with pits and holes, congested streets, annoying traffic jams....and what about the people..? Morning starts with tired faces greeting behind office laptops, day passes with angry public struggling for water, electricity, school admissions and evening comes with metros packed with exhausted breaths. Does it not look like the picture of a defeated city where living is a daily battle? Can we still think that our cities need no change? Well obviously

No. Rather smart cities are the very need of the hour..

A Smart city is the one outfitted with high tech parameters to perk-up the living standards of its citizens .Life in a smart city would go bingo ,providing 24*7 water and electricity supply, waste water recycling systems, sensors detecting sewer leakages and also well planned complexes for accommodation.



There will be setting up of sky bridges, expanding of underground stations, online booking of the parking slots and intelligent traffic management system through ICTs will reduce the traffic congestion on roads.

Now the question hovers over our villages-what about them..? Well as predicted "the rate of migration from rural to urban will reach 70% by 2050".So PM Modi's vision of setting 100 smart cities in India will be indeed helpful in sharing the loads of over-crowded

cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore.

Moreover according to a data, The number of internet users in rural areas has grown upto 190 million in 2014 and will reach over 550 million by 2018.This clearly shows that in today's date no one wants to remain off-beat. Even our village population is catching up with digitisation quickly and by 2018 they will stand on equal footing with the urban population in terms of internet usage. Thus the online services of smart cities could be accessed even by the villagers. This will help to create 'smart villages' in India.

Presently India is sick of several diseases say, poverty. Yes ,India has 172 million people below poverty line today. But to reduce this poverty we cannot redistribute the wealth rather the only way is the generation of wealth, which is possible through the smart city mission. This will attract foreign investments and will distribute employment opportunities evenly over different state regions.

Smart houses can have glass house on its terraces where veggies can be grown. Moreover the expansion of market economy and its nearness to rural areas will reduce

costs involved in the producer-consumer chains and hence keep price hike under control.

Smart cities will be serving as linkage dots on the industrial corridors and will thus push up the industrialisation of the country.

The efficient ICT based disaster management techniques will act as lifebuoy for the residents of Chennai, Srinagar, etc.

Apart from all these, smart city components like lung-fresh city parks, well-marked jogging tracks, fancy street benches and furniture, Wi-Fi hotspots on the bus stands, etc will not only beautify our cities but will beautify the lives of city people.

As I wind up, my mind converges to a simple question-“Who knows the End? What has risen may sink and what has sunk may rise.... the best way to predict the future is to create it”. We humans are already in war with the changing earth's climate. So we must not forget that the battle for life on earth will be won or lost in our cities. We must remember the legacy carved on the canvas of history by our proud Ancient cities. Time has come for us to make our cities' hearts pump again. So let's Dream Big. Let us build the cities of

the future today. Let's build a 'Smart INDIA of the Smart PEOPLE'.

EDUCATION ONLY TEACHES US TO BE COMPETITIVE NOT COOPERATIVE



Sana Rafi
B.A. /B.Sc.(H) Geography
Semester IV

It is rightly said that education only teaches us to be competitive not cooperative because in this 21st century if a nation is to ensure its own economic as well as educational success, it must maintain a highly competitive educational system in which students compete among themselves and against students from other countries. If a person is competitive he will consider everything as a challenge and people around him as his competitors, whereas a person who is cooperative will not only help his friends or peers but will also try to keep things at

ease.

I do not think that it is a good idea to design an educational system that focuses mainly on competition, since a little competition might produce the desired result where as in the long run too much competition can be destructive. In fact, being competitive fixes our focus externally on marking and beating the progress of others with whom we compete. Such external motivation can direct our attention away from creative solution to our problems and away from important human values like tolerance, cooperation and fair-play. The most important drawback of it is that the increasing competitive atmosphere places a tremendous burden of stress and anxiety on all children including the very young ones which is detrimental to their personal growth and development, and is driving them away from the joy of learning.

I believe that our national economy will be better promoted by an educational system that encourages cooperative learning among students along with competition. An environment of cooperation encourages us to discover our common goals and the best way to

achieve them. Moreover, cooperation increases a greater creativity & productivity than competition, and for this we must know that education is a significant dimension of the long term process of building peace, tolerance, justice, inter-cultural understanding & civic responsibilities.

It is, however, ridiculous that on the one hand we are showing our serious concern for improving educational system to be more cooperative than competitive, and on the other hand, we are compelling students to commit suicide by putting excessive load of curriculum which keeps them in suffocating and unhealthy environment of spiteful competition. We are actually squeezing out all pleasure & enjoyment by making our educational system more and more mechanical, stereotyped and rote learning oriented. There is hardly any breathing space and little scope for encouraging creativity of the individual child or adolescent.

To conclude, I would like to say that competition can provide a stimulus to the achievements and rewards, but I believe it would be unwise to make competition the centerpiece of our

education system; in fact we must stand to reap greater benefits including economic gains through cooperative learning.

SELF HELP GROUP - AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Bushra Mohib
M.A./ M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

“Women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace”

- Preface to the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing-1995

Need and Importance of SELF HELP GROUP (SHG) -

A Self Help Group (SHG) is characterized as a “self-represented, peer controlled data group of individuals with comparable financial foundation and having a craving to perform collectively for common purpose”. It is the casual relationship of the poor made at the grass root level with the end goal of empowering individuals to profit out of shared help solidarity and joint accountability. It is shaped willingly by the urban and rural poor to spare and add to a common fund to be loaned to its individuals according to collective choice and for working for social and monetary elevates of their families and group.

As Self-Help Group (SHG) are small and financially homogeneous liking groups of provincial poor, they are willingly meeting up for accomplishing the following:-

- i. To spare little measure of wage consistently.
- ii. To commonly consent to contribute a typical asset.
- iii. To meet their crisis needs
- iv. To have aggregate basic leadership.

v. To give guarantee free loans with terms chosen by the group members at the business sector driven rates.

vi. Entrepreneurship improvement.

vii. To create linkage with establishment of NGOs.

viii. To arrange preparing for expertise improvement.

ix. To help in recuperation of credits.

Self-Help Group (SHG) is important to overcome exploitation to make rural people economically self-reliance, especially among women who are for the most part imperceptible in the social structure. These groups empower them to meet up for basic target and pick up quality from each other to manage abuse, which they are confronting in a few structures.

Self-Help Group (SHG) assumes a critical part in separating between customer credit and creation credit, investigating a credit framework for its suggestion and changes in economy, society and giving simple access to credit and encouraging, gathering for compelling control, guaranteeing

reimbursements and congruity through gathering elements; setting obvious standards for loan costs, reimbursement plans, incubation period, augmentation, composing of terrible obligations; and helping bunch individuals in accessing the formal credit organizations.

Today, the Self-Help Group (SHG) development is progressively acknowledged as advancement in the field of rural credit in numerous developing nations including India to help the provincial poor considered a vehicle to come to the burdened and underestimated area, which in the typical course can't benefit credit facility from the bank. Therefore, self-help group dispenses microcredit to the rural women with the end goal of making them ambitious women and urging them to go into entrepreneurial activities. Credits needs of the urban and rural poor women are totally satisfied through the SHGS. Thus SHGs function on the principle of the five points:

i. Propagator of Voluntarism.

ii. Practitioner of Common Help

iii. Provider of Timely Emergency Loan

iv. Promoter of Thrift and saving, and

v. Purveyor of Credit.



source: <http://rastaindia.org/project/women-empowerment/>

Self Help Group is a Strategic Tool for WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT-



source: <https://eastern-today.com>

Essentially, Women's empowerment is the procedure in which women separately and collectively become dynamic, learned, and goal oriented actors who support activities that helps to overcome sex disparities or gender inequalities. Empowerment of women means harnessing women power and urging them to work towards accomplishing an honourable and fulfilling

lifestyle through confidence and competence as persons self respect, rights and obligations. SHGs have, actually, rose as one of the real systems for the convergence of activities and administrations.

SHGs are novel and imaginative hierarchical for the women's welfare. It improves the capacity of women in terms of Leadership Quality and Organizing the Administration of SHGs without anyone else's input in order to have authoritative limit. The SHGs have focussed on ability advancement, facilitating generation, accessing credit from monetary establishments for smaller scale venture, teaching thrift and administration of credit for the financially deprived sections of women.

