

**AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR**

**BOOK OF  
ABSTRACT**



ON

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT: WAYS AND MEANS**

**SPONSORED BY DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, HARYANA, PANCHKULA**



**JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY**

**DEPARTMENTS UNDER FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**SAKSHI MALIK GOVT. COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, MOKHRA  
(ROHTAK) HARYANA**

**AFFILIATED TO MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK**

**WEBSITE [WWW.SMGGMOKHRA.AC.IN](http://WWW.SMGGMOKHRA.AC.IN)**

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With immense gratitude, Sakshi Malik Govt. College for Girls, Mokhra (Rohtak), acknowledge the generous grant provided by the **Directorate of Higher Education (DHE)**, Panchkula, for the successful conduct of our National Seminar on "Rural Development: Ways and Means". This grant has been instrumental in enabling us to organize a high-quality seminar that will bring together leading scholars, policymakers, and practitioners to engage in meaningful discussions on the critical challenges and opportunities facing rural development in India.

I feel immense pleasure and gratitude that we acknowledge the invaluable contribution of our **Chief Guest-cum-Keynote expert, Dr. Kuldip Chhikara, Professor, Department of Commerce, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak**, who graced us today with his insightful and thought-provoking keynote lecture on "Rural Development: Ways and Means". Dr. Chhikara's expertise in the field of rural development is unparalleled. His lecture in inaugural session was a masterclass in weaving together theoretical constructs with practical consideration.

I also express my thanks to **Sh. Rajkumar Verma, Principal (Retired.) and Smt. Paramjeet Kundu, eminent social worker** for their blessings and motivation in valedictory session of the seminar.

As Convener of the seminar, I express my sincere gratitude to Patron and Principal of this college **Dr. Seema Jain**. Her prompt actions and decisive decision-making were instrumental in navigating the challenges we faced during the seminar. Her commitment and dedication were exemplary, and her insightful guidance ensured that the event ran smoothly and achieved its objectives.

I am thankful to **all the teaching faculty members, research scholars, students, media persons and other participants** for their insightful presentations that have illuminated the multifaceted nature of rural development challenges and provided insight for positive change.

My gratitude to **all the teaching and non-teaching staff members** of Saksi Malik Govt. College for Girls, Mokhra for working day and night for making this seminar a grand success. Here, I like to express my special thanks to supporting staff of the college. **Manu, Parmod, Deepak, Munni, Parveen and Sukhbir** have helped in this seminar in the best of their capacities.

Last but not the least, I express gratitude to **ALMIGHTY GOD** for blessing us in the form of this amazing day.

**Dr. Vinod Kumar**  
Convener

# CHALLENGES FOR AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY AND EMERGING VIBES FOR FOOD SECURITY FROM HARYANA

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## **Abstract:**

Agriculture is the way of living for millions of people in south and south-east Asian countries. It is even more true in the context of India here agriculture and its progress determine contours of overall development of the society. In India, agriculture provide boost to economic affairs and at the same time it has prominent saying in the celebration of all the religious and social festivals. Traditionally, agriculture in India is largely of subsistence in nature, with only few pockets having specialization in commercial agriculture. In North-western region of India agriculture was largely subsistence as other regions, the advent of green revolution transformed as it shifted towards rice based agricultural commercialization. It is well known fact that green revolution brought many positive changes in the rural economy of the country and at the same time green revolution brought in many negative shades in the agriculture of the country.

In this paper an attempt has been made to identify major negative shades of green revolution that are putting severe question mark on the sustainability of agriculture in India in general and in the study area (i.e. Haryana). This paper is empirical in nature and it is based on secondary data sources collected from varied data sources and following an analytical approach it is an attempt to understand the impacts of degrading agro-ecological condition on the food status and food security of the nation. As Haryana is one of the front runner states of India in terms of agricultural development and the trends and pattern that emerges in this region percolated to the other geographical regions. Therefore, present study is highly significant for agricultural planning and planning for the wellbeing of farmers.

## **Key-Words:**

Sustainability, food-security, core-areas, fluctuations in groundwater, Agro-ecology, food surplus and food deficit regions

## AGRICULTURAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN HARYANA

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**Abstract:** India is an agricultural dominated country where more than 60% of the people are involved in agricultural activities. In the last few decades, the number of people engaged in agricultural activities has been decreased and many of the problems in agriculture that existed at

the time of independence are not even remembered, but many types of new problems are arising in agriculture today. Haryana state is also an agricultural dominated state. About 80% of the land in Haryana is under agricultural sector and about 65 percent of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. Haryana state has been made significant achievements in agricultural sector, but there are many challenges also in this sector. In last few decades state has witnessed of a significant change in agricultural production. It has increased many folds production after came into existence in 1966. Along with this Haryana state has been also witness of environmental degradation, soil degradation, loss of forest areas, and degradation of water resources etc. Water table in the state is depleting at alarming rate due to more exploitation of underground water for growing crops like rice, sugarcane, wheat and cotton. Due to excessive irrigation, there are many new problems emerged viz; soil degradation, salinization, recodification, water-logging etc. Cultivation of rice and wheat combination system has been resulted into over-exploitation of fresh ground water reserves, poor soil health, low carbon content and multiple nutrient deficiencies. Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides is also affecting soil health as well as human health. Along with these many institutional problems are also affecting to agricultural system like accessibility of market, minimum support price (MSP).

## **TRANSFORMATIVE ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA**

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### **Abstract**

Panchayati Raj in Haryana, rooted in historical local governance traditions, evolved significantly post-independence. The state, following constitutional mandates, implemented a three-tier structure and underwent state-specific reforms. Despite challenges, Haryana's Panchayati Raj remains a vital mechanism for decentralized governance, contributing to rural development and community empowerment. The paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the Panchayati Raj system's role in rural development in Haryana. Panchayati Raj acts as a catalyst for sustainable development, addressing unique challenges and contributing to the prosperity of rural communities, thereby shaping a more empowered and dynamic Haryana. This research paper discusses the landscape of rural development in Haryana through the lens of the transformative role played by the Panchayati Raj system. It assesses the impact of decentralized governance on local administration, socio-economic progress, and community empowerment. The analysis reveals a spectrum of challenges and suggests strategic opportunities for enhancing the transformative potential of local governance. Emphasizing technology integration, financial empowerment, inclusive decision-making, and collaborations, the paper outlines pathways to strengthen the institution of Panchayati Raj.

**Keywords:** Decentralization, Panchayati Raj, Empowerment, Transformation, Collaboration.

# ROLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RURAL AREAS

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## ABSTRACT

*The world is becoming more and more competitive. Quality of performance has become the key factor for personal progress. The present study was planned to examine the relationship between academic achievements with socio-economic status among high school rural students. The sample of the study comprised of 110 high school students between the age range of 13 and 15 years. Students were administered with Socio-Economic Status Scale (SESS) whereas academic score of school students for last two years was compiled as academic achievement score. The data was analyzed by using Pearson's Product Moment method of correlation and regression analysis. The results showed that (i) academic achievement has significant positive correlation with social status ( $r=.42, p<.01$ ), economic status ( $r = .39, p<.01$ ) among high school rural students. (ii). Stepwise regression analysis identified one predictor of academic achievement i.e. social status, which account for 20% of the variance ( $R^2 = .196$ ) in academic achievement of school going students.*

**KEY-WORDS:** SES, Rural area, Academic Achievement

## PORTRAIT OF RURAL INDIA IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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### Abstract

The Depiction of village is at the center of Indian realm. It is being discussed in each field be it politics, literature, philosophy, or history. In Indian English fiction it is the most popularly discussed theme which is scarcely difficult to disregard or overlook. It has influenced each part of Indian English Fiction. Literature and rural narratives are still left untold at certain closures thus I might want to make an unassuming trial in re-inventing the rural narratives in the light of Indian English Literature. The whole Indian English writings can be partitioned into two parts most definitely: Pre- and Post-Independence period. The foremost writings which have been fundamentally and logically discussed in this paper have a place with the post-independence period which has been a period of astonishing richness in the creation of rural literature.

### Keywords

Depiction, Portrait, Rural India, Literature, English

# **MULTI-FACET VIEWS AND CHALLENGES IN MGNREGA IMPLEMENTATION: INSIGHTS FROM THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

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## **Abstract**

India has the largest population in the world and a sizable portion of this population works in agriculture and allied fields to fulfill their daily necessities. Unfortunately, the agricultural sector doesn't ensure employability throughout the year and, hence, rural people remain unemployed which negatively impacts their livelihoods.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) provides 100 days of employment to every rural household in a financial year, thereby, ensuring and enhancing their livelihood security. This paper analysed multi-facet views of the MGNREGA in rural India, and the key challenges in its implementation based on the insights obtained from the review of literature and performance audit report of CAG.

The outcomes of the study revealed that, although the act performed differently in various parts of the nation with moderate performance and satisfaction, the act is widely viewed as an employment generation program, poverty alleviation program, curbing out-migration program, and women's empowerment program. Besides all these positives, insufficiency of staff, non-payment of minimum wages, unemployment allowance, delayed payment of wages, misutilization of funds, no inspection of the works done, poor record maintenance, data manipulation rendered the spirit and purpose of the act waste and unfruitful.

**Keywords:** Employment, Migration, MGNREGA, Poverty, Wages, Women Empowerment

## **ROLE OF FARMERS IN INDIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY**

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**Dr. Praveen Kumar,**

Assistant Professor of Sociology, Govt. College, Mandi Hariya

## **Abstract**

This research paper aims to throw light on 'Role of farmers in Indian rural development: A sociological study'. India is a country of villages. Here 68% of the population lives in villages. The people of the village are directly and indirectly associated with agriculture. Through a comprehensive review and analysis of existing literature, policy documents and statistical data, this study examines the socio-economic contribution of farmers, the rising suicidal trend among farmers and the challenges and constraints faced by Indian farmers. Issues such as indebtedness and land ownership, market instability, irrigation problems, growing disillusionment with agriculture among youth, and the impact of climate change. The agriculture sector is extremely

important for the overall economy and society of India, as it provides employment to a large section of the workforce and ensures food security for the country's population. Improving the condition of Indian agriculture has been both a priority and a challenge for policy makers in India.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC AMENITIES IN URBAN VILLAGES: MYTH OR REAL A STUDY IN REFERENCE TO ROHTAK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

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### **Abstract**

It is generally expected that when the surrounding rural areas are included in municipal limits, the existing infrastructure facilities like roads networks, sewerage system, facilities of drinking water, street lights, health-care services and other basic amenities start to improve. The administration of these rural habitations goes in the hands of members of municipal committee. Now it is the responsibilities of municipal committee to take care of these erstwhile village or areas of rural habitations. This paper is an attempt to analysis the status of infrastructure development, status of basic amenities and satisfaction level of residents of nine surrounding rural habitations which were included within the municipal limits of Rohtak city in 2010. While analysing the data, has been noticed that the development of new infrastructure and basic amenities have undergone hardly any change between 2010 and 2022. During the field survey, most of the respondent revealed that they were happy and satisfied with the old status. There is no improvement in basic amenities. However, when we compare the status across villages, we find significant differences in the perception of the respondents. Being located on national highway connecting Rohtak-Delhi Garhi Bohar, Bohar and Kherisadh have witnessed improvement with respect to streetlights and medical facilities. As against this, Baliana which is located at a distance of nearly 9 kilometres from the centre of the city the conditions remained almost unchanged. Thus, proximity to the centre of the city appears as a main determinant of the pace of spread of basic amenities in the periphery.