Strategies for empowerment must, in this manner, concentrate on monetary rebuilding to incorporate rebuilding of social relations which constraint and restrain women. Participation with a group gives women the "perceptibility" and gives them a legitimate forum to explain their necessities. It allows a gradual building of their ability through

sharing that upgrades participatory development.

Thus, the SHGs are the offshoots of the alternateimprovement. It is the forum for the collective voice of a women and poor against common persecution and exploitation to understand the individual and common issues and enhance their skill and ability to manageresource and assets. The SHGs can forge linkages with a specific end goal to see that the poor are viably served and empowered.

AN OVERVIEW OF DELHI'S ODD-EVEN POLICY



Zoya Khan
B.A/ B.Sc. Geography(H)
Semester II

Recent WHO report reveals Delhi one of the most polluted cities in the world. The growing population has led to increase in the numbers of vehicles about 4.7 million in 2010 to nearly 26 million by 2030. The total

energy consumption has also risen by 57 % from 2001 to 2011.

Recent report in the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom by a team of researchers has found city suffering from a toxic blend of geography, growth, poor energy sources and unfavourable weather that is ultimately leading a high level of air pollution.

In view of these scourging effects and its threats, Delhi Government started **Odd -Even traffic policy** on a pilot basis for 15 days starting from 1 January 2016. This measure was enforced to control vehicular pollution that contributes to heavy smog and bad air quality in the national capital.



According to the rule, on even days only those cars are allowed whose number plates are ending with an even number and on odd days and similarly cars with number plates ending with an odd number were allowed.

This rule was effective between Monday-Saturday between 8 AM to 8 PM. A fine of 2000 rupees was charged for non-compliance.

Efforts taken at various levels for success of odd even rule

Delhi government ran more buses on the street for ensuring a seamless, hassle-free experience for every day commuters. It ran 3000 extra buses on capital's road.

Twitter helped Delhiites search information about nearest bus and metro stations simply by using the hashtag #pollutionfreeDelhi and entering the origin and destination.

Ola, Uber started offering car pooling services, which came in handy for Delhiites during odd-even days. In fact, Ola's 'Car-Pool' also offering people in Delhi-NCR to pool rides using their private cars through the concern application.

Even Delhi Metro ramped up its services during the 15-day trial period of the rule and ran 198 trains to make an additional 365 trips every day.

A website for car-pooling was developed, www.odd-even.com by a 13-year old student of Amity International School.

The Delhi government plans to bring back the odd-even exercise not once but twice this year. The second phase, likely in April-May 2016, may do away with exemptions for women while the third, in October 2016 may include two wheelers in the scheme.

Success of Odd Even rule

There was less congestion on Delhi roads owing to the scheme. This in turn shielded people from direct exposure to pollutants.

Reducing the number of cars was similarly bringing down levels of gaseous pollutants like oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide and black carbon which is a mixture of road dust and vehicle fumes.

Delhi's Government report shows after the collection of first data set is a success and encouraging step.

But, the fact remains that the per capita incomes of Delhi's citizens are

rising steadily. It stands now around 2.4 lakh per annum which is three times the national average. Therefore, efforts are also needed at the level of educating public and spreading awareness about the benefits of using public transportation.

However, irrespective of whether the odd-even scheme was effective or not, it has surely been influential not just in Delhi but all over India as well.

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में संचार माध्यम



Zainab Khan
M.A./ M.Sc Geography
Semester IV

धरती पर आधुनिक मानव होमो सेपियेन्स की उत्पत्ति के बाद से ही भावों के द्वारा अभिव्यक्ति एवं अभिव्यक्ति के द्वारा सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान होने लगा था। परन्तु इसके प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण गुफा-चित्रों,

प्राचीन मानचित्रों, शिलालेखों एवं ताम्रपत्रों के रूप में मिलते हैं। भाषा के विकास ने सूचना संचरण को ठोस एवं वैज्ञानिक आधार प्रदान किया और भाषा के अंकन ने उसे समय की धूल से अछूता रखा है।

सूचनाओं को आदि काल में अंकित कर आधुनिक काल तक ढोने वाले इन माध्यमों को भी संचार माध्यम कहा जा सकता है। तथापि वर्तमान परिदृश्य में संचार, माध्यमों की परिभाषा वृहद एवं विस्तृत हो चुकी है। यदि संचार माध्यमों को एक सटीक शाब्दिक परिभाषा दी जाए तो कुछ इस प्रकार होगी:-

संचार माध्यम एक ऐसी प्रणाली अथवा प्रणालियों का समूह है जो सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान एवं संग्रहण करने में सक्षम है।

आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में संचार माध्यम भी कई भागों में शाखित एवं वर्गीकृत हो गये हैं। जैसे - मास-मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया, प्रिंट मीडिया एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया इत्यादि। यदि इतिहास के झरोखों से देखें तो ज्ञात होता है कि संचार माध्यमों का विकास कितने पड़ावों से होकर वर्तमान सोपान तक पहुंचा है। यह तो सर्वविदित है कि इस वैज्ञानिक युग के पूर्व संचार माध्यमों को कई कमियों का सामना करना पड़ा, परन्तु संचार के लिए प्राचीन कालीन युग में कई रोचक विधियाँ भी अपनाई गई थी। कबूतर एवं धावक द्वारा संदेश

भेजना तो अत्याधिक प्रचलित था ही, अफ्रीका एवं भारत के कई स्थानों पर धुएं एवं ढोल द्वारा भी सूचना का संचरण होता था। मध्यकालीन युग में विज्ञान का उदय हुआ तो मॉर्स कोडिंग एवं तार आदि ने सुदूर संचार को नई दिशा दी एवं सूचना संचरण के समय को अत्याधिक घटा दिया। ग्राहम वेल के आविष्कार ने तो ध्वनि संदेश भेजना मानो चमत्कार ही बना डाला। परन्तु ये साधन जनसाधारण की पहुँच से परे ही रहे। केवल सैन्य अधिकारी एवं समाज का अभिजात्य वर्ग ही इससे लाभान्वित हो सके। सूचना एवं संचार की यह क्रान्ति जन-जन तक तब पहुंची जब प्रिंटिंग एवं समाचार पत्रों का उदय हुआ।

संचार माध्यमों की कहानी को पुनः नये आयाम देने एवं नई ऊंचाइयों तक ले जाने का श्रेय केवल वैज्ञानिक क्रान्ति को ही जाता है। जॉहन लोगी बेयर्ड एवं गेलिएल्मों मार्कोनी दो ऐसे नाम रहे हैं जिनकी खोजों क्रमशः टी0वी0 एवं रेडियो ने 20वीं शताब्दी ने सर्वजन को प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से प्रभावित एवं लाभान्वित किया है।

इसी तरह इंटरनेट के युग का भी अभ्युदय हुआ जिसने मीलों की दूरियों को कुछ सेकण्डों में समेट कर पूरे संसार को एक छोटा घर बना दिया। धरती की वास्तविक परिधि भले ही आज के समय में कुछ भी हो किन्तु संचार की दूरी नगण्य है।

यह तो सर्वदा सत्य है कि अन्य आधुनिक सुख-सुविधाओं की

तरह आधुनिक संचार के साधन भी एक सेवक मात्र है जो युगों से मानव जाति की सेवा करते आए हैं और आज भी सेवारत ही हैं। परन्तु हर सिक्के के दो पहलू होते हैं। तेज़ ब्लेड से हजामत भी बनायी जाती है और जेब भी काटी जा सकती है। यह हम पर निर्भर करता है कि हम किसी भी साधन का उपयोग कैसे करते हैं।

मानव स्वभाव सदा से ही उत्पाती रहा है। शक्तियों, साधनों का दुरुपयोग सबसे अधिक हमने ही किया है, तो संचार माध्यमों के संदर्भ में भी हम पीछे कैसे रहते। भौतिकवाद के इस युग में जहां हर मनुष्य स्वार्थी है संचार माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग होता रहा है और हो रहा है। बड़े-बड़े मीडिया चैनलों से लेकर हमारे व्हाट्सएप एकाउन्ट तक सब दूषित हैं। कहीं अश्लीलता हमारी आँखों में दूँसी जाती है तो कहीं रिश्तों और मर्यादाओं पर 'साजिश' का रंग चढ़ाकर बेचा जात है।