## **ROLE OF TELECOMMUNICATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR HEALTH EFFECTS**

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**Abstract:** In modern times, telecommunication systems are powerful tools in communication and knowledge sharing. They can bring new information resources and open up new communication channels to facilitate dialogue and the flow of information between rural people and their organizations, institutions and governments. It attracts investment, creates job opportunities, and explores new innovations. The growth of telecommunication services, such as



mobile networks and internet connectivity, has facilitated the expansion of businesses and entrepreneurship not only in urban societies but also in rural areas. But we can't ignore the fact that parallel to the socio-economic growth in rural areas due to advancement in telecommunication, it also has posed several types of health concerns involving different body parts. It is quite necessary to address the safe use of such gadgets, especially mobile phones, which emit electromagnetic radiations

**Key Words:** Telecommunication, Rural development, Mobile phones, Internet, Health issues

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## **CHILD SEX RATIO AND GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN HARYANA**

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### **Abstract**

According to the census, in 2011 the child sex ratio (0-6 age group) in India is 914. On the other hand, Haryana state has the lowest child sex ratio which was 830 female children per 1000 male children in 2011. The child sex ratio in Haryana has always been below the national average. Although it has shown an improvement of 11 points in 2011 as compared to 2001. Sex ratio in general and child sex ratio has been the matter of discussion in academic and policy making and it is well understood that it is not just alone phenomena and it has multiple and far reaching implications and association with other socio-cultural aspects. Therefore, it is a key social issue for Haryana and India that needs urgent academic discourse for its rectification. Key words: Sex Ratio, Policies

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## **ANALYSIS OF GURGAON-JHAJJAR RELIANCE SEZ'S FAILURE AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF SUITABLE SITES FOR SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN HARYANA**

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**Mrs. Manisha**

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### **Abstract:**

The present research paper focuses on the identification of suitable sites for the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Haryana. A site plays a significant role in the success of a development project. The Haryana announced the biggest SEZ project of the India in 2005. It was spread between Gurgaon-Jhajjar districts of the state. It was a joint venture of Reliance Industries Limited and Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC). It did not come into functioning; however, work of acquisition of land for purposed SEZ has been completed. The project of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is not very success in Haryana as well as in India. The present paper examines the site suitability for the SEZ and other related development projects in Haryana. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) model has

been used for identification of suitable sites for SEZ. The study used some parameters to identify the suitable sites for the development of SEZ. The land capability, nearness to railway stations, state highways, national highways, and class-1 towns are used in the study. The analysis of AHP process highlights that the state is more suitable for IT/ITES sector SEZ. The multi service SEZs are not as much suitable as IT/ITES sector SEZ. The study also provides location of sites suitable for SEZ in the state.

**Keywords:** GOI, SEZ, HSIIDC, AHP, IT/ITES.

## **AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT A STUDY OF VILLAGE SHYAMPURA, DISTRICT MAHENDERGARH, HARYANA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

India is a country of villages, where agriculture is the main occupation. According to the Census 2011, 68.84% of our population belongs to rural area. As per modeled ILO estimate, in 2020 the 41.49 percent of total employment engaged in agriculture but the contribution of the primary sector to the GDP of the country is only 21.82 percent while the secondary sector and tertiary sector contribute 24.29 percent and 53.89 percent respectively. Our village is the mirror of past and present of our country. We can't develop the country unless we develop our villages. Our economy is developing fast but it is not balanced. The economic condition of farmers is going down day by day. Tremendous changes are being felt in IT, manufacturing and tertiary sector. But nobody thinks about the development of our villages. Then what all this development means. There is a great controversy in the development trend of our country. We the poor villagers live in a rich country. The 90% resources of our country are in the hands of only 10% of the richest population. Our fifty percent wealth is in the hands of one percent millionaires. According to our PM, the 80 crore of our population depend on 5 Kg. free food grain. India is ranked at 111<sup>th</sup> position Even out of 125 countries in the GHI 2023. After 75 years of our independence, right from, Nehru era to the Narendra Das Modi era, the rural India of today still is short of basic amenities, like clean drinking water, education, electricity, road, housing, drainage, food, clothing, health facility, HYV of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, irrigation facilities and profitable prices of their crops and employment. MSP is not mandatory under law. Government mandis are purchasing a very little part of the agricultural production and farmers are exploited by the private Traders. They have to sell their crops at very low prices in comparison to MSP. Most of our farmers are marginal farmers. They live whole life under the burden of debts. The basic objective of this study is to find out as to how far the residents of this village have been affected by the process of all round economic development and various other economic and social forces operating on their own or as a consequence of specific government policy measures.

### **KEY WORDS:**

CACP, MSP, Farmers, C1, C2, Living Condition, Socio-Economic Condition

## **SOUL OF NATURAL SURROUNDINGS THROUGH RURAL DEPICTION IN LITERATURE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Depiction of the rural area is at the center of the Indian English literature. It is being talked about in every field whether it is social, literary, philosophical or cultural. In Indian English literature it is the most popularly discussed theme that is barely difficult to indifferent or overlooks. The paper discusses the concept of the reflection of rural life in literature and its measuring. It tries to explain its specialties in the rural space considering different levels of education, professional activities, ways of dwelling, access to the social issues and rural narratives. It is still left untold at certain closures thus I might want to make an effort to re-inventing the rural narratives in the light of Indian English Literature. Promotion of the local identity is considered as an important tool for improving the rural life in literature. The village writings of almost completely known in the realm of Indian fiction in English. The foremost writings which have been logically discussed in this paper have a place with pre & post-independence period which has been a period of fabulous richness in the depiction of rural life in literature.

**KEY WORDS:** - The depiction, Indian, Literature, Pre and post-Independence rural writing

## **ANCIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM OF INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

You must have heard or read that travelers from various religions having different climates and cultures began to visit parts of India from early times. To them India was land of wonder! The fame of Indian culture, wealth, religion, philosophic, art, architecture, as well as its educational practices had spread far and wide. The educational system of ancient times was regarded as a source for the knowledge, traditions and practices that guided and encouraged humanity.

There are inscriptions on stones and copper, palm leaf records and our scriptures as evidences of the historic origins of learning in India. Today we follow an education system in which learning takes place through syllabus, curriculum, textbooks and assessment practices. From the time of Rigveda onwards our Ancient Education System evolved over the period and focused on the holistic development of the individual by taking care of both the inner and outer self. The system focused on the moral, physical, spiritual and intellectual aspects of life.

# THE LIFESTYLE OF A WOMAN IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE

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In rural communities, the status of women is not effectually recognized as male. In some communities, they experience discriminatory treatment as compared to their male counterparts. They are deprived of certain rights and opportunities and are required to wholeheartedly dedicate themselves towards the implementation of household responsibilities. In the present existence, there have been implementation of programs and schemes that girls should be regarded as equal to men. Their birth should be appreciated and they should be allowed equal rights and opportunities, particularly in the acquisition of education and employment. Changes have come about in the viewpoints and perspectives of rural individuals and they are granting equal status to girls and women. The main areas that have been taken into account in this research paper include the socio-economic status of rural women, labour force participation of women, factors imposing detrimental effects upon the status of women, and measures to enhance the status of rural women.

**Keywords:** Enhancement, Labour Force, Responsibilities, Socio-Economic Status.

## ग्रामीण जीवन में पंचायती राज का योगदान

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टेक चंद

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भारत गांवों का देश है। गांवों की उन्नति और प्रगति पर ही भारत की उन्नति और प्रगति निर्भर करती है। गांधीजी ने ठीक ही कहा था कि “यदि गांव नष्ट होते हैं तो भारत नष्ट हो जाएगा, वह भारत नहीं होगा, विश्व में उसका सन्देश समाप्त हो जाएगा।” भारत के संविधान-निर्माता भी इस तथ्य से भली-भांति परिचित थे, अतः हमारी स्वाधीनता को साकार करने और उसे स्थायी बनाने के लिए ग्राम पंचायत व्यवस्था की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया। हमारे संविधान में यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि “राज्य ग्राम पंचायतों के निर्माण के लिए कदम उठाएगा और उन्हें इतनी शक्ति और अधिकार प्रदान करेगा जिससे कि ग्राम-पंचायत स्वशासन की इकाई के रूप में कार्य कर सकें। वस्तुतः हमारा लोकतंत्र इस बुनियादी धारणा पर आधारित है कि शासन के प्रत्येक स्तर पर जनता अधिक से अधिक शासन कार्यों में हाथ बंटाए और अपने पर राज करने की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं ले।

भारत में लोकतंत्र का भविष्य इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि ग्रामीण जनों का शासन से कितना अधिक प्रत्यक्ष और सजीव सम्पर्क स्थापित हो पाता है ? दूसरे शब्दों में, ग्रामीण भारत के लिए पंचायती राज ही एकमात्र उपयुक्त योजना है। भारत में पंचायते प्राचीन काल से ही विद्यमान रहे हैं इनके माध्यम से आपसी झगड़ों का निपटारा किया जाता रहा है, लेकिन ब्रिटिश राज ने इस पंचायत ताने-बाने को अवस्थित कर दिया था । स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद ग्रामीण स्तर पर सहभागी लोकतंत्र का सपना साकार करने के लिए सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई ,जो प्रशासनिक मशीनरी के सहयोग के अभाव में सफल नहीं हो सका तत्पश्चात 73 व संविधान संशोधन 1993 के द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास के लिए त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज संस्थान का गठन का प्रावधान किया गया ।

## TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Water is one of the important natural resources across the world and Indian tradition too puts great emphasis on the importance of water in life. In the ancient Indian tradition, water is one of the five *panchmahabhutas* or great elements of life. Nature has gifted India with extraordinarily rich endowment of diverse and distinctive water bodies. Our ancestors had designed and developed hundreds of water harvesting systems in different parts of the country having different names like *johads*, *bawdis*, *talabs* to name a few but their underlying theme has remained same 'save water with public participation'. These traditional water-harvesting systems had played an important role in maintaining and restoring the ecological balance and water availability in the country. However, this elixir of life is becoming increasingly scarce due to challenges of rising population, rapid urbanisation, industrial growth and increasing water pollution. In India, surface water resources are limited and they are confined to particular areas of the country, while natural replenishment of groundwater reservoir takes place at slow pace and at present it is unable to keep pace with excessive, unmindful and continued exploitation of groundwater resources. As a result, in various parts of the country groundwater levels have slipped down rapidly and groundwater resources have depleted to an alarming stage. In this paper an attempt is made to discuss various traditional practices of water conservation and management across India along with present day government initiatives.

**KEYWORDS:** *Traditional Knowledge, Water Conservation.*

# ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CHANGING POLITICAL SCENARIO

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## Abstract:

The present article emphasis that in the age of Indian Freedom, the people send message to relatives by Post, through birds followed by an unimaginable change in past trend due to continuous discoveries of Phone, Email, WhatsApp, Face book, Twitter which looks like a nightmare. Our research reflects that in ancient times, the social media is limited to News paper followed by Radio, Television, & Internet and social media changes their image of one way path of communication through News paper to a more interactive, interesting Live Two way communication by means of new platform using internet. The present work deals with the study of impact/influence of Social Media on Politics in reference of Elections ranging from College Level, to MC, Panchayat, Vidhan Sabha, Lok Sabha, Vice-President, & President Level. Our study shows how Social Media rise up in influencing youth population which in turn works as a vibrant wave in Indian Politics by means of News paper, E-News paper, Face book, Twitter, YouTube, News Channel etc. Our work aims to elaborate how Political Parties trying to influence the population through live interview, live cross talks on TV Channels, & other platforms regarding their achievements. Our work main aim is to show how Social Media has the silent energy to balance political issues related to social, economic development, moral values, and conflicts in all level politics.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Politics, Political Parties, Internet, Youth.