भारतीय परम्पराओं को भुला सा दिया गया है। पारिवारिक मूल्य खोते जा रहे हैं, जिस धरती पर कभी सीता जैसी पत्नी एवं भरत जैसा भाई हुआ करता था आज उस पवित्र धरती पर एक नवजात भी 'सास-बहू और साजिश' पर आँख खोलता है।

आज अनगिनत टी0वी0 चैनल्स, वेबसाइट्स, एप्लीकेशंस आपको मिलंगी, परन्तु कम ही हैं जो समाज की सेवा कर रहे हैं। पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के प्रचार-प्रसार को त्वरित

करने में भी संचार माध्यमों का बड़ा हाथ है।

इन सबका प्रभाव समाज के हर वर्ग पर पड़ा है। पतित-वर्ग जहां अश्लीलता से बलात्कार की ओर उन्मुख हो जाता है वहीं मध्य वर्ग झूठे दिखावे के पीछे पर अपनी आर्थिक-कमर तोड़ लेता है और उच्च वर्ग पर तो पाश्चात्य रंग चढ़ गया है। भला होता तो किसी का भी नहीं दिखता। पर यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि संचार माध्यमों ने इस बुराई को जन्म दिया है। संचार माध्यमों ने केवल बढ़ावा दिया है, उत्पन्न तो हमने ही किया है।

यह भी सत्य है कि जिस प्रकार संचार के माध्यमों ने समकालीन समाज पर कुप्रभाव डाला है उसी

प्रकार पुर्नस्थान की क्षमता भी संचार माध्यमों में ही है। परन्तु संचार माध्यम एक साधन मात्र है, उनका उपयोग पुनः हमें ही निर्धारित करना है। आपको निर्धारित करना है।

आइए समाज की कुरीतियों को मिटाकर पुनः एक सात्विक समाज की स्थापना करें। संचार माध्यमों का आलंबन लेकर भटके हुए समाज को वेदों की ओर ले चलें। वह साधन जिसने यूवा वर्ग को भटकाया है, उसी के माध्यम से पुनः जन-जन का कल्याण करें, प्रयत्न तो करें ही। एक छोटा सा प्रण करें कि संचार माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग नहीं करेंगे। समाज हमसे बना है और इसको बचाना भी हमारा ही कर्तव्य है।





REPORTAGES

1. *Eco-Tourism In The unexplored Areas Of Assam*
2. *Chennai Floods And Its Geographical Perspective*
3. *Wettest Place On The Earth: Mawsynram*
4. *Zika: A Global Outbreak:*



Reportages

ECO-TOURISM IN THE UNEXPLORED AREAS OF ASSAM



Parimita Saikia
M.A./ M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

"Love and peace of mind do protect us. They allow us to overcome the problems that life hands us. They teach us to survive... to live now... to have the courage to confront each day" --- Bernie Siegel

Tourism means the principle of travelling for pleasure. People enjoy travelling over different countries in order to see the places of their respective interests like the structures of ancient sculptures, attractive spots of nature and so on. So eco – Tourism refers to a form of tourism in which the main motivation of the

tourist is the observation and appreciation of nature as well as tradition and culture prevailing in nature.

North East India consisting of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura commonly known as 'Seven Sisters' and Sikkim as their Brother. It has its head amongst the snow-capped peaks of the eastern Himalayas is rich in biodiversity and indigenous cultures. The North East India is a treasure house of endangered species of plant life, animals and microbial resources. The region ranks 6 among the 25 biodiversity regions in the world. It is the most distinctive part of the Indo-Burma hotspot and the primary one between the two hotspots identified in Indian Subcontinent. Eco Tourism in North East India is an enlightening tour for all who are interested in the flora and fauna of the North East region.

Some Eco-tourism sites of Assam:

Margherita is a census town of Tinsukia district of Assam. Before getting its existing name, Margherita was known as Ma-Kum

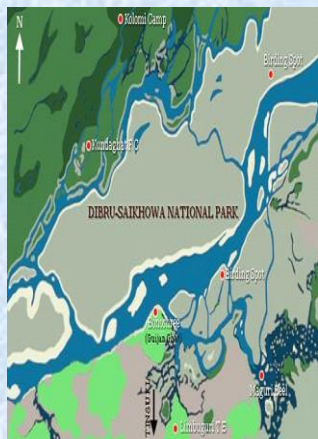
(Singpho, meaning the abode of all tribes). The place is a lasting tribute to that Italian engineer or was it Paganini himself, out of patriotism, christened the place in honour of Queen Margherita, the reigning Queen of Italy. The small sub-divisional town has scenic beauty though nothing like a tourism business.



Map of Margherita

The town is surrounded by hills, tea gardens, forest and the Dihing River. It has a beautiful golf course at the foot of the hills and a small stream running through. The lack of tourism is mostly due to inefficient communication and food and lodging as it is situated at a remote location. The Dihing River flows through Margherita and the Patkai Hills are visible from the town. Tata Tea has factories in the locality. The main communities of the area include Ahoms, Moran, Nepali, Singpho, Muttok etc. The nearest airport is in Dibrugarh, 96 km away.

Dibru-Saikhowa National Park in the easternmost corner of the state has witnessed the highest tourist inflow, since it was declared a national park in 1999. According to official figures, the park has been host to 3,956 tourists during the last financial year 2011-12. The park was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1986 by uniting two reserve forests, Dibru and Saikhowa, including some other areas. The sanctuary is a home to some rare and endangered animals.



While the other national parks in the state remain closed during the monsoons, Dibru-Saikhowa being an island, offers the pleasure of a boat safari through wilderness in the numerous *nallahs* traversing through the park. The park is home to nearly 500 species of birds and most foreign tourists visit the place. The beauty of Dibru-Saikhowa, its orchids, bio-diversity,

flora and fauna, are unique in itself.

Jia Bhoroli, 247 km length, is one of the main northern tributaries of Brahmaputra, in Assam. This river is a best place for angling Golden Mahseer (a game fish). This destination holds annual Angling competition. This location offers a unique wildlife experience & is one of the last habitat of some Highly threatened species like White Winged wood Duck, Ibis Bill, Hornbills, Giant Squirrels, Tigers, Leopards, Clouded Leopard, Gaur, Indian Elephant etc.

How to reach for Angling and Fishing Camps in Jia Bhoroli River?

Air: The Guwahati airport is one of the nearest airport near to Jia Bhoroli River. Other airports are Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, North Lakhimpur and Silchar to reach Angling and Fishing camps in Jia Bhoroli River.

Railways: Indian railways network connects for Angling and Fishing camps in Jia Bhoroli River state to all major cities.

Road: Road network runs throughout the state and connects to other Indian cities. Thus many people during the Jia Bhoroli

River Angling and Fishing season travel by bus.

The best time for Angling and Fishing camps in Jia Bhoroli River is October to March. During Jia Bhoroli River Angling and Fishing season people from all over India come down to enjoy water sports. Equipments required for fishing and angling are: rods, line, hooks, spoons, reel and nylon or Dacron line. Trolling and casting from the surf are methods used for fishing. A person should wear light brown or green light cotton shirts and shorts in Jia Bhoroli River Angling and Fishing season.

Other Activities for Enjoyment at Jia Bhoroli River:

One can also enjoy some of the popular sports like trekking, boating and river rafting during their stay at places around the Jia Bhoroli River.



Jia Bhoroli River

Known for its scenic beauty and picturesque landscapes, Assam today is

in a state of turmoil and is in the news for all the wrong reasons which have put fear in the psyche of the people to visit this beautiful place. I never thought my home is so beautiful until I took a train journey back to my home, Assam. For me, train journeys are long and somewhat exhausting, but to understand and feel the beauty and change of landscape is the best way to actually see and appreciate the scenic beauty here.

CHENNAI FLOODS AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE



Bilal Ibnu Shahul
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Semester II

The nation had rolled back a loggerhead jam when its 4th largest city had been grabbed under the mammoth hands of water again after 2004 tsunami floods.

Started with heavy downpour and melted with near 500 deaths and economical loss of nearly 1, 00,000 crore. A city which gets rainfall of an average of 30mm peaked into 370mm. Geographers, scientists and local people figures out many reasons and explanations for its cause. But scrutinizing all of it into account, the fate of Madras is of every Indian city and sprawling urban spaces. The lack of proper management in urbanization and “unethical” clearing of natural systems ranging from trees and soil to rivers and mountains figures the list on top. Coming to the happening in Chennai, the primary reason was the filling up of lakes and other water bodies with concrete constructions. It had reduced the capacity of water it can hold and also dislocated its drainage pattern.



The geography of Chennai city and suburbs has been highly altered for the developmental projects. It is a clear-cut

fact that the runway of Chennai international airport had built by land-filling of swampy areas. Moreover, the underprivileged section of the society chooses the river-banks as to make up slums and shanty colonies. It had enormously reduced the watershed area of the rivers as well as other water bodies. Dumpage of solid waste, industrial and household waste also degraded the water bodies of the region. Altogether, the ecological imbalance of the nature was highly altered due to unscientific urbanization at the cost of environment. It increased the chance of flooding and submerging of settlement areas rapidly under the water. The fates of Indian cities are all same.

Chennai has showed us that how the environment may react to our greedy nature of development. Sustainability and scientific application want to be strictly adhered at least from now onwards in our city planning. Or else the coastal cities like Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata will have to face similar conditions. Not only them, but lowland lying cities will met with same sort of catastrophe.

WETTEST PLACE ON THE EARTH: MAWSYNRAM



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Mawsynram, known as Abode of Clouds is a village in East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in north – eastern India. Shillong, which is known as ‘Scotland of East’ due to its striking similarity with Scottish highland and the capital city of Meghalaya is just 55km from away from Mawsynram. It has currently overtaken Cherrapunji as the wettest place on earth. But both these places on meghalaya’s east khasi hill share a common orography, although facing different valley.

Locally known as sohra, Cherrapunji is located in East Khasi hill district of Meghalaya in northeast India. Weather observation ranging from as far back as 1902, when climatic record keeping begins in this region, place cherrapunji on top where

rainfall was concerned. Climatic records such as the wettest place are based on climatic normals in relation to a given reference period. The first climatological normals published by India Meteorological department for 1901-1940 showed cherrapunji as the wettest place in india with an annual rainfall of 10800.8mm. of rainfall at Mawsynram, which is 16km away from Cherrapunji started from june 1940.

Subsequently new normals have been published by IMD for 1951-2000. The monthly average and annual average and annual average rainfall for Mawsynram are given below in table 1.

It can be seen that Mawsynram has higher figures than that of Cherrapunji.

Annual average rainfall of Mawsynram for the latest period (1951-2000) is 12397.3mm as against the 11720.3mm of Cherrapunji. Thus, Mawsynram continues to hold top rank in term of wettest place on the earth.

What Makes It The Wettest Place on The Earth?

Due to peculiar geographical position of Mawsynram in south Khasi hills, the northern current of Bay of Bengal branch which is laden with moisture strikes the khasi hills and cause heavy downpour there. Mawsynram, which is situated in southern khasi hills has the distinction of recording the highest annual precipitation in the world. It is flanked on all sides by Garo, Khasi and jaintia Hills except for a gap through which these moisture laden winds enter and are forced to rise, thus deluging heavier there.

Since the unique orography of cherrapunji-mawsynram is primary responsible for very high rainfall, the possibility of other location receiving high rainfall than mawsynram cannot be ruled out. Therefore this situation demands the need to map the southern slopes of khasi hills to find other location receiving high rainfall. This can be done through arranging a dense network of Rain gauges and dual pol-doppler radar to locate the place of highest rainfall.



Fig: Goat shelter in a bus stop in Mawsynram.

Experience during Monsoon

If you want to travel in Meghalaya during monsoon season, you might need a bigger umbrella. This village of mawsynram is subjected to highest average rainfall in the world.



Fig: Rainwater spates through Mawsynram village.

Traditional umbrellas are found there which are known as 'knup' umbrellas. Labourers wear these knups made of bamboo and banana leaf to go to farming.

Deep in the forest of Meghalaya's lies the most extraordinary piece of work of civil engineering. Here you don't need to become technical. This is one of the most beautiful thing to see here. Here in the deepness of forest, bridges are not built- they are made.

ZIKA: A GLOBAL OUTBREAK:



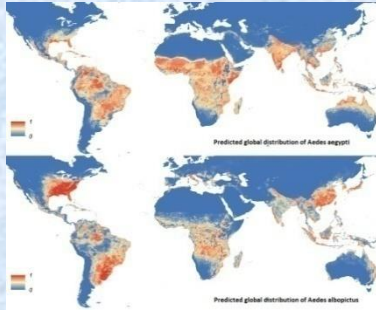
Samiksha jha
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Semester VI

Nowadays Zika virus is seeking the attention of the world's television and newspapers as it is an emerging worldwide disease, it is basically a mosquito borne disease

which was first identified in Uganda in 1947. Firstly it was tackled in rhesus monkeys by a monitoring network of Sylvatic Yellow Fever. In 1952 first case registered of Zika virus in human being was reported in Uganda. And then it became an epidemic in Africa, Americas and Tropical Asia and Pacific. The vector for this hazardous virus is: Aedes mosquitoes (whose effects are significantly remarkable at the time of morning and afternoon, they bite usually in these times.

ZIKA: Geographical Extent

According to the recent 2015 Zika occurrence, the outbreaks of Zika virus occurred in Africa, South-east Asia and Pacific islands regions. An alert issued by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) regarding the first confirmed ZIKA virus infections in Brazil in May 2015. In US territories "local mosquitoes borne transmission of Zika virus has been reported in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands and America Samoa".



About the ZIKA Virus Disease

Common symptoms of Zika virus are rash, fever, joint pain, muscular pain, conjunctivitis and sudden sneezes. The illness is usually mild hence the Zika disease cannot be detected even at the last stage due to the ignorance of the people about its very mild and ordinary symptoms. Zika is related to a very dangerous syndrome which is related to the nervous system of the human which is known as Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) which is

an uncommon sickness of the nervous system in which a person's own immune system damages the nerve cells. The Brazil Ministry of Health has reported "an increased number of people who have been infected with Zika virus who also have GBS". In pregnant women effect of this virus is even more severe this virus is also linked to a high increase of birth defects known as Microcephaly: an abnormally small head and brain size.

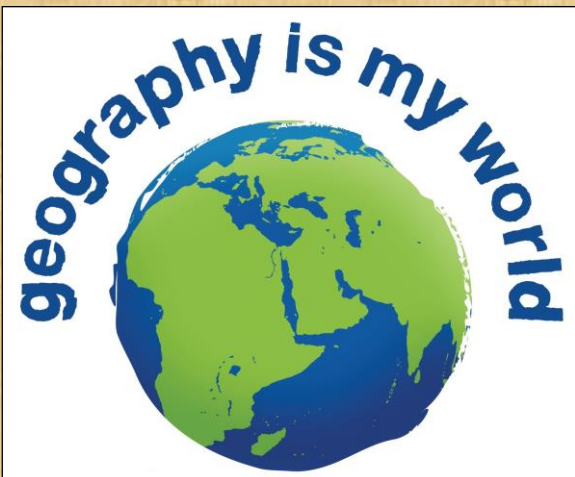


Although this disease has not caused any death till now but its effects are problematic and the sad part is that, no vaccine

exists to prevent Zika virus disease. The only prevention is by avoiding mosquito bite during day time by using insect repellent. Even in most prosperous region of the world Zika is increasing due to ignorance of the people and the misconceptions of the disease. The CDC posted a travel alert list, according to which "Zika continues to expand and it now includes 38 countries or territories and most of them are in America".

Recently researchers from the Purdue University in Indiana in U.S.A achieved a breakthrough by revealing the first 3D map of the structure of the zika virus.





GEOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS

1. *Changing Dimensions of Geography*
2. *Domestic Violence And Its Impact On Coping Behaviour Of Children*
3. *Waste Management*
4. *Urban Water Supply In India*



Geographical Essays

CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF GEOGRAPHY



Sufia Rehman
M.A./ M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

A Brief Journey

Throughout the time Geography has changed its flows and rhythm not in respect to description but also in relation to empirical observations. In classical period it was mainly evolved by curious minds that tried to assess the Earth as HOME OF MAN. They adopted various ideologies from the ancient civilizations. In the Modern Phase one can observe various developments in its subject matter. A significant development was the evolution of Quantification, followed by a number of changes giving birth to the concepts adding to significant themes.

Importance of Change

Change is an essential part of growth for a subject like Geography change must be required as we see today that different operations on the earth have been observed and Geography makes it possible to deal with all those phenomenon's of Earth. Eratosthenes was not aware that Geography which we see today has been so changed but meanwhile he was aware that in relation to human it has a wide scope thus he defined Geography as "*the Home of Man*". He did not define earth as a single entity rather he called it his Home. This is a point of interest when we see man as a changing being then why cannot his home.

Currently Geography is passing through a transitional period where many problems are identified and new 'Methods of Analysis' are being formulated. People have different perceptions thus the addition of concepts in this subject is still going on. When we talk in relation to Earth's physical appearance it can be better described by the concept of "Areal Differentiation" supported by Hartshorne and others. The concept says that variation over the surface

can be seen throughout the space due to a number of factors. It may be climate, oceans and living world (various materials, deposits, flora and fauna), the vegetation, soils and crops flourishing in it, faces of land etc are some of the examples of these variations.

Thus a local place can be said homogeneous but not the whole Earth then how we can say Geography as constant subject rather it is better to call it as a 'Dynamic Subject'.

This is only about a single component but if we talk about man then various developments in his efforts to modify the surrounding can be seen. Humans have changed himself throughout the time i.e. his way of living, way of perceiving things, necessities, technology, population, density etc all has changed thus to examine all those things a strong subject matter is required which is also changing over time to make a way with other things. Not only dynamic but an Interdisciplinary nature is also needed.

Thus these were the some examples in relation to saying Geography as a changing and dynamic

subject or A Branch of Knowledge which can be better defined as an *“Interdisciplinary Dynamic subject taking care of all changes over this planet and on its dependent factors.”*

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON COPING BEHAVIOUR OF CHILDREN



Riyaz Ahmed
M.A./ M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

“A House Where a Woman Is Unsafe is Not a Home”

“The sexual, verbal, emotional, physical abuse against the intimate partner and the other members in the family is known as Domestic Violence”. Physical abuse include throwing object , passing depreciative comments, harming property, threaten with weapon are some of the examples of domestic violence ,as for my experience of recent socio economic survey conducted by geography

department under the guidance of DR. MARY TAHIR, I come to know that mostly women are the victim of domestic violence

The root cause of the domestic violence is traditional belief that mostly man think that he has the right to control his wife, he can take whatsoever he wish and women are not equal to man, and she should never go against his decision, this sort of belief make men superior .beside theses there are lot of thing which create a domestic violence in home.

Like unemployment, little understanding between partners, alcohol and drugs, lack of awareness. Because of lack of awareness among women, victims are afraid to protest.

Consequences of Domestic Violence

Health effect: Health consequence can result directly from domestic violence.

Injuries: Sexual or physical abuse by the partner is very much linked with injuries like throwing tools, boiling water etc.

Death: High rates of death cases are observed by violence

Mental health: Many times violence and abuse increases risk of depression, post traumatic stress and related disorders.

Social and economic: The costs of violence against women are enormous and have ripple effect. Women may suffer isolation, inability to work lack of participation in activities

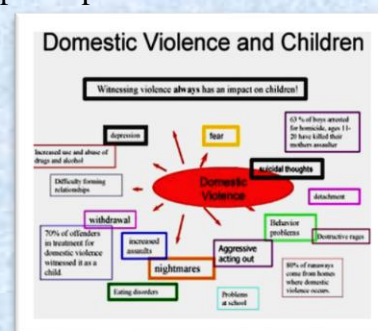


FIG: Some of The Domestic Violence on Children

Source: Sisters in solidarity

Mostly those children living in the family where domestic violence is common, they are found under great risks like suicides, depression, inappropriate behaviours, withdrawal, feeling of inferiority, bed wetting etc. Obviously, it is a bad feeling for children to see their parents arguing. Such children may become deprived. They may suffer from stomach aches or start wetting their bed, they may find it difficult to sleep or have temper and may start behaving as if

they are immature than they are. Older children react in a different way. Sometimes boys may express their distress more externally by becoming violent and disobedient. They use violence to resolve troubles and may duplicate the behaviors they see in the family. Older boys may become victim of drug and alcohols to reduce tension oriented to their parents while girls are may keep their distress inside. They are more likely to suffer from eating disorder and become anxious or depressed. They may take overdoses or cut themselves. Children dealing with domestic violence and abuse often behave badly at school. Their frightening experience at home makes it difficult for them to concentrate in school, and they get more worried about their abused parents and refuse for going school.

“Violent homes have the 'same effect on brains of children as combat does on soldiers”

WASTE MANAGEMENT



Sushant Kumar Lal
M.A./ M.Sc.
Semester II

The rapid rise of population all over the world with corresponding increase in consumption pattern of resources has had a considerable impact on generation, collection and management of waste of all types-solid, liquid and gaseous. The common problem is how to tackle the uncollected waste which is adversely impacting the environment. Of all the type of wastes the disposal of solid wastes is a point of concern as it includes both degradable and non-degradable waste. Whether it is a westernized world or the countries with farm economy, all are facing this problem in some way or the other.

In fact, the term solid waste or refuse/ garbage/ trash are synonyms with the simple meaning that all materials which are non-

usable, thrown or discarded, they all come under solid waste. That means- plastic bottles, broken crockery, packing materials, paper, fruit and vegetables residues, waste from building materials, different types of metals, plant or agro residues, dead animals, radioactive wastes, medical wastes etc. comes under solid waste. If we generalize it, bigger the city, the problem of solid waste is larger.

A study by CPCB, in India, on an average 2 million tons of solid waste is generated from class-1 cities per year. Class-2 cities 0.25 million tons of solid waste is generated. New Delhi generates 6000 tons, Mumbai generates 5300 tons, and Chennai generates 3000 tons and 2700 tons of waste by Kolkata every day.

According to Biosphere Report, per capita per day waste generation in Los Angelis is 3 kg, New York has 1.8 kg, Tokyo has 1.38 kg, Paris has 1.1 kg, Singapore has 0.87 kg and Lahore has 0.6 kg. This is one problem of megacities which is causing threat to both Northern and Southern blocks.

Type of waste	Time needed to degenerate, if left untreated
Organic wastes (vegetable fruit, food etc.)	7-15 days
Paper	10-30 days
Cotton cloth	2-5 months
Woolen cloth	12 months
Wood	10-15 years
Tin, Aluminum and other metal cans	200-500 years
Plastic	100 – 1000+ years
Glass	Not determined.

Source- grdr.org

Western world has problem of collection of solid waste because of lack of labor and increase in cost of labor whereas in southern world has over population and lack of knowledge. We can analyze the source of solid waste as the generator of this problem for finding the solution which is as follows –

1. Domestic and Municipal Wastes:

It mainly includes – domestic garbage, discarded machine and parts, plastic items, waste from building materials, dead animals etc. Domestic garbage per person per day in USA is 3.6 kg, 0.8 kg in Australia and 0.2 kg in India.

USA is higher is domestic waste generation because in western countries, large scale preserved food/ frozen food is found in plastic, but in India, the trend is of fresh food.

According to a survey by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, shows that in India, a city with population more than 2 lac produces domestic waste as- glass material (0.8%), plastic material (0.9%), metals (1%), paper (7%), carbon related (16%), dust/ash (32%) and mixed (42%).

In developing countries, domestic waste is of different category which is easily biodegradable but lacks mechanism.

2. Industrial and Mining Waste:

Geographers and environmentalists call it as location specific waste, but if we refer to German economist Alfred Weber, he said “industrial units develop wherever raw materials are available”. Hence both industrial and mining gets collaborated with megacities. Because of this Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur has developed because of coal. Bombay, Ahmadabad, Surat have become Lancashire and Manchester of India because of cotton background.

In the process of industrial production, large amount of waste is generated specially iron,

coal, manganese, mica etc. A larger amount of waste is discarded in their extraction.