## ग्रामीण भारत में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का एक अध्ययन

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## सारांश

पंचायत राज व्यवस्था स्थानीय स्वशासन की एक व्यवस्था है जो प्राचीन काल से भारत में प्रचलित रही है। यह एक ऐसी प्रणाली है जिसमें एक गाँव या समुदाय के सभी लोग निर्णय लेने और गाँव या समुदाय के मामलों का प्रबंधन करने के लिए एक साथ आते हैं। पंचायत राज प्रणाली भारत में ग्रामीण विकास प्रक्रिया का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, क्योंकि यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि निर्णय लेने में लोगों की आवाज सुनी जाए। पंचायत राज व्यवस्था

त्रिस्तरीय संरचना पर आधारित है। सबसे निचला स्तर ग्राम पंचायत है, जो ग्राम-स्तरीय निकाय है। इसके बाद मध्यवर्ती पंचायत है, जो ब्लॉक-स्तरीय निकाय है, और शीर्ष पर जिला परिषद है, जो जिला-स्तरीय निकाय है। प्रत्येक पंचायत का मुखिया एक सरपंच होता है, जिसे गाँव के लोग चुनते हैं। सरपंच यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है कि गाँव कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य करे और लोगों की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जाए। पंचायत राज प्रणाली यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में गाँव के लोगों की हिस्सेदारी हो। इससे यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद मिलती है कि लिए गए निर्णय गाँव और उसके लोगों के सर्वोत्तम हित में हैं। यह प्रणाली यह सुनिश्चित करने में भी मदद करती है कि गाँव के संसाधनों का उपयोग सबसे कुशल तरीके से किया जाए। पंचायत राज प्रणाली यह सुनिश्चित करने में भी मदद करती है कि गाँव के लोगों को शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हों। यह प्रणाली यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद करती है कि गाँव साफ और स्वच्छ है, और गाँव के लोगों को बिजली और स्वच्छता जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह प्रणाली यह सुनिश्चित करने में भी मदद करती है कि गाँव अपराध और भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त है। पंचायत राज व्यवस्था भारत में ग्रामीण विकास प्रक्रिया का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद मिलती है कि निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में गाँव के लोगों की हिस्सेदारी है, और गाँव के संसाधनों का सबसे कुशल तरीके से उपयोग किया जाता है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित करने में भी मदद मिलती है कि गाँव के लोगों को शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हों और गाँव अपराध और भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त हो।

**सार शब्द** : स्थानीय, स्वशासन, पंचायत राज, संरचना, त्रिस्तरीय, सरपंच।

## **IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE PATTERN AND TIME PERIODS**

**Darshna**

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**(Dr) Sudhir Malik**

*Professor, Department of Geography, Baba Masthnath University Rohtak*

### **Abstract**

Globally earth surface and atmospheric temperature is rising and it was observed that time period of crop growing phase to time ripening phase is also changing because of climate change. Because of shifting in day and night temperature there is varying in crops harvesting period also. The average atmospheric temperature increased almost 0.95 °C from 1980 to 2018, and it is predicted to increase almost 3.0–5.0 °C it varies from time to time (Zartash et. al., 2020). Temperature impact and it regulate the phenology of the crops such as low temperature caused barrenness and abortion of grain whereas extreme heat caused a decrease in the number of grains and reduced grain filling duration. In wheat production India is the second largest producers but

its grain size is sensitivity to heat. It resultant it require more water for irrigation and it raise concerned in water deficit areas or water stressed areas of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Over the team it will lead to stagnant production of wheat and other cereals such as sorghum, rye and barley crops. It will require improved seeds and irrigation technology, less CO<sub>2</sub> emission etc. specifically in dryland areas, warming scenarios.

**Keywords:** water-stress, irrigation, climate resilience and climate challenge.

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## **AGRICULTURE ISSUE AND CHALLENGING**

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**Ritu**  
**Research scholar**

### **Abstract**

Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the Indian economy, supporting a significant portion of the population. India's economic structure includes both primary (agriculture) and tertiary (services) sectors, with a growing emphasis on services in recent years. But most of the Indian farmers are dependent on ancient farming methods only. The reduction in the agricultural land area could be influenced by various factors such as urbanization, industrialization, and changes in land use patterns. It is essential Efforts have been taken to overcome the challenges and provide sustainable agriculture for the overall economy including both rural and non rural agriculture.

I have concluded the effective and targeted distribution of subsidy and addressed the implementation of sustainable agriculture practices in this paper. Policymakers focused on these challenges to get the better facilities for the growing agricultural economy. Striking a balance between supporting farmers and maintaining fiscal responsibility is essential for a robust agricultural sector.

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## **ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM IN RURAL INDIA DEVELOPMENT**

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### **Abstract**

Panchayati Raj Institutions plays a significant role in socio-economic transformation of rural India. The active involvement and contribution of male and female both enhance the functioning of these bodies. In 1957, Balwant Rai Mehta committee was constituted to examine the possibilities of self - governing institutions at root (village) level. Committee's report suggested Panchayati Raj in 1958. In our country, local self-government was given constitutional identification with the ratification of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992. It is like the third layer of government, after Central



and State government. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force in 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1993 to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

The Panchayati raj system enhances transformation to empower rural people through facilitating active participation in implementation of policies. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, considered panchayats as grass root foundation of Indian political system. This paper provides understanding about changes brought about by the Panchayats in rural by using secondary sources of data with the historical, analytical and descriptive methods. This paper traces the role of the panchayats in empowering of rural India through implementation of welfare schemes.

**Keywords:** Panchayat, rural development, empowerment, participatory democracy, local self-governance.

## **LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS USING ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP): A CASE STUDY OF ROHTAK CITY, HARYANA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Identification and demarcation of suitable lands for future urban development is an important aspect in the urban planning. The study makes use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) technique for selection of suitable sites for urban development in Rohtak city, Haryana. Located amidst fertile agricultural lands, the city has undergone rapid expansion during the recent past raising serious concern among planners and policy makers. Based on data drawn from varied sources the present study, therefore, endeavours to undertake land suitability analysis for future urban growth. The study is, therefore, based on select parameters that govern suitability of land for urban development. These parameters pertain to proximity to major roads and built up areas, soil salinity, depth and quality of ground water etc. While land use/ land cover has been created from Google earth Image for 2011, information on quality of soil, and ground water were obtained from Department of Agriculture and Ground Water Cell respectively. The analysis has been carried out with the help of Analytic hierarchy process (AHP) model. On the basis of suitability analysis, a map has been prepared showing four different suitable categories viz. high suitable, moderate suitable, low suitable and not suitable.

### **KEY WORDS**

Land suitability analysis, Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Future Urban Development

# **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION: A CASE STUDY OF HARYANA**

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## **Abstract:**

Land acquisition, a crucial aspect of economic and infrastructural growth, often intersects with environmental, social, and economic sustainability. Through a comprehensive analysis of Haryana's land acquisition practices, objective of the study is to distinguish the multifaceted impact on sustainable development. The study endeavours to provide a nuanced understanding of how this process of land acquisition influences economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The study primarily concentrates on examining the influence of land acquisition on the development of rural infrastructure, agricultural activities in rural areas, the status of agricultural income, environmental impacts, and the rehabilitation and resettlement status of affected landholders. The present study is based on primary data which was collected from affected landholders who have lost their land due to land acquisition in four districts of Haryana named Jhajjar, Gurugram, Yamunanagar and Hisar. Rehabilitation and resettlement index is also constructed which is a measure of the different components i.e. compensation, livelihood and rehabilitation. This index measures the rehabilitation and resettlement status of affected landholders due to land acquisition. Results indicate that all categories of landholders with different landownership size are equally impacted by the acquisition of land. An insignificant difference of the impact of land acquisition on the basis of education level is found. Results also reveal that impact of land acquisition is indifferent among districts. The results of rehabilitation and resettlement index shows that impact of land acquisition is differ among different landownership categories.

## **"RURAL DEVELOPMENT NARRATIVES IN HANSDA SOWVENDRA SHEKHAR' THE ADIVASI WILL NOT DANCE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS"**

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## **Abstract**

India is home to a diverse array of indigenous groups spread across the nation, each possessing distinct socio-cultural elements. The lives of these tribal communities are intricately linked to the landscapes they inhabit. Despite being the original inhabitants of their regions, these indigenous groups have faced marginalization, survival crises, migration, inequality, and poverty in their own homelands. Factors such as industrialization have often compelled them to abandon their

ancestral lands, posing a significant threat to their communal existence. The enforced displacement and marginalization present a profound challenge to the survival of these indigenous people, who strive to preserve their customs, traditions, and ethnic identities in a challenging environment. Women in tribal communities bear a disproportionate burden, experiencing discrimination and subjugation even within their own communities. This paper seeks to examine the hardships faced by one prominent tribal group, the Santhals, in Jharkhand, as depicted in Hansda Sowvendra Shekhar's work, "The Adivasi Will Not Dance." Through a critical analysis, the paper seeks to unravel the ways in which Shekhar's novels contribute to the discourse on rural development, shedding light on the challenges, aspirations, and unique perspectives of Adivasi populations in the process.

**Keywords:** Marginalisation, migration, tradition, Adivasi, development, Santhals.

## **INTERLINKAGE BETWEEN AGRICULTURE SECTOR AND DEVELOPMENT IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

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**Dr. Mahak,**

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**Mrs. Archana,**

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Abstract:

Agriculture is a way of life that involves production of animals, fishes, crops, forest resources for the consumption of man and supplying the agro-allied product required by our sectors. It is seen as the inherited and dominant occupation employing about 70% of Indians. Though, subsistence agriculture is practiced in this part of the world, it will not be an overstatement to say that it is the life-wire of the economies of developing countries. The role of agriculture can best be appreciated by referring to the pact signed by 189 leaders in the world at Washington, tagged the Millennium Development Goals. The first provision of this target is 'REDUCE HUNGER and POVERTY'. The recognition of the role that agriculture plays in the development of any country necessitates the decision to include the provision as the first and core objective to be pursued by all the leaders in the world. This is to say all the above discussion on the role of agriculture in the development of the nation is not by chance. It indicates that all the sectors in the economy lean on the agriculture sector.

## **NEED OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT TO AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS ON AGRICULTURE**

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The objective of the study of this topic need of sustainable rural area development is to avoid adverse effects on agriculture is to find out the actual causes and problems related to agriculture in present scenario. This study uses all the data from secondary data sources including web pages, news articles, journals etc. This study concludes that we need to sustainable development

in rural areas so that agriculture sector will not impact and it can easily fulfill the basic needs of upcoming future generation. As population increases rapidly it demands Sustainable development in every sector and we are still thinking that the development is in increasing road networks, increasing industries, increasing number of transport sources ,but somewhere we forget that what we think as of development is actually adverse effect for our agriculture system if we really want to develop rural areas then we will have to follow the path of sustainable development so that it cannot causes any harm to our agriculture system and gives the good future for our upcoming generation.

**Keywords:** challenges, agriculture, problems, sustainable development.

## **RURAL AREAS AND INCOME INEQUALITY**

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### **Abstract**

Many rural areas face challenges related to income inequality, lack of access to basic services, and limited employment opportunities. The government of India has implemented various poverty alleviation programs to address these issues, but rural poverty persists in many regions. The research also indicates that residents of rural communities may have scarce resources, high rates of poverty, less formal education, higher illiteracy rates, limited insurance coverage, higher rates of disabilities, fewer mental health resources, and less access to employment than people living in urban or suburban.

## **SOCIAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR RURAL INDIA**

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**Ms. Savita Rani**  
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### **Abstract**

India is amongst the fastest developing countries in the world having democratic setup but there are several social problems which are hindering India's progress. A social problem is any condition or behaviour that has negative consequences for large numbers of people and that is generally recognized as a condition or behaviour that needs to be addressed. The main objective of the study is to analyse the major problems in India which hinders the development of India. The researcher adopted the descriptive research design. It is a qualitative study in nature. Secondary method of data collection was adopted. The data were collected from various books, journal, articles, conference proceedings and online sources. The universe of the study is whole

India. The study concluded that major social problems are Poverty, unemployment, corruption, child labour, Drug abuse and overpopulation and also the researcher found that the social problems are not an independent aspect, it is inter-related and inter-dependents. Government of India also initiates various programmed to eradicate the social problems.

**Keywords:** India, Poverty, Unemployment, Social problems, Corruption and Child Labouré

## **CONTRIBUTION OF RURAL ECONOMY IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

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**Dr. Vineet Bala**

Associate Prof. in Geography, Vaish College Rohtak

### **ABSTRACT**

The development of the rural economy in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. The Indian economy is largely based on agriculture. In India, agriculture accounts for nearly one-fifth of our gross domestic product. India's national income's primary source is via agriculture and allied products. Bringing road connectivity to the villages, tap water through Jal scheme, banking, internet, electricity, using bio gas, is important to empower the rural economy. On the same way, farm to market initiatives, making it easier to store and sell produce, reducing layers of distribution, are the essential points in improving the lives and economy of the villages. Besides this, focusing on the development of cottage and small scale industries will play a vital role in boosting the rural economy. The small scale and cottage industries can generate more jobs and entrepreneurs than the organized sector - as even unskilled and semi-skilled people get employment here. The focus should be on modern tools, technology, machines, easy transportation and delivery, smart banking and smart distribution will promote the cottage and small-scale industry.