3. Agro waste:

Threat of solid waste is affecting not only the developed world but also that part of the world which depends upon agro economy, reason being, a large amount of solid waste is generated through agro waste. When harvest is collected, lots of waste is dumped near the field, if it is left to rot then it will effect in 2 ways i.e. emitting poisonous gas and degrading the dumped land.

4. Biological waste:

This is the waste of human, plants and animals. In developing world, concept of hygiene is very low; this type of biological waste is a big nuisance even in the outskirts of megacities.



Source-asci-generator.com

5. Biomedical Waste:

Today's world is very careful about health

issues which is a completely other enterprise but the waste discharged from these medical centers in the form of bandages, cotton, used syringes, expired medicines etc. All these things contaminate the surrounding and allow a section of people to misuse them. In fact, in early 19th century that some cities of Gujarat were handling large amount of biochemical waste and were recycling and reselling at medical centers lead to the outbreak hepatitis. Today, a no. of new diseases have emerged which are somewhere down the line present because of lack of knowledge on biochemical waste.

6. Radioactive Waste:

The labs and different institutes that deals with radioactive needles and related things discharge such wastes many times without thinking about their effects. In 2011, a shocking event occurred when it was found that radioactive emission occurring in University of Delhi in chemistry lab.

7. E-Waste:

In megacities, with faster growth of economy and better standards of living, we are very much

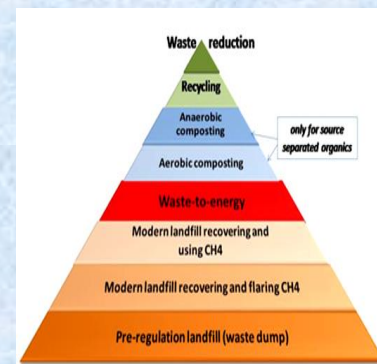
dependent on electronic goods. The discard and abandoning of these stuffs have become a new threat in megacities.

Consequences of Solid Waste

1. Land Pollution: All waste materials have potential of effect land adversely. The chemicals within the waste may react with the soil content leading to the losing of soil fertility in case of agricultural land and may also become wasteland for buildup purposes.

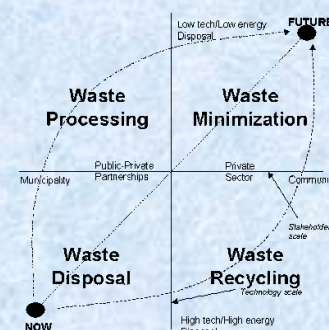
2. Water Pollution (Surface and Ground): because of industrial, agro and religious materials, recent reports say that Ganga water on the stretch of Banaras is warmer as compared to its other parts.

3. Contamination/Pollution of Environment: When garbage is dumped and it stays for longer period on same place, it tends to emit fumes for longer period of time.



Source—swmindia.blogspot.in

Management of Solid Waste



Source- grdr.org

1. Waste collection: Since megacities discharge large amount of waste everyday which is defiantly difficult to collect easily because of lack of labor and shortage of technology? To improve this situation there are 2 ways-

a. Use of garbage grinders for minimizing the garbage volume

b. Pneumatic pumps which pull the garbage from the containers which is collected in a sink later sent for processing

2. Waste Disposal: Applying methods for land filling

3. Shredding: Spreading of processed garbage on agro field

4. Segregation of Garbage: Keeping red and green dustbins for separating biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes for treatment convenience.

5. Recycling: Large part of garbage like papers, plastic, metal can be easily recycled. A survey shows USA with 5% of world population generating 40% of world solid waste and uses 75% of its waste for land filling, 14% to get energy and 13% for recycling.

6. Proper Monitoring and Stagnant Punishments: CPCB and NEERI have conducted a survey for 59 cities of India to find out that how much waste is discharged. It was found that out of 59 cities, waste segregation was done in only 7 cities and only 15 cities have processing centers. Recently 2 important departments were established- Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and Common Biomedical Waste treatment Facility. But it was found that this survey hardly exists, it was present only on paper.

7. New Technology of Waste management:

a. Transformation of organic content in garbage in sugar and protein

b. Transformation into methane gas

c. Making of building blocks

d. Generation of energy from solid waste

According to a report of April 2015, India is 5th biggest generator of e-waste of 2014 after USA, China, Japan and Germany. It does not matter how much precautions is taken and awareness is created regarding the urban waste management unless and until we come out of NIMBY (Not In My Backyard) syndrome and take the initiative for the maximum use of resources and less waste generation.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY IN INDIA



Sufia Rehman
M.A./ M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

Water without doubt is not only recognized as one of the most valuable resources on the earth. It is not surprising that most of the ancient civilizations have flourished around this precious resource which in due course of time is becoming precarious also. Since water is not only the life supporting element, the economic activities especially agriculture and industries like chemical, paper and fiber crop based industries are highly dependent on both surface and ground water for a variety of uses. As water supply on the globe is highly unevenly distributed, parts of earth are under extreme scarcity of water supply whether for residential, industrial, agricultural uses. The sources of water supply as well known is from melting of snow, rainfall and ground water aquifers.

Therefore, all the issues related to the preservation and sustainability of water is the judicial distribution, supply and consumption of this valuable resource.

With a trend towards urbanization all over the world and rate of absolute urban growth in India, the question of sustainable and judicial use of water resource is of utmost importance. The urban water crisis is not only expected rather we are going through it. While absolute urban population has grown more than five times in last five decades, the metropolitan cities which were only 5 in 1951 have increased to 54 urban agglomerations in 2011 (1 million or more) as against only 35 in 2001. Therefore, the rising population in urban areas is making elaborate demand on existing water sources.

The condition of hourly supply of water per day as per World Bank Report states that out of 27 million plus cities, Chennai and Delhi are the worst performing metropolitan followed by Mumbai as second and and Calcutta as fourth.



Source: The Hindu

According to Saleem India blog Urban Water Supply in India has been designed according to some standards currently it is BIS 1172: 1993 which was reaffirmed in 1998. Also these are been categorized according to some use given below:

For a community having population between 20,000-100, 000 it is 100 to 150 litres per head per day. Above 100,000 it is 150 to 200 litres per head per day.

Thus the main aim is to provide people judicial amount of water, But another shocking report by **World Bank** suggests that an affordable and sustainable **Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS)** is lagging behind. Condition is that no Indian city receives 24 hours a day and 7 days a week piped water supply. Only about 50 % urban population has access to pipe water. The

sewage condition is worst. And all the inefficiencies, illegal supply and billing records huge around 40-70% in India



Source: the weekly Observer & Lankaleadnews

The main area of focus regarding water sustainability is on both the water quality and quantity which has been deteriorating day by day. The contamination of surface water bodies through improper sewage, domestic as well as industrial waste and non point sources of water pollution are significant. In absence of municipal water supply, the deprived areas are making extensive use of ground water sources which lead to ground water level decline as reported by CPCB. Since nearly 60% of urban India is not connected safe drinking water supply, the poor section of society is forced to face these challenges and have to be either

dependent on government tankers for drinking water supply or adopt the expensive and unsafe substitutes of this problem like installation of RO which is leading to a high amount of money rather more than their water bills.