## **ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA: AN ANALYSIS**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

It plays an important role in keeping students active and their bodies moving. It helps to sharpen the mind and develops confidence. A good school in India like JBM Smart Start, Noida helps students to excel in many physical activities and develop many skills. Physical education tends to be essential during the initial phase of schooling as it prepares students to be fit, bold and confident, and helps them gain good health and focus. Most parents are not aware of the **importance of physical education** and the **benefits of physical activity** in their children's

lives because encouraging students to exercise ultimately complements their mental and physical health.

As parents, we always force our children to concentrate on getting excellent grades and studies. However, at the same time, we neglect the importance of physical activities. Are you wondering why do we need to pay attention to physical education? Let's talk about it and the benefits students derive. Physical education play a very essential role in development of nation. The main objectives of the study is to know how physical education play role in development .

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## ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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**Dr. Pinki Yadav**

Assistant Prof in Geography, Vaish College Rohtak

**Dr. Pinki**

Associate prof. in Geography, GBD College Rohtak

The Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. India is emerging as a major power economy and our cities and urban centers are beginning to display marks of affluence. Unfortunately our development is lopsided The main objective of this research paper is to acquire an understanding of problems and challenges in rural areas. The occurrence of these problems and challenges not only impose detrimental effects upon the living conditions of the individuals, but also impose barriers within the course of their progression. The major problems that have been identified are, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, homelessness and crime and violence. Poverty is the condition, when the individuals experience scarcity of resources that are necessary to sustain their living conditions appropriately. Illiteracy is when individuals do not possess the basic literacy skills of reading, writing and numeracy. Due to lack of literacy skills, they certainly experience problems in the implementation of tasks and activities. Unemployment is, when individuals do not have any job or work. Homelessness is a condition, when they do not have proper housing accommodation. Main part of the study is to analyses the Issues and challenges of rural economy in India and suggest possible ways to mitigate these problem

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### डॉ. राधेश्याम शुक्ल के साहित्य में ग्रामीण परिवेश

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अनुपमा

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डॉ. राधेश्याम शुक्ल रिरयाणा के प्रमुख साहित्यकार िैं। इन्िोंने गीतर निगीतर दोिे और गजल इन तीनों हिधाओं की रचनाएँकी िैं। कहि शुक्ल जी ने अपने निगीतों में गाँि का बडा िी यथार्थथपूणथिणथन ककया िै। ग्रामीण पररिश के ििने के कारण गाँि की जरटलताओं को उन्िोंने देखा भी िैऔर सिा भी िै। सूखा और बाढ़ गाँि की संपूणथ अर्थथव्यिस्था को चौपट कर

देते हैं। कहि शुक्ल जी नेगाँ की गरीबीए अकालए मौतए भूखए प्यासए बीमारीए अभाङ्गिस्त जीनि को अनुभि ककया है। ग्रामीण अंचल की उपज िने तथा औद्योगिक बस्ती के पररिश में रिकर कायथ करने के कारण इनका काव्य यथार्थ का दपथण बन गया है।

## शोध सारांश

### ( हिंदी कथा साहित्य में किसान एवं ग्रामीण जीवन तथा उनकी समस्याएं )

भारतवर्ष सनातन काल से ही कृषि प्रधान देश रहा है, कृषि इस देश की जनता के जीवन एवं अर्थव्यवस्था का अभिन्न अंग रही है और इस देश की सत्तर प्रतिशत आबादी वाले गाँवों में बसती है। इस देश के किसान का अपनी धरती से अटूट रिश्ता रहा है, वह अपनी जमीन से सर्वाधिक लगाव रखता है, वही उसका सब कुछ है। दरअसल कृषक समाजों के लिए कृषि कोई धंधा नहीं बल्कि उनकी जीवन शैली है। किसान के लिए खेती कोई व्यापार-व्यवसाय भी नहीं है, बल्कि यह तो उसकी रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है। किसान अपने खेतों से सर्वाधिक लगाव रखता है, किसान के लिए उसका खेत ही सब कुछ होता है, सब छ खोकर भी वह “किसान” बना रहना चाहता है। जब-जब उसकी इस धरोहर को छीनने की कोशिश की गई है, तब-तब उसने उग्र रूप धारण किया है और आंदोलन के रास्ते पर उठ खड़ा हुआ है। प्रमाण स्वरूप अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध हुए किसानों के आंदोलन देखे जा सकते हैं।

हालांकि गाँव पहले की अपेक्षा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कुछ समृद्ध हुए हैं, फिर भी गाँवों और किसानों में व्यवस्था के प्रति असंतोष बढ़ता ही रहा है। पंचवर्षीय और सामुदायिक विकास योजनाएँ, कृषि योजनाएँ गाँवों के विकास में पूरी तरह सहायक नहीं हो पा रही हैं। विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिए नये बीजों और खादों का प्रयोग को बढ़ावा अवश्य दिया जा रहा है। सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ बढ़ाई गयी हैं, लेकिन ये सब प्रयास किसानों के विकास लिए अभी तक पर्याप्त सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं, कृषि क्षेत्र की असफलता एवं शिक्षा जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण ही गाँव के व्यक्ति शहरों की ओर मजदूरी करने एवं विभिन्न व्यवसायों को अपनाने की ओर आकर्षित हुए हैं। आज शहरी मूल्यों का गाँवों में प्रवेश हो रहा है। संयुक्त परिवार टूट रहे हैं, रिश्तों में फीकापन तथा संवेदना में कमी आई है। संयुक्त परिवार टूट रहे हैं, साथ ही एकल परिवार के चलन को बढ़ावा मिला है। गाँवों में उत्सवों, त्योहारों और मेलों के प्रति आकर्षण घटता जा रहा है। पुरानी परम्पराएँ, रूढ़ियाँ और अंधविश्वास अभी भी गाँवों में अपनी जड़े जमाए हुए हैं।

इसलिए भारत को जानने के लिए यहाँ के गाँव और किसानों को जानना आवश्यक है। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भारतीय किसानों एवं ग्रामीण जीवन की राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों में तीव्रता से परिवर्तन हुआ। सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीयकरण करने के लिए पंचायती राज की स्थापना हुई। आम जनता की आकांक्षायें और उम्मीदे बढ़ी। सैकड़ों साल बाद गुलामी से मुक्ति मिली। राजनीतिक और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए जमींदारी उन्मूलन हुआ। गाँवों के पिछड़े वर्ग में राजनीतिक चेतना का उदय हुआ।

हिन्दी साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं में कृषक जीवन की विविध छवियों का प्रमाणिक अंकन समय-समय पर हुआ है। प्रेमचंद ने अपने रचनाओं माध्यम से किसान को साहित्य में एक मुकम्मल जगह प्रदान की। उन्होंने किसान जीवन को बहुत करीब से देखा और फिर उसको अपने लेखन का केन्द्र बनाया। प्रेमचंद के पश्चात ग्रामीण जीवन पर बहुत लेखकों ने उपन्यास और कहानियां लिखी जो उल्लेखनीय रही हैं। साथ ही हिन्दी कविता में भी किसान जीवन की विविध छवियां अंकित हैं। लेकिन इधर के वर्षों में परिस्थितियां बदली हैं। 21वीं सदी की विभिन्न चुनौतियों ने किसानों के समक्ष बहुत सारे सवाल खड़े कर दिए। वैश्वीकरण और भू-मण्डलीकरण के प्रभाव ने अन्नदाताओं को आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूर कर दिया। बढ़ते पूंजीवादी प्रभाव ने किसान जीवन को हाशिए पर धकेल दिया है। लेखन की दुनिया में भी आज किसान धीरे-धीरे गायब होता जा रहा है। ऐसे भीषण समय में प्रेमचंद आज भी हमारे लिए प्रासंगिक और समकालीन है क्योंकि न किसानों और जमीन की समस्या हल हुई है न भूमिहीन मजदूरों को श्रम शोषण से मुक्ति मिली है, बल्कि उसमें स्त्रियों, दलितों, आदिवासियों और अल्प संख्यकों के नये आयाम और जुड़ गए। प्रेमचंद की संवेदना, सरोकार और दृष्टि ही उनकी परम्परा है। जिसे हम आज जल, जमीन और जंगल के असमान वितरण के संघर्ष के रूप में देख रहे हैं।

## **INDEBTEDNESS IN RURAL HARYANA**

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The main cause of rural indebtedness is that the farmers inherit it from their ancestors. The farmers are unable to pay off even the interest. Traditionally they regard it as their duty to pay off their ancestral debts. They pay whatever they can during their lifetime and after death, they leave it for their posterity to do the same. Farmers' Indebtedness in the State emerged as a central issue. This is because, the problem of indebtedness, damaged the social status of a farmer and triggered to commit suicide. In India, on an average, there is one farmer suicide in every 30 minutes since 2002 [Sainath: 2008a], while in case of Haryana, the suicide number of farmers is 4.8 per one lakh farmers [NCRB], Therefore, the issue of farmers' indebtedness becomes a matter of intense debate for whole of the country and as well as for Haryana. In this background, the present study is conducted to assess the status of farmers' indebtedness in the State in detail. The results of the study indicate that the informal mechanism of credit delivery is playing an important role for marginal and small farmers in meeting their credit requirements in the State. Seventy one percent loans to total loan were used in productive activities in Haryana, while in case of India the same ratio was 73.10 per cent. Marriage and other ceremonies were the major unproductive expenses in Haryana, which were higher as compared to aggregate India and it is more in SC and BC community in the State. Key Words- Indebtedness, Farmers, Scheduled Caste, Backward Caste



# AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

Rural development is the overall development of the people living in the rural areas. The quality of life of all rural people is improved under rural development. Rural area is the area which is situated at a distance from towns and cities. These areas have generally low population and have lesser number of facilities. The global economy depends heavily on agriculture, especially in the developing nations. Rural areas should be given substantial development in order to make progress of agriculture and make the villages self-sufficient. Agriculture is the primary source of economic development in rural areas. A better understanding of how to manage natural resources is crucial for agriculture's future, as there is a growing shortage of both land and water due to globalization's additional demands. Sustainable agricultural development is therefore an effective source of economic growth, poverty reduction, and increased food security. The present study is an attempt to understand the concept of rural development, issues and challenges of rural development and how agriculture can play an important role in the development of rural areas. Important methods to enhance agricultural development being adopted in India, have been discussed in detail as Drip irrigation, Rain water harvesting, Agro-forestry, Pradhan Mantri Bima Fasal Yojna, Organic farming, etc. Various suggestions have also been given at the end to enhance rural development through agricultural development.

**KEY WORDS :** Rural development, Agricultural development, Rural areas, Organic farming, Drip irrigation, Cooperative farming, Economic growth

## ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURAL ADVANCEMENTS IN HARYANA: IMPACT ON BUSINESS PROSPECTS

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## ABSTRACT

The development of any area, region, state or country is dependent upon the development of its economic and infrastructural indicators. Entrepreneurs always search for an opportunity to invest for generating

profitable inflows in future. The success and prosperity of any business depends to a great extent on the availability or on the level of development of the economic and infrastructural indicators of the environment in which it exists. The present study aims to assess the level of economic and infrastructural development of different districts of Haryana with the composite index based on optimum combination of twenty two development indicators. The district-wise data on these indicators for the year 2013-14 has been used for obtaining the level of development of all the twenty one districts of the state. The level of development has been estimated separately for the social infrastructural sector and socio-economic sector. The study found that the Faridabad district is at the top in terms of overall socio economic development whereas Mewat district is lagging behind at the bottom qua this development. The study also revealed that there are widespread disparities in the level of development between various districts of Haryana. It can be observed from the study that infrastructural facilities of the people are positively associated with the socio-economic development. Moreover, the infrastructural development and literacy status of the people were found to be positively related with the socio economic development. In order to bring out uniform regional development, potential target of various developmental indicators have been estimated in case of low developed districts. These districts require improvement in some of the indicators for enhancing the level of development thereby encouraging business success and attracting entrepreneurs.

**Keywords:** Business, entrepreneurs, composite index, socio economic development, infrastructural development, model districts, potential target

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND ASSET CREATION THROUGH MGNREGS IN HARYANA**

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### ***Abstract***

The present study aimed to analyze the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on asset creation in the state Haryana along with its fundamental objective of employment Generation. Short- and long-term assets with durability and good quality play a crucial role in transformation of rural economy and provide livelihood resource base to dwellers in rural areas. The study employed first hand as well as second hand data to achieve the objectives of the study. First hand data was collected through multi stage sampling, selecting four districts; Karnal, Hisar, Jhajjar and Nuh and sample size was three hundred eighty-four respondents and households. With the help of structured interview schedule and personal interviews the data was gathered. Second hand data was retrieved from the official website of MGNREGS. The data was scrutinized with the help of statistical tools, tables, and graphs. The study found that various assets were created in the study area. Majority of the assets were temporary in nature and were related to land development. At some places respondents reported use of machines and contractors. Malfunctioning and corruption were reported by some beneficiaries and the situation became more challenging in absence of proper grievance redressal. Some skilled workers were despondent by much procrastinate wage delays. Some local

implementing agencies were highly disappointed by delays in material payments for permanent work to the suppliers. The study recommends three tier government to focus more on asset creation with the scheme for efficient utilization of limited funds.

Key Words: - Employment, asset creation, MGNREGS

## **GENDER INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION IN INDIA** (ANCIENT ERA TO MODERN ERA)

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### **ABSTRACT**

Education is an important way to empower people socially, economically, politically, and culturally. By acknowledging this fact, various educational systems and policies have been implemented by the Government of India since independence. The changing trends in focusing on primary, secondary, and higher education since the colonial period are clearly visible in the implementations of different policies and program from time to time. India, being a democratic country, a good deal of attention and importance have been given to all forms of education for promoting the welfare of the citizens of the country. Thus, education became a pre-requisite for the acquisition of knowledge, enhancement of skills, development of attitudes and values, and so forth. However, still there is an urgent need to make education accessible to all the citizens of the country. However, India being a democratic country demands actual democratization of education so that each individual of this country can access quality education in an equal manner. This paper attempted to analyze the gender inequalities prevalent in the Indian education system, and proposed measures on how accessibility, equity, and quality education can be ensured to the citizens of this nation.

### **KEYWORDS**

Education, literacy, gender, inequality

## **ग्रामीण परिवेश में नारी की स्थिति**

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शोध पत्र विषय ग्रामीण परिवेश में नारी की स्थिति - भारतीय संस्कृति में हमारे हीरोइन सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति के परिचायक हैं भारतीय संस्कृति के योंद बात का जाए तो कोई भी अवसर ऐसा नहों होगा जहांपर हम भारतीय नारी का भूमिका नहों आती हो चाहे वेद हो पुराण हो महाभारत

हो आरंभिक आँद कोई भी ईंथ हो भारतीय नार० को हमेशा स०माननीय ध्यान ०दया गया है। कु छ ईंथ ऐसेभी ह०जहाँपर हम०यह उ०लेख देखनेको षलता हैक नार० को उ०च िध०त नह०ंमिदान क० गई है परंतुऐसा नह०ंहेउस पर जब षप्र०करण एव०मिकाश डाला गया तो उनकेअथ०को षप्र० कया गया और नार० को स०मानजनक ध्यान ०दया गया। भारतीय समाज एव०सं०कृ ०त म० नार० को हमेशा उ०च दजा०दया गया उसे पूजनीय एव०दनीय बताया गया है। मनु०धृ०त म०कहा गया है “ य० नाय०धु पू०य०ते रम०तेत० देवता “ अतः िजस घर म०नार० का वास होता हैवह०ंपर भगवान ०नवास करतेह०। इसी षषय को उ०ेदय मानतेहु एहमारेई०मीण पारवेश म०भी हम देखतेह०क नार० को बहु तस०मान ०दया जाता है। ई०मीण पारवेश म०घर क० बुजुग० म०हलाओंके०नदःशन म०ह० सभी िधु०यांकाय०करती ह० । जो भी धाम्क काय०होतेह०उनम०भी बुजुग०म०हलाओं केअनुसार काय० होतेह०। य०द हम आज ह० बात करतेह०तो हम देखतेह०क हमारेई०मीण पारवेश क० बे०टयांभी कसी भी फ०ड म०कम नह०ंरह गई ह०चाहेखेल क० बात हो ए फौज क० बात होएशा क० बात हो या एवरेट तक जाने क० बात हो कोई भी मुकामऐसा नह०ंहेजो बे०टयांहासल नह०ंकर सकती। इस षषय पर य०द हम स०ग संवेद०करण क० बात करतेह०तो हम देखतेह०क भारत म०पु०ष० क० अपैा िधु०य० क० संथा बहु तकम हैइसका कारण कह०ंना कह०ंहमार०ुध मानसकता है। आंकड़ केअनुसार अपनेइस त०य को संपूण० शोध प० म०धुतकया जाएगा।

## PLACE OF WOMEN IN THE SOCIETY OF INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Empowerment is about change, choice and power. It is a process of change by which the individuals and groups with little or no power gain the power and ability to make choices that affect their lives. Women empowerment is a stage of acquiring power for women in order to understand her rights and to perform her responsibilities towards oneself and others in a most effective way.

Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and

discriminations are found in India even today. Thus this paper will focus on the place of women in the society of India.

**KEYWORDS:** Women Empowerment, Education, Discrimination, Socio-Economic Status.

## **WATER BODY MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF VILLAGE MOKHRA**

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**Abstract:**The ecological equilibrium and the survival of the local inhabitants in the surrounding area are both supported by Water Body. As a "transitional portion" between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, they are described as areas where shallow water covers the land or where the water table is typically at or near the surface. Wet lands may be manmade to natural and land locked to open. They are increasingly getting due consideration because of their remarkable recognition in contribution to a healthy environment. Regarding the wellbeing of the surrounding environment, wetland health is of utmost importance. Waterfowl can rest and find sanctuary in Water Body, which are crucial sites for wildlife to reproduce and feed. Water Body contain a variety of wetland values and are crucial for supporting species diversity, just like any other natural environment.

In the present study an attempt has been made to understand the physical health of manmade Water Body (Ponds) and their possible effects on the surrounding area. Village Mokhra of district Rohtak in Haryana (India) has selected for a case study. There are 30 Water Body in the research region, the bulk of which have been excavated for farming (horticulture and field crops), fishing, and livestock husbandry. These Water Body are perennial in nature. The wetland has seen a number of adverse effects as a result of the study area's shifting land use pattern during the past fifteen years. Water Body diverseland usepractice in their catchment area wasintensively studied. Fertilizers used in agricultural fields in the catchment area of the Water Body cause nutrient enrichment of the water in about56.66 percent Water Body, resulting in algal bloom.The BOD value in most of the Water Body is higher than the recommended range, indicating an addition of substantial amount of waste water from sewage and domestic effluents.The PH value in almost all water samples range from low acidic to low alkaline condition and in majority of the Water Body the water quality indicators like Ammonia, DO, COD, BOD and EC are within moderate range. But in few Water Body the ammonia content DO and BOD are all above the recommended range, which call for immediate management intervention.An attempt has also been made to suggest a management plan for the well being Water Body.

## हरियाणा में ग्रामीण समाज के जेंडर संबंधी विचार : एक अध्ययन

संदीप, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एवं डॉ पारुल राणा असोसिएट प्रोफेसर (भूगोल विभाग)

राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, फरीदाबाद

हरियाणा एक अलग राज्य बनने से पहले, औपनिवेशिक समय के दौरान पंजाब का एक पिछड़ा एवं अल्प विकसित प्रदेश था। राज्य का एक बड़ा भाग सूखे की मार एवं भोजन (खाद्य) की कमी से ग्रस्त था। परिधमी प्रदेश का यह भाग आर्थिक रूप से पशुपालन और सेना में भर्तियों पर आधारित था (चौधरी, 1994)। हरियाणा का एक पृथक राज्य के रूप में गठन नवम्बर 1966 में भारत के 17वें राज्य के रूप में हुआ। गठन के समय 80 प्रतिशत जनसँख्या ग्रामीण थी। हरियाणा विकास मानकों के संदर्भ में भारत में अग्रणीय राज्य है। हरियाणा में कृषि और उद्योग विकास के साथ ही उत्तर भारत में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र के रूप में भी विकास हुआ है। मूलतः ये क्षेत्र निर्वाह कृषि पर आश्रित था, जहाँ लगातार सूखे की मार पड़ती रहती थी। बड़े आकर वाले जमीन के भाग परिवार को भोजन प्रदान कर उन्हें जिन्दा रखते थे। इस सूखे प्रदेश में केवल जमीन ही सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन थी, तो खेती एवं पशुपालन से सम्बन्धित कठोर काम में परिवार की मेहनत का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था। महिलाओं को पशुपालन से जुड़े काम करने पड़ते हैं, जिसमें पशुओं का चारा लाना, दूध दुहना, दूध से बनी चीजे जैसे दही, घी, लस्सी, इत्यादि तैयार करना, गोबर साक करने एवं डालने का काम आदि सम्मिलित हैं। लेकिन महिलाओं की इस भागीदारी का आर्थिक मूल्य उस तरह से समाज में निहित नहीं जिस तरह खेती से जुड़े कामों में पुरुषों के काम में निहित है। काम के सामाजिक मूल्य की समझ में कृषि से जुड़े कामों में महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से कमतर करके आँका गया।

कृषि आधारित समाज में स्त्री एवं पुरुष दोनों की ही भूमिका को गहराई से समझने की जरूरत है क्योंकि भूमि पर अधिकार पुरुष का ही समझा जाता है, जिससे परिवार जैसी संस्था भी प्रभावित हुईं। पुरु होने पर उसके साथ होने वाला व्यवहार और पुरी होने पर उसके साथ होने वाले व्यवहारों की परिणति बिल्कुल अलग-अलग है।

हरियाणा में बाल लिंग अनुपात औसत 1991 में 879, 2001 में 820 था जो 2011 में बढ़ कर 830 हो गया। जिसकी स्थिति अभी भी भयावह है। बाल लिंगानुपात और साक्षरता दर में आई वृद्धि, बाहर से लायी जाने वाली बहुएं, खेलों में हरियाणा के विकास में वैचारिकी के बदलाव को समझने की जरूरत है। वैचारिकी में बदलाव के इस परिदृश्य में हमें झांक कर देखने की जरूरत है कि बदलाव की हवा किस तरह की है? आर्थिक विकास और शिक्षा के बदलते परिप्रेक्ष्य के साथ रोजगार की संभावनाओं ने लोगों की सोच में किस तरह दस्तक दी है इसकी पड़ताल की ही जानी चाहिए। पंजाब से अलग हो कर स्वतंत्र राज्य के रूप में स्थापित होने के बाद हरियाणा ने जिस तरह कृषीय समाज में बदलाव के सुरुओं को हरित क्रांति के रूप में देखा, क्या वह बदलाव सामाजिक बदलाव में भी अपने चिन्ह बना रहे है ? इसी के परिप्रेक्ष में इस शोध के निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य हैं :

- ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों की लिंगभाव ( जेंडरीकृत) संबंधी मानसिकता को समझना।
- अध्ययन क्षेत्र में हुए शैक्षिक और आर्थिक विकास से लोगों की सोच में आये परिवर्तन को समझना।

# ROLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE URBAN PERIPHERAL AREAS OF JIND DISTRICT

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## Abstract

Rural development is the foundation of Indian economy and cultural values because more than 60 percent (65%) that increased by 0.26 percent from 2018 to 2023 that distributed in Indian rural area. population of rural areas of Haryana is equal to India (65.1%) that contributed in the total population of Haryana. Every primary and secondary requirement accomplished from rural areas either in the form of products, services or human resources. Basic needs of daily life such dairy products, staple food, vegetables and fruit, market area household, helpers and agro-base industries prerequisite fulfilled by peripheral areas of the urban centers. Rural area study of Jind district delineated the current requirement in the surrounding areas and how it can help in nation development. 80 percent of urban population desired fresh organic vegetables from village, food grain, pulses, good quality milk and milk products. Rural areas study revealed their requirement in the form of education, good medical facilities, market area to sell their primary products and to purchase secondary and tertiary services such as textile, automobile, electronic and communication services, legal and other allied services at minimal prices and in good quality. The surrounding villages Ikkas, Igrah, Rajpura, Haibatpur, Gulkani, Baroli, Brah Kalan, Khokhari, Khunga, Julani, Jhanj Kalan, Kandela, Birbarban, Dhnada Kheri, Sangatpura, Daryawala etc in the periphery of Jind urban cluster at distance of 5 to 15 kilometers.