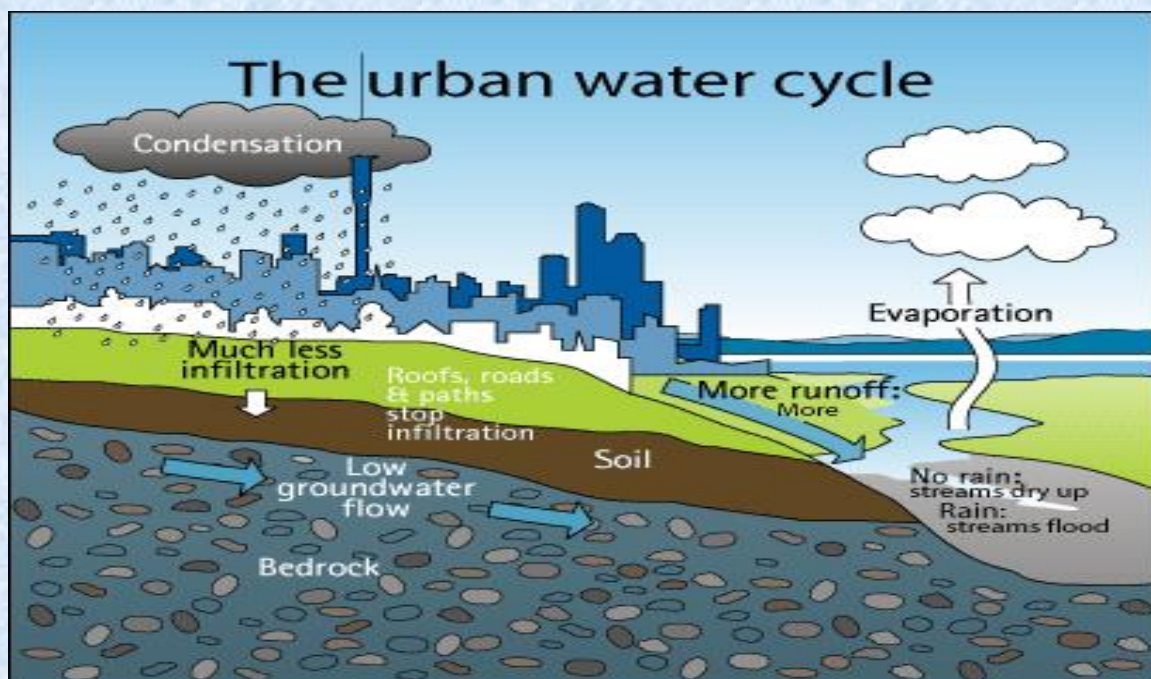
Mainly these problems have been created because of poor and lack of manageable facilities, limited financial infrastructure and cost recovery. Although, Urban India is also far behind in terms of International measures, some of challenges to cope up with the given problem can be minimized as follow:

Government should take care of all the financial and managerial arrangements of water

supply design and proper distribution system especially the Non revenue Water also needs some consideration and has been taking into account.

Central Water Commission has clearly warned states as Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra to be badly affected by water scarcity in future. Delhi-Haryana as well as Latur district is making news headlines in terms of water scarcity these days. According to UNICEF about a quarter of the total population in India has access to the drinking water and nearly three quarter of all suffering from diseases in India is caused by contaminated water supply.

The best way to conserve and to deal with the crises is to create awareness among people for its judicious use and to maintain its sustainability. Rain water Harvesting can also be done at individual level to conserve the rain water and to use it when required. But community participation is very essential with the government support when dealing with such a precious resource.





Foreign Students' Corner



Ahmad Sabir Nori
M.A./ M.Sc. Geography
Semester II

MY STORY

A university is about more than the education. University's experience gives us knowledge, enhance our personality, skill development, giving confidence and helping to make our world better. A university qualification makes a person more attractive towards the world full of opportunities and increases his potential for earning high. It shows that he has the capability and self confidence to learn & work at higher levels.

Flexible learning options

"University doesn't necessarily involve several years of full-time study in one place. Flexible study options let you choose how and when you learn. These include part-time study, distance and online learning, work-based learning and study abroad options". As one of my ambitions of having higher education, I put my efforts of finding an opportunity to study out of my country

Studying Abroad

My aim and goal of travelling so far from my mother land to India; especially Jamia Millia Islamia is to gain adequate knowledge about (Modern Geography) and practice in my country.

We can live anywhere, but our motherland is always special for us. Every year more than 1 million students leave their country and goes outside for higher education's mostly to UK, USA and Australia. There are so many causes behind going abroad to study; however, it has many merits and demerits for sender and hosting countries. Students prefer for going outside their own country to study because many reasons such as lack of seats in local universities, lack of research facilities, low standard of local education, and tempting multinational employment.

Why I Choose Jamia Millia Islamia University?

The most significant impacts on the students who are studying abroad are better foreign language proficiency, more and more knowledge about the Tradition & culture, society, and polity of the host country, and altered stereotypes.

I select Jamia Millia Islamia purposely in order to meet my ambitions; you know studying in a central University which is very famous and popular in my country is very joyful. I knew that this University would me give the opportunity to prove myself and to achieve my goal.

This University gives me a chance to develop myself as a student of geography and gives me hope for future researches in this field. It gives me the time and opportunity to develop some new interests, learn new skills and meet the peoples from a different thinking. Especially when I am studying away from my home (Afghanistan), now I became more confident and capable for doing well in geography. I also have space to form an idea of the path I want to take after graduation.

As I have experiences from many other countries, I found Jamia a good and appropriate Institution for Geography background, as geography department is one of high components of Jamia Millia Islamia.

This is a good opportunity for me and other foreign students like me to learn Indian languages like Urdu, Hindi, and Punjabi etc. In addition, the native citizens of India can learn more about other cultures. When students come from different countries they have a chance to live in a diverse environment where they can easily interact with students coming from different cultures and tradition.

A world of opportunity

In Jamia, I have an opportunity to widen my horizons of learning by meeting different people from all around the world, facing new challenges and making use of vast range of these new opportunities. I can even be able to take part of your course overseas and learn a new language and culture.

I believe Jamia Millia Islamia can help me greatly in achieving my goal.

I have chosen this university because it's a long established university with a long and noble tradition of research and teaching in modern geography as well as scientific and applied fields of geography.

Jamia Nagar, shops, hospitals, bus station, and libraries, are 5-20 minutes walking distance from and to the university which is economically efficient for a student. What more do you require as a student in solving and finishing up of course works with the Dr. Zakir Hussain Central Library of Wales there to help you find the required materials, having every book ever published in India.

The cost of living is low and the security of this area is considerable.

I suggest all readers of this write up, that as every Academic institution has some components and Geography department is one of the best components of Jamia Millia Islamia (A central university of India), that take the advantages of this component and improve your future by gaining adequate knowledge, experience and self confidence here in JMI.



Mohammed Abdullah Bin Shorab
B.A (Hons) Geography
Semester IV



JAMIA!!! What to write? How to write? Where to start from? Where to end? Its difficult to put it down in pen. Lets start from the very beginning. When I first came to know that Jamia had accepted my admission I didn't have the idea that any such university even existed. You'd ask how? Well, in Fiji we just give our field of study in which we want to pursue higher education And ICCR (Indian Council for Cultural Relations) gets you a suitable university for your course. Coming back; it was a choice to accept the admission or reject it. My dad suggested a research and I did it. Coming from a religious background I was greatly impressed by what the internet informed me of Jamia and especially of the environment and culture around the campus. The department of Geography page got me totally excited by its achievements, accreditations' and qualified staff. It was a yes without a second thought.

Landing in India for tertiary studies was dream come true. At first impression Aijaz Sir, HOD Mam and Shameem Sir (Foreign Students Advisor) really made me feel welcome. It wasn't as easy as I had thought it would be. I wasn't fluent in Hindi and India in general and Delhi in particular requires Hindi for survival, I would say. I

managed. Some people were friendly, some were rude but then again it is the ups and downs of which life is made up of. Many a times I wanted to go back home and just run away but then there were those who consoled me and guided me.

Indians have this thing in them by which they automatically recognize if a person is a foreigner. They greeted me in English at an instance. I wanted to blend in and talk in Hindi but it wasn't so easy. Most people greeted and started speaking in Arabic as they thought I was from Africa. Whenever I told someone I was from Fiji they looked at me with curiosity and the question "where is it? Is it a state of India?" would follow. The best explanation to give is that it's an Island country near Australia and New Zealand as Indians are well acquainted with the aforesaid countries because of their participation in cricket (a religion I would say, in India!). Whenever someone talked to me in English I would reply in Hindi and today everybody speaks to me in Hindi. My Hindi is (I feel) so good now that, I have to prove to people that I am a foreigner and not an Indian. Just recently, the local shopkeeper got furious with me saying that how could I be foreigner when I speak such good Hindi. I had to show him my passport to prove that I'm not from India. Haha!

The Department of Geography staff and students (my classmates and seniors) made sure that no stone was left unturned for my good. Everybody put forward a helping hand. The lecturers always told me that I was most welcome to discuss any problems with them. The seminars and extension lectures at the department always helped to

broaden my knowledge. Times were tough, but it is what life is all about.