Keywords: Rural areas, urban periphery, range of good.

## REFLECTION OF RURAL LIFE IN RAJA RAO'S *THE SERPENT AND THE ROPE AND THE CHESS MASTER AND HIS MOVES*.

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## Abstract:

Raja Rao was a distinguished writer of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century who was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1969 and the Padma Vibhushan, posthumously in 2007. Writing a work of literature was not just an art but more of a kind of spiritual discipline for the novelist. Among the major themes of Raja Rao's oeuvre are the quest for absolute, nationalism, comparative analysis of western and Indian cultural tradition, quest for identity and depiction of rural India with its social, regional and cultural characteristics in subtle terms. His first [novel](#), *Kanthapura* (1938) explores the effects of India's independence movement. While his last novel, *The Chess master and His Moves* (1988), delineates the characters hailing from different socio-cultural backgrounds, engaged in their

respective journey of quest for identity, amid their own battles, some chosen while others inescapably encountered with. This research paper delves into the literary works of Raja Rao, particularly "The Serpent and the Rope" and "The Chessmaster and His Moves," to unravel the intricate tapestry of Indian society. Through a close examination of the novels, we aim to shed light on the representation of Indian society, the reflection of the freedom movement in India, and the impact of these works on contemporary socio-political conditions. Additionally, we will explore how Raja Rao's writings offer a vivid picture of India's cultural heritage. Raja Rao, a prominent figure in Indian literature, has left an indelible mark with his insightful novels. These novels stand out as seminal works that not only narrate compelling stories but also serve as mirrors reflecting the complexities of Indian society.

## **COMPARATIVE STUDY ON MILLETS VERSUS RICE-WHEAT PRODUCTION IN HARYANA**

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**Abstract-** With the inception of green revolution, India from being food deficient and net importer of foodgrains not only became self reliant but also one of the major exporters of foodgrains in the world with the adoption of modern farming technologies, hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Haryana state has contributed significantly in enhancing the country's net production of foodgrains. The present study has been conducted to analyze the trends in area, production and productivity of major foodgrains (rice and wheat) versus healthier foodgrains (jowar and bajra) sown in the state during the period of 2011-12 to 2021-22. The cropping area for rice and wheat crops has increased by 24 and 14% respectively, while cropping area for jowar and bajra has decreased by 64 and 16% respectively during the study period indicating shifting towards the wheat-paddy system in the state. Production of rice has increased by 47% and wheat has shown decreased production trend by 20%, however the production of jowar and bajra has decreased by 63 and 5% in the state. Although, rice-wheat production has made Haryana a net exporter of foodgrains, it has created environmental issues as groundwater depletion, stubble burning, soil quality degradation etc. While considering such environmental issues and health benefits of consuming millets, strategies should be developed to enhance the area sown under millets crops.

## **AN OVERVIEW OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND HURDLES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

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**Abstract:**

Improvement in the quality of life of rural people is the important agenda of rural development in India. Rural Development refers to efforts to improve quality of life, living standard and financial well-being of those who live in rural areas. The concern of rural development includes



an assessment of changes in the quality of life through improvement in health, nutrition, education, environmentally safe living conditions as well as reduction of gender and income inequalities. Any country's economic growth, more specifically developing country's economic progress is mostly dependent on rural development. In rural regions, there are various issues and hurdles like location of settlement, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, violence and criminal activities which prevent people from taking advantage of possibilities for a better life. This paper aims to find out the possible ways of rural development in India. Development will be possible only when the basic needs of life are fulfilled, people are provided various opportunities to live a better life, the living standards are improved and poverty & inequalities are reduced. Moreover, a participatory approach at end of people, context-specific strategies at end of areas are required to foster sustainable progress in rural areas.

**Keywords:** Rural Development, Standard of Living, Quality of Life.

## **LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER IN RURAL HARYANA**

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### **Abstract:**

In the present research work an attempt has been made to analyze the regional pattern of location of drinking water in rural Haryana. The census data of 2011 has been used. Initially, the tehsil and regional level data in proportion to total rural houses have been calculated in per cent. Location of drinking is in three categories. It has been found that 56.27 per cent households are used within premises source of drinking water. Highest per cent of within premises is recorded in Indri (85.5 %) while lowest is in Punahana (11 %). However the percentage of such houses was relatively high that is 72.7 per cent in north northeastern region and very small proportion is in south southeastern (39.3 %). Near premises are covered 27.53 per cent households. Maximum near premises water source have been located in south western region (33.4 %) and minimum is in north eastern (21.5 %) in rural Haryana. Maximum houses are recorded in this category in Kalka tehsil (44.6 %) while minimum is in Dabwali (12 %). The proportion of houses having away premises is 16.20 per cent. About 67 per cent houses in Punahana is used away premises water sources while a very proportion is under Ambala (2.4 %). The highest use of away premises location of water source is observed in south southeastern region (20.7 %).

**Key Words:** Location, source, drinking water, regional, rural, within premises, away premises, near premises.

## **AGRICULTURAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES: WATER SCARCITY AND IRRIGATION POTENTIAL**

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Irrigation is used to assist in the growing of crops and rejuvenation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall. Irrigation can facilitate this by enabling farmers to grow multiple crops on the same plot of land across different agricultural seasons. Planned efforts towards development of irrigational facilities in Haryana began after the independence of the country. There after agriculture began to progress as canal irrigation expanded. In the second phase the spread of tube well irrigation and utilization of ground water resources added to irrigation both quantitatively as well as qualitatively. Availability of irrigation potential is one of the important determinants in the choice of crop production. Though Haryana is a small state, but the irrigation potential varied widely in between the districts. The present paper focused on understanding the process of development of irrigation in Haryana. This state is being served by the excellent network of irrigation facilities. Canals and tube wells are the main source of irrigation in the state. Our paper is based on secondary data drawn from published as well as unpublished sources.

### **GROWTH RATE OF RURAL POPULATION IN PUNJAB-HARYANA PLAIN: A TEHSIL LEVEL STUDY**

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#### **Abstract**

For the present research work, the village level census data of 2001 and 2011 has been used to find out the growth rate of rural population at tehsil level in Punjab-Haryana Plain. The number of tehsils in 2001 was 139 which increased to 151 in 2011. Initially, the tehsil boundary of 2001 has been rearranged according to the tehsil boundary of 2011. During the time period 2001 to 2011, the average rural population growth rate in Punjab-Haryana Plain is 8.76 per cent. The maximum rural growth rate is found in Ferozepur Jhirka tehsil that is 35.88 per cent. On the other hand, the highest decline in rural growth rate is recorded in Gurgaon (-0.73) tehsil. Manesar and Farrukh Nagar tehsils are newly created from Gurgaon tehsil, so 79 villages out of 147 shifted from Gurgaon to Manesar (29 villages) and Farrukh Nagar (50 villages). Further, 36 villages of Gurgaon tehsil also merge into Gurgaon Municipal Corporation during the period 2001 to 2011.

**Key Words:** Growth Rate, Rural Population, Tehsil.

# AGRO-FORESTRY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF DEGRADED LAND

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## **Abstract**

Land degradation problems are increasing very fast and decreased fertility is reaching at the level, where cultivation practices on degraded land are not economical. At the same time agro-forestry in systematic manner covering the most degraded lands, as such lands owned by farmers are lying unused in view of severe land degradation and becoming uneconomic holdings. Farmers of all most all categories possess such lands in every village and planning for the most degraded lands is the best way to cover under agro-forestry programme. In such case farmers would not hesitate to adopt agro-forestry practices, as there is no possibility of loss of production due to tree plantation. Farmers can adopt agro-forestry practices in three categories of cultivable lands, which are owned by them. In addition to farmers' land of three categories, village pasture land and area under tree crops can be brought under agro-forestry practices as such lands are common property resources of community and no government approval is required for using the land in agro-forestry activities.

The present paper deal with the objective of using the degraded/waste land is to put under productive use, where the government is assured of conversion of green land and associated families are getting sizeable income from this activity of tree produce. The study is based on secondary data which have been collected from the agriculture department. A simple statistics have been used to analyze the different categories of land use to prepare land use.

The result shows that mostly farmers leave their cultivable land fallow in helplessness, as the process of revival of fertility is costly and time consuming task. Agro-forestry is the answer of this problem, which provides various options to farmers for alternative uses of cultivable land or continues crop cultivation in lands while raising trees in total field in systematic manner. Importance of trees is felt for retention of moisture, which is an essential feature of crop cultivation.

# हरियाणा के जिला पानीपत में कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास

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सांजिला पानीपत अपनी कृषि गततषिधियों के ललए िाना िाता है, इसकी आबादी का एक महत्पूर्ण हहस्सा कृषि में लगा हुआ है। जिला मुख्य रूप से गेहूँ, चावल, गन्ना, कपास और षिलिन्न सजजियों िैसी फसलों की खेती पर केंहित है। उपाऊ िूलम और लस ूंचाई सुषििाओं ने इस क्षेत्र में कृषि के षिकास में योगदान हदया है। ग्रामीर् षिकास के सूंदिण में, पानीपत के ग्रामीर् क्षेत्रों में रहने की जसूतित और बुतनयादी ढाूंचे में सुिार के उद्देश्य से षिलिन्न सरकारी पहल और कायणक्रम हुए हैं। इन पहलों में अक्सर सड़क संपकण, सुिास्य सुषििाओ, ूँ लिक्षा और सुिच्छ पानी तक पहुूंच से संबूधित पररयोिनाएँ िालमल होती हैं।

कीर्णि: - कृषि, ग्रामीर् षिकास, जिला पानीपत, फसल, गेहूँ की खेती

## TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN HARYANA

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**Dr. Reena,**

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### *Abstract*

Haryana is an agriculturally developed state of India. The Green Revolution had a positive impact on agricultural production and productivity. Agricultural productivity of food grains in Haryana was much higher than the national level. However, the share of agricultural sector in the gross domestic product of the state has been constantly decreasing from 60.7 per cent of GSDP in 1969-70 to 17.6 per cent of the gross state value added (at constant price of 2011-12) in 2017-18. Despite this, the agriculture sector still remains important from the livelihood point of view as the agriculture sector provides livelihood to more than 50 percent of the workforce in Haryana. However, the growth rate trends of agriculture and allied activities in Haryana is not stable from last two decades, fluctuations in growth rate are very fast, and it came year after year. Thus, the present paper attempts to analyze the trends in development of agriculture sector in Haryana from structural point of views. On the basis of concrete analysis of prevalent situation, suitable suggestions for intervention at various levels have been given at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Haryana, Agricultural Production, Development, Productivity

# **HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS IN ANCIENT PERIOD**

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**Abstract** The history of mathematics deals with the origin of discoveries in mathematics and the mathematical methods and notation of the past. Before the modern age and the worldwide spread of knowledge, written examples of new mathematical developments have come to light only in a few locales. From 3000 BC the Mesopotamian states of Sumer, Akkad and Assyria, followed closely by Ancient Egypt and the Levantine state of Ebla began using arithmetic, algebra and geometry for purposes of taxation, commerce, trade and also in the patterns in nature, the field of astronomy and to record time and formulate calendars. Indian mathematics emerged in the Indian subcontinent from 1200 BCE until the end of the 18th century. In the classical period of Indian mathematics (400 CE to 1200 CE), important contributions were made by scholars like Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara II, and Varāhamihira. The decimal number system in use today was first recorded in Indian mathematics. Indian mathematicians made early contributions to the study of the concept of zero as a number, negative numbers, arithmetic, and algebra. In addition, trigonometry was further advanced in India, and, in particular, the modern definitions of sine and cosine were developed there. These mathematical concepts were transmitted to the Middle East, China, and Europe and led to further developments that now form the foundations of many areas of mathematics.