Overall India-Jamia has given me too much to thank for. In this small journey of mine I have had a lifetime experience and look forward to it for another year. The culture, the food, the people, and the environment it all feels of my own now. India feels like home now!

On this note I would like to thank all who have supported me on this wonderful journey of mine without whose help and support it would not have been possible to be where and what I am today.



Poetry is when an emotion has found its thought
and the thought has found its words

Robert Frost



POETRY SECTION

SINUSOIDAL PATH OF WOMEN



Mohd Waseem Naikoo
M.A./ M.Sc. Geography
Semester IV

*Right from fusion, rises the terror of genocide,
I wonder was it the error of creator,
Nine months of fear how it would have been there,
Fight for existence, It starts from there,
Realize she might be next Kalpana or Razia the ruler,
Raising her like a princess during her younger,
Haunted ghosts return, as she becomes mature,
False traditions and customs making her to endure,
Never allowing her to express like a mature,
Grim shackles of marriage making her to surrender,
Dumbfounded at home, embracing her husband's order,
LOVING MOTHER AND CARING DAUGHETR-IN-LAW NEVER A DAUGHETR ,
How stupidly waste of worth, a lost of nations booster,
Don't drag her, least allow her a peaceful departure.*

HAMARI CHAH



Samiksha jha
B.a(H) Geography
Semester VI

***Panchiyo k uper nahi unke sath urna chahti hu.
Apni khwaisho ko samaj k pinjre me nahi jakarna chahti hu.***

***Apne sapno k azaad udaan bharne ka mujhe bhi haq hai,
Khule aasmaan me mai bhi bhikharna chahti hu.***

Subha ki roshni mujhe bhi pasand hai. raato me mai bhi jagmagana chahti hu.

***Apni pasand k raasto pe chal k
mai bhi manzil pana chahti hu..***

***Log kahte hai sab azaad hai ..mai bhi apni azaadi ka jasn mnana chahti hu..
Tumhari hi tarah mai bhi khud ki dehleez khud bnana chahti hu.***

GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION

AL-GEOGRAPHIA

FUN IS THE PART OF LEARNING AND EDUCATION

JAMIA MILLA ISLAMIA
Department Of Geography

Roz-E-Fun

3rd & 4th March 2016
Venue: Gulshan - E- Fatma
(2:30 Pm - 5:30 Pm)

Paper dress making *Tennis ball in a glass*
Wearing saree *Dumsharaz*
Card Game *Food Stall*

5th March
Venue: Seminar Hall (Department Of Geo.)

Kindi to English word translation *Tongue twister*
In a minute
Map pointer

& Much More

REGISTRATION CHARGES: RS 10 PER PARTICIPANT
CONTACT: RIKZA-8588039867
VARSHA- 7065336236

Jamia Millia Islamia
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Al-Geographia-2016

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3
3 MARCH 2016	4 MARCH 2016	5 MARCH 2016
Thursday	Friday	Saturday
TREASURE HUNT- 3:00-4:00 PM (4 MEMBERS IN A TEAM)	ESSAY WRITING- 9:00-10:30 AM	DEBATE- 10:00-1:00 PM <i>Topic for debate is: DOES GOD NEED HUMAN OFFICE?</i>
COLLAGE- 4:00-5:00 PM (1-2 MEMBERS & PHOTOGRAPHY HAVE TO BRING THEIR OWN BACKGROUNDS)	STORY TELLING- 10:30 AM-11:30 AM (2 MEMBERS PER TEAM)	QUIZ- 2:00 PM-5:00 PM (2 MEMBERS PER TEAM)
	PICTOGRAM- 3:00-4:00 PM (2 MEMBERS PER TEAM)	
	SUDOKU- 3:00-4:00 PM	
	ASHMAD- 4:00-5:30 PM (2-4 MEMBERS PER TEAM)	

FOR REGISTRATION AND FURTHER DETAILS
MOHAMMED NAIM - 9402030000
ADITYA KETHAN - 9897333880

SANA RAFI- 8588039867

* STILL PHOTOGRAPHY Theme : (a) Life in Campus (b) Selfie (c) Nature
One Self Copy to be Submitted at Tongue-twister & Quiz by 2:00 PM



Throwing ball



Prize for collage



Dart Board 1



Trying Gun Fire



Prize for Treasure Hunt



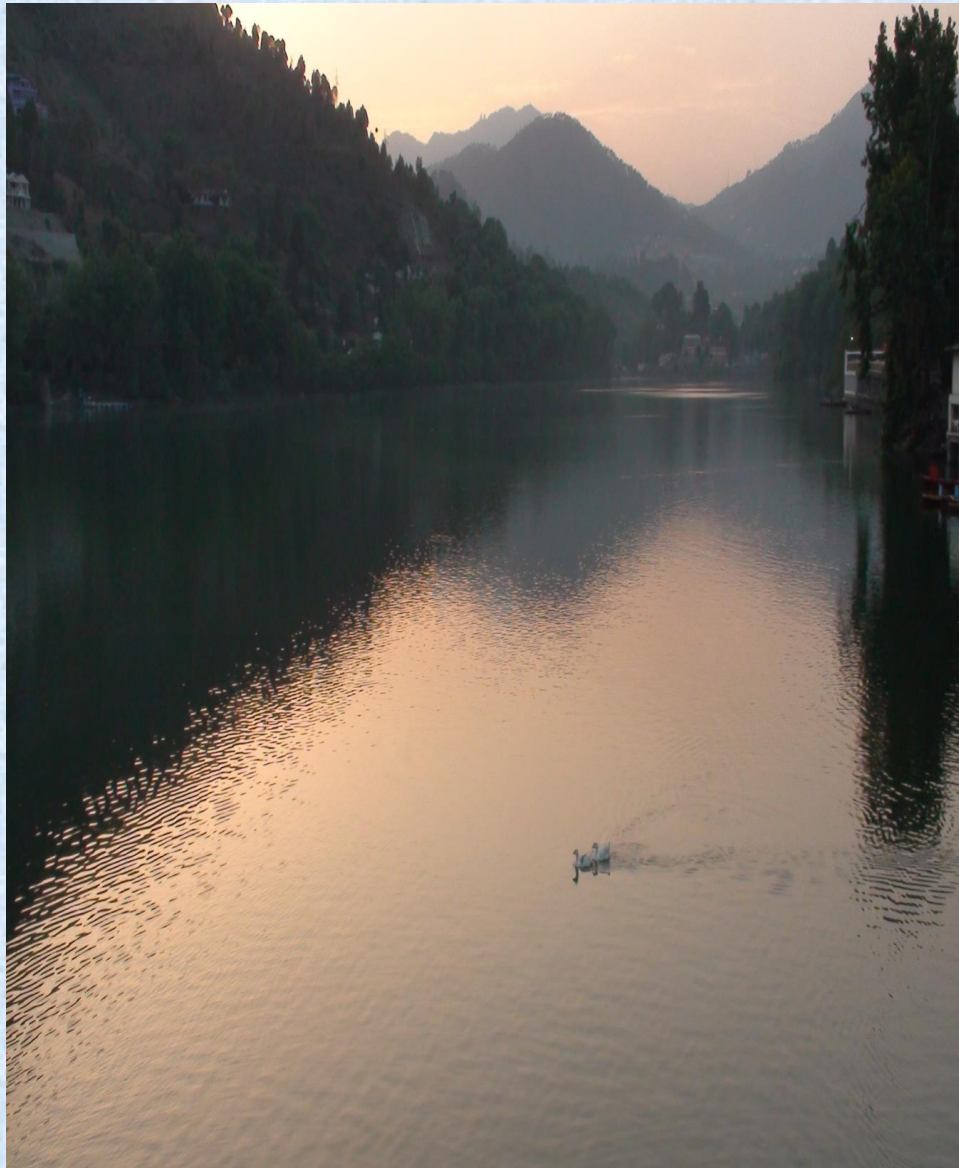
Balloon- Balloon and Balloon



Stage Drama



Posing for a click



Photography Competition:

Zainab Khan

M.A./M.Sc. IV Semester

Prize Winning

Freshers and Farewell at Jamia Engineering Auditorium

***“Nothing in this world is meant forever to stay,
Something new always keeps coming by on our way!”***



Everything fades but memories don't!