## **TREND & PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION IN HARYANA (1990 – 2020)**

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**Dr. Seema**

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***ABSTRACT :***

Agriculture plays a central role in the economic development of a country. Haryana is primarily an agricultural state. About 65% of population resides in rural area and engaged in agriculture which is the leading occupation for the residents of the state. Haryana contributed heavily to the Green Revolution that made India self sufficient in food production in the 1960s. With the passage of time the Agriculture & Allied Sector is continuously declining because of a cause of land fragmented day by day. Due to the land fragmented but ours' dependency on the industrial sector as well as the services sector. Further agriculture sector contribution 17-18 percent of the total GDP (Gross domestic product) of national income. In Haryana state agriculture contribution is about 14.5 percent to its gross domestic product (GDP) while providing employment 51 percent of the workforce engaged in agriculture.

Further, about 75% of the area is irrigated, through tube Wells and an extensive system of canals. About 2/3rd of the State has assured irrigation, most suited for a rice-wheat production system, whereas rain-fed lands around 1/5th are most suited for rapeseed & mustard, pearl millet, cluster bean cultivation, agro-forestry, and arid-horticulture. Govt adoptions of crops of diversification in the present scenario of Haryana 15 percent cover area for horticulture production. The govt targeted in 2030 triple production in horticulture crops and to the maximum is to cover the area for horticulture crops. Because of the adoption of crop diversification farmers' income increase, as well as production, will increase.

**Keywords-** Agriculture, Trend, Agriculture Performance, diversification, horticulture etc.

## **IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ON RURAL AREAS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH**

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### **Abstract**

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural state where agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry provide direct employment to about 71 per cent of the total population. Agriculture sector contributes nearly 30 per cent of the total state domestic product. Agricultural productivity is the result of land resources endowment and its utilization by man depending on the level of technology and organizational skills. Agricultural productivity is measured by various methods however in present study the agricultural productivity is measured in terms of output per hectare. An attempt has been made in this study to analyze the regional patterns of agricultural productivity and its impact on rural areas in the hilly state of Himachal Pradesh. The unit of study is tahsil. Data from Census of India and District Statistical Abstract, 2011 has been used for finding the relationship between agricultural productivity and rural development. Effort has been made to find out the correlation between agricultural productivity and indicators of rural development such as rural literacy, workers, land holdings, villages connected with pucca road, no. of schools, accessibility of safe drinking water and sex ratio. The study focuses on rural landscape as it highlights the spatial structure of rural development in the region. The study finally refers to the picture that may emerge in respect of rural development. Simple statistical techniques have been used to analyze secondary data and based on the results tables and maps are drawn.

# प्रेमचंद युगीन साहित्य में ग्रामीण जीवन

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डॉ कीर्ति खत्री

सहायक प्राध्यापक हिंदी

शहीद दलबीर सिंह राजकीय महाविद्यालय खरखोदा

## शोध सारांश

प्रेमचंदयुग में ग्राम जीवन पर प्रेमचंद के अतिरिक्त जयशंकर प्रसाद, सियारामशरण गुप्त, शिवपूजन सहाय, वृंदावनलाल वर्मा आदि ने प्रमुख या गौण रूप से लेखनी चलाई है। प्रेमचंद के ग्राम जीवन से संबंधित उपन्यासों में प्रमुख रूप से 'प्रेमाश्रम' 119221, 'रंगभूमि' 119251, 'कर्मभूमि' 119331, 'गोदान' 119361 का नाम लिया जाता है। प्रेमचंद के अतिरिक्त शिवपूजनसहाय के 'देहातीदुनिया' 119261, वृंदावनलाल वर्मा के 'लगन' 119291, सियारामशरणगुप्त के 'गोद' 119321, 'अंतिम आकांक्षा' 119341, जयशंकरप्रसाद के 'तितली' 119341 आदि उपन्यासों में भी ग्राम जीवन अंकित हुआ है। इस युग के उपन्यासों में ग्राम जीवन के सामाजिक पक्ष के अंतर्गत समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का चित्रण किया गया है। 'गोदान' में उच्च वर्ग के अंतर्गत जमींदार रायसाहब, पंडित दातादीन, सहुआइन, महाजन, झिंगुरीसिंह आदि आते हैं। इसी प्रकार 'तितली' में जमींदार इंद्रजीतकुमार, रंगभूमि में पूँजीपति जानसेवक, 'देहातीदुनिया' में जमींदार रामटहलहसिंह आदि उच्च वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। निम्नवर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व 'गोदान' उपन्यास का नायक होरी प्रमुख रूप से करता है जो उच्चवर्ग के शोषण के कारण किसान से मजदूर बन जाता है और अपनी छोटी सी अपूर्ण इच्छा, गाय खरीदने की इच्छा लिए मर जाता है।

इस युग के उपन्यासों में ग्राम जीवन के सामाजिक समस्याओं के अंतर्गत उच्चवर्ग के लोगों द्वारा निम्नवर्ग के शोषण का प्रमुख रूप से चित्रण हुआ है। 'प्रेमाश्रम' का गौसखॉ, 'तितली' का तहसीलदार ऐसे ही कारिन्दे हैं। इसी तरह 'कायाकल्प' उपन्यास में राजा विशालसिंह से अधिक उनके मुन्शी और कारिन्दे गाँववाले पर अत्याचार करते हैं। 'गालियाँ और ठोंक पीट तो साधारण सी बात थी, किसी के बैल खोल लिए जाते थे, किसी की गाय छीन ली जाती थी, किसानों के खेत कटवा लिए गये।

## UNEMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS USING MULTI-ORDER FRACTIONAL MATHEMATICAL MODEL: A CASE STUDY OF RURAL & URBAN AREAS OF NORTHERN STATES OF INDIA

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### Abstract

There is an urgent need to update and amend current policies and models enacted by governmental institutions because of the ongoing rise in unemployment rates and their extensive economic impact. To successfully handle the timely transmission of employment within the workforce, many contemporary models still need the incorporation of an individual's job history.

Consequently, in order to study the unemployment problem, this research presents a multi-order fractional nonlinear mathematical model that takes into account the Caputo fractional order derivative and three important variables: the number of skilled unemployed individuals, the number of employed individuals, and the number of open positions. The existence and uniqueness of the proposed model's solution are demonstrated by using generalization of Picard fixed point theorem. The solution of the proposed model is bounded and non-negative. The reproduction number has been analyzed to determine the factors that would help create new job vacancies. Graphs are also used to examine the impact of COVID-19 on the unemployment rate. The multi-order model utilises real data and make predictions regarding the unemployed as well as the employed population for the Northern states of India (J&K, HP, Punjab, Haryana) with an average absolute error less than 21% and 3% respectively. When compared to the actual data, the fractional order model better captures the characteristics of the unemployed population than the integer order model. The fractional-order model exhibits lower RMSE, MAE and MAPE values and higher correlation coefficient (r) value.

**2020 Mathematics Subject Classification:** 00A71, 26A33, 34A08, 47H10, 92D43

**Keywords:** Unemployment, Stability Analysis, Caputo Derivative, Fixed Point Theorem.

## **AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

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### **Abstract:**

Rural development is a broad term, it emphasizes the development of all those components of the rural economy which have lagged behind in the all-round development of the rural economy. Rural development focuses on the work done to develop rural areas which helps to improve the economy. Rural development is important not only for the majority of the population living in rural areas but also for the overall economic development of the nation. Three-fourth of the world's poor population lives in villages. At present 58% of India's population depends on agriculture. According to the 2011 census, 68.84% of India's population lives in rural areas. They depend on agriculture for their living because agriculture is the main means of livelihood in rural areas. Mahatma Gandhi once said that, "India's real progress does not mean the development of urban industrial centers but mainly the development of villages". Village development is the center of national development. If we have to remove poverty from India then rural development is necessary. Unless the village is developed, development of the entire country is not possible. To remove poverty from villages, it is necessary to increase productivity. Rural development will increase the income and standard of living of the people.



# ENGLISH LITERATURE AND CHALLENGES IN RURAL AREAS

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**Abstract:** Despite various challenges confronting teachers, learners and other stakeholders, English language education in rural settings remained relatively underexplored. This study reviews contemporary research on the global and local constraints confronting language teaching and learning in rural areas with a view to proposing measures for boosting the quality of education specifically in the context of Vietnam. The findings uncover a number of limitations in facilities and funding for language education, shortages of teaching staff and the deployment of English curricula. The study also reveals that such learning conditions impact significantly on students' motivation as well as the associations they develop with language learning. These problems are attributable to inequities in educational policy, financial support and endeavors to account for the discrepancies existing in different learning settings. Such insights provide important implications for policy makers, school administrators, teachers and parents in formulating approaches to tackling such issues and the complexities resulting from contextual elements.

**Keywords:** English language education, rural settings, current issues, ways forward, Vietnam education

## ग्रामीण सभ्यता और संस्कृति

डॉ सुनीता कुमारी

सहायक प्रवक्ता हिंदी, राजकीय महाविद्यालय जींद

सार

आर्यों द्वारा विकसित सभ्यता ग्रामीण सभ्यता कहलाई 1हड़प्पा सभ्यता भी मुख्य रूप से एक ग्रामीण सभ्यता थी 1ग्रामीण शब्द देहात के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है 1जबकि सभ्यता का संबंध भौतिक विकास से है ,खान-पान, रहन-सहन ,रीति- रिवाज के बदलते परिपेक्ष को सभ्यता कहा जा सकता है !जबकि संस्कृति का संबंध संस्कारों से है1 यह संस्कार हमें अपने पूर्वजों से मिलते हैं ,और हमारे अंदर रचे बसे होते हैं 1हमारे व्यवहार में प्रकट होते हैं1 संस्कृत मनुष्य के आत्मिक ,पारिवारिक और सामाजिक विकास में सहायक होती है 1सभ्यता जहां व्यक्ति को भोगवादी बनती है ,वही संस्कृति उसे संयम सिखाती है 1सभ्यता अपने लिए जीना तो, संस्कृति दूसरों के लिए भी जीना सिखाती है 1सभ्यता मनुष्य का बाहरी आवरण है ,तो संस्कृति आंतरिक 1ग्रामीण समाज पारंपरिक मूल्यों की धरोहर है1 जीवन मूल्य ग्रामीण सभ्यता और संस्कृति में सुरक्षित रहते हैं1 और शहरों तथा अन्य स्थानों में प्रसारित होते हैं 1किसी भी देश के बहुसंख्यक

लोग गांव में ही रहते हैं<sup>1</sup> उनका जीवन कृषि अथवा उससे संबंधित व्यवसाय से चलता है<sup>1</sup> संस्कृति सभ्यता के साथ चलती है<sup>1</sup> किसी देश की संस्कृति से उस देश की सभ्यता का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है <sup>1</sup> संस्कृति मनुष्य के भूत, भविष्य व वर्तमान जीवन का अपने में पूर्ण विकसित रूप है।

## **REVOLUTIONIZING AGRICULTURAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION IN HARYANA'S FARMING SECTOR**

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**ABSTRACT :** The era of modernization has significantly impacted various sectors, particularly agriculture. The role of modern technology in agriculture is widely acknowledged for its positive impact on production, encompassing advancements in irrigation, the application of high-yielding seed varieties, and the use of biological, chemical inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanical energy. Modern agricultural mechanization stands out as a crucial element for sustainable agriculture, promoting eco-friendly practices. This research paper focuses on three specific agricultural technologies—Zero Tillage, Rotavator, and Laser-Guided Land Leveller—as instrumental tools for achieving sustainable agriculture. These technologies play a pivotal role in reducing water consumption in agricultural activities, subsequently diminishing the need for fuels and lowering overall farming costs. The study zone encompasses the districts of Sirsa, Kaithal, and Karnal in Haryana, chosen based on the extensive cultivation of Wheat and Paddy crops. Two blocks were selected from each district, considering the same criterion of maximum crop area coverage. The research involved 360 respondents, evenly split between adopters and non-adopters of the three aforementioned technologies. The analysis utilized the simple average method to interpret the results. The findings underscored that the selected modern agricultural technologies were effective in natural resource conservation. Notably, these technologies significantly curtailed fuel usage across all agricultural activities. Specifically, the study revealed that the combined adoption of zero tillage and laser leveller resulted in an energy saving of 26.68 liters per acre compared to traditional technology. Furthermore, if farmers adopted both the rotavator and laser leveller, they could achieve an energy saving of 24.3 liters per acre.

**Key words: Zero tillage, Rotavator , Laser guided land leveller, Save energy, Sustainable Development**

# EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

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**Abstract:** Education is a platform in which young generations are trained and make them future-ready. Education provides knowledge and skills which help the person to be employable. The Indian education system is very popular and diversified among other countries' education systems due to its change in the evolution from ancient to the modern education system. During the ancient and medieval periods of education, students were trained by teachers in such a manner that they can survive and live in that era. After independence, there is a tremendous growth in the Indian education system providing teaching and training in all aspects, but it does not satisfy the global demands of the market. The mentioned points are used to differentiate ancient, medieval, and modern education with advantages and disadvantages. In ancient India, both formal and informal ways of education system existed. Indigenous education was imparted at home, in temples, pathshalas, chatuspadis and gurukuls. Temples were also the centers of learning and took interest in the promotion of knowledge of our ancient system. Students went to viharas and universities for higher knowledge. Teaching was largely oral and students remembered and meditated upon what was taught in the class. Gurukuls, also known as ashrams, were the residential places of learning. Many of these were named after the sages. Situated in forests, in serene and peaceful surroundings, hundreds of students used to learn together in gurukuls. Women too had access to education during the early Vedic period. Among the prominent women Vedic scholars, we find references to Maitreyi, Viswambhara, Apala, Gargi and Lopamudra, to name a few. During that period, the gurus and their shishyas lived together helping each other in day-to-day life. The main objective was to have complete learning, leading a disciplined life and realizing one's inner potential. Students lived away from their homes for years together till they achieved their goals. The gurukul was also the place where the relationship of the guru and shishya strengthened with time.

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AMONG RURAL WOMEN IN INDIA

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**ABSTRACT:** Entrepreneurship provides employment to the youth of a country and helps to solve unemployment problem. This can be more beneficial to the women in rural households who have limited opportunities due to lack of mobility. They can add to their family income and take care of their families too while earning their income. Rural women do not need to possess

abundant resources to start an enterprise at micro level. It may be related to farm, livestock, other resources easily available to them or skills they already possess. Hence production and processing oriented enterprises can easily be initiated by them. But to be a successful entrepreneur, women should have strong family support, fundamental qualities alongwith the support of government organizations. This process of entrepreneurial development among specially among rural women helps to make women empowered and benefits the society as a whole.

**KEYWORDS:** Employment; rural youth; entrepreneurship

## **CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

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Abstract Agriculture plays an important role in economy. It is directly and indirectly connected with the economic activity, growth, and development of other sectors in an economy and on the whole welfare and development of an economy. Agriculture is one of production, both food for the rural and urban population and of cash crops for the export market, to earn foreign currency. Agriculture and allied sectors play a crucial role in the process of economic development of a country like India where the mainstay of large proportion of population is agriculture. As per the latest census data, 68.8 percent of the country's total population and 72.4 percent of the workforce reside in rural areas. More than 50 percent population of the country is directly dependent on agriculture and allied sectors for the livelihood. Agriculture in India plays a vital role in gross value addition, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture is of so much importance in the Indian economy that any positive or negative change in this sector exerts a significant effect on socio-economic conditions and political stability in the entire country. In fact, there is a strong linkage between agriculture and other sectors (industry, trade and services) of the economy. The large-scale industries of the country like sugar, tea, jute, textile (cotton, Woolen and silk), paper, and food processing etc. directly depend upon agriculture and allied sectors for the supply of raw materials. On the other hand, agriculture also draws inputs like chemical fertilisers, pesticides, power, agricultural machinery (tractors, harvesters, combines, pump sets), tools and implements from industry.

Key words – Economy, export, industry, Trade, Services

# AGRICULTURE ISSUES OF INDIA

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## **Abstract**

In present scenario ,one of the biggest challenges is to feed the increasing population. Of course farming is the way to meet our food and fiber needs. Due to present farm practices agriculture is simultaneously causing environmental challenges and being impacted by these changes. Agriculture is facing water scarcity, water pollution, land degradation and many other issues. Farmers all over the world are plagued by several issues. These problems indirectly and directly affect the farmer's life. Furthermore, farming practices and other aspects of agriculture can take up resources and time. The problems faced by farmers are typically unnoticed in the food industry. This article aims to highlight the major problems faced by farmers. Agriculture represents a crucial sector that underpins our population growth and well-being. It has been providing nourishment for generations. According to the United Nations, agricultural development is one of the most powerful tools to combat extreme poverty, boost prosperity, and feed the global population. However, our current methods of food production, including monocropping and intensive tilling, have degraded over one-third of the world's productive topsoil while failing to provide the agricultural yields necessary to sustain the growing global population. Therefore it is need of the hour to address the challenges faced by agriculture and try to find a solution for the same.

**Keywords:** Land Degradation ,water scarcity, intensive tilling

## **THE ROLE OF WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF GHAGHAS VILLAGE OF MEWAT DISTRICT, HARYANA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The water management has been playing a very significant role in rural development. Present study highlight an active role of various water management programmes which have undertaken under MGNREGA in a village Ghaghas which situated under the foothills of Aravali in the Nagina block of Mewat district, Haryana. In this study, various water managemt programmes like groundwater recharging, election of check dames, ssoil conservation works etc. have been executed under the rural development for Ghaghas village. In order to analyse the impact of

water management programmes, a composite index method was applied to get the desired results. Further, the findings of the study shows that there is a significant impact of all these water management programme in terms provide a sustainable employment for the BPL households and also been proved conducive to execute the rural development in terms of taking structural measures for developing the rural infrastructure and the drought management measures in the village Ghaghas of Nagina block of Mewat district.

**Key words:** Water management, MGNREGA, rural development, structural measures, drought management.

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## AGRICULTURAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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### **Abstract-**

Agriculture has been playing very important role in Indian economy . the agriculture sectors provide the largest livelihood in India. The agriculture has also contribute in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).but the agriculture has to face many issues and challenges the effect the farming, livelihood of the people ,and environmental sustainability . their some Agricultural issues and challenges such as-

1. **CLIMATE CHANGES-** The climate Change affects on agriculture ,in crop production and in food Security etc. there are some factors effecting agricultures-
  1. When the temperature rise it can effect on the growing cycle of the crops .and some place it affects the growing crops.
  2. When the temperature rise its affects the coastal agriculture from the sea level rising.
  3. The climate change can lead to shifting in ecosystem.
2. **LAND DEGRADATION-** The land Degradation was one on the crucial issues in agriculture. the soil erosion , nutrient depletion in the soil can effects the ability to supports the plants growth and lands become less productive .
3. **PESTS AND DISEASES-** the pests and insects can have negative effects on agriculture. The grow and spread in very faster and if those left unchecked it can cause damage to agriculture and environment .and we can not use a harmful pesticides in agriculture it will also cause the damage to human health.
4. **Rural Poverty and Technology Gap-** there are many farmers has been facing economical challenges and live in poverty , because limited access to credit , markets and lacking to access modern agricultural technologies, information and training.
5. **WATER MANEGMENT –** In agriculture water in very important resource, but their many places in India where the has very limited amount of water , because of over - extraction of ground water and inefficient water use.

## विषय:- हिन्दी उपन्यासों में ग्रामीण जीवन : एक अध्ययन

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सोमबीर  
शोधार्थी  
हिन्दी विभाग  
महर्षि दयानन्द विश्वविद्यालय  
रोहतक

### सारांश:-

हिन्दी के उपन्यासों में भारतीय समाज के ग्रामीण परिदृश्य का चित्रण विस्तृत रूप में किया गया है। उपन्यास लेखकों की दृष्टि केवल एक विषय पर न टिक कर सम्पूर्ण समाज, देश, राजनीति, धर्म आदि सभी पर बनी रही है। ग्रामीण जीवन को आधार बनाकर अनेकों उपन्यास लिखे गए। इन उपन्यासों में गांवों में व्याप्त अनेक समस्याओं को उठाकर समाज को आइना दिखाया गया है। ग्राम्य जीवन का सजीव चित्रण प्रस्तुत करने की दृष्टि से मुंशी प्रेमचन्द द्वारा रचित उपन्यास 'गोदान' विश्व साहित्य में अपने प्रकार की अकेली रचना है। यह एक शुद्ध ग्रामीण उपन्यास है।

## EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN THROUGH SELF-HELP GROUPS: A DIGITAL VILLAGE PERSPECTIVE

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**Abstract:** Empowerment, within the context of women's development, involves overcoming barriers hindering a woman's ability to shape her life and environment. Globalization has introduced new challenges to women's equality, prompting increased attention from the Government of India and state authorities towards the economic betterment of women. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India serve as a unique approach to financial intermediation, designed to uplift and support women. Disparities in education and job opportunities persist, leading to poverty and societal issues, with women often financially dependent on family. SHGs play a crucial role in driving socio-economic change among rural Indian women. They provide a platform for women to unite, pool resources, and offer support in various areas. Participation in SHGs grants access to essential financial services and imparts diverse skills and knowledge, spanning health and

agriculture. Importantly, SHGs contribute to social and political empowerment, allowing women to engage actively in decision-making processes affecting their lives. This paper focuses on the pivotal role of SHGs in empowering women and fostering economic development. Specifically, the research explores the impact of SHGs on the socio-economic development of rural women in Dighal village, Haryana. By investigating the benefits and challenges associated with SHGs, the study aims to provide insights for policymakers and development practitioners to enhance and scale up SHG interventions for lasting impact on women's empowerment and socio-economic advancement. The research utilized purposive sampling, collecting data from 50 actively participating women and 30 non-participating women in SHGs in Dighal village.

**Keywords:** Rural women, Women's empowerment, Economic betterment, Poverty

## **THE PROCESS AND PATTERNS OF THE URBANIZATION IN INDIA: COLONIAL LEGACY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The largely negative impact of the British on the Indian urban scene in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the decline of a large number of urban places in India were primarily due to the negative attitude of the British towards the traditional industries of India, particularly the cotton textile industry. A major feature of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was the decline of the pre-British cities. Prominent among the cities that lost their former importance like Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, Ahmadabad, Srinagar, Patna, Gaya, Baroda, Indore and Tanjore beside these three (Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai) were entirely new and large cities established by the British. Until about 1931, urbanization began to show signs of rapid growth thereafter. In 1941, which mark the last census before Independency, there were 49 one lakh cities in India, and in all around 2500 towns. Main reasons behind this growth are like establishment of various kinds of cities like hill stations, civil line and cantonment board industrial cities etc. The pattern of urbanization in this period is disparaged only a third of the towns and cities were located in the Ganga plains: western and southern India was comparatively more urbanized, while eastern India was least urbanized.

**KEYWORDS:** Urbanization, Indian, Cities

## **CONDITIONS OF DALITS IN ANCIENT MEDIEVAL AND MODERN TIMES : A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.**

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### **Abstract:**

Access to education for the Dalits of India has been the greatest challenge for the Indian government in diminishing the social effects of the caste system, which still remain entrenched in



Indian society. There have been many different reasons proposed as to why the Dalits suffer from low rates of literacy and primary education enrolment, but the most realistic one describes history and unequal access as the causes. The ancient caste system of India, which has resulted in the social and economic oppression of the Dalits, continues to play a dominant role in India. The Dalits, also known as the scheduled caste or untouchables, have experienced consistent denial to access to education since the 1850s. This decade coincided with Britain's established control over India, which meant many of the improvements to Dalit education were coming from outside influences, rather than from the national government. Because of unchanging social norms and behaviour, incentives to pursue education were minimal for the Dalits who were still physically and emotionally harassed. Increasing efforts to eliminate caste discrimination combined with additional attempts to increase the accessibility and appeal for education have contributed to the slow progression of Dalit education. The responsibility for social equalization fell fully upon the Indian government when it gained its independence from Britain in 1948. While some benefits of social programs and government policies designed to increase primary education rates can be noticed, the Dalit literate population still remains much lower than that of the rest of India. There remains still, hostility, oppression and flaws in social programs in Indian society that prevent an increase in education growth. Despite efforts to decrease caste discrimination and increase national social programs, the Dalits of India continue to experience low enrolment rates and a lack of access to primary education in comparison to the rest of India.

## हिंदी साहित्य में ग्रामीण जीवन एवं विकास की अवधारणा

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Sushila, Assistant Professor,

GCW Ateli

शोध संक्षेप:

साहित्य का सामाजिक जीवन से गहरा संबंध होता है। साहित्य में वही चीज उभर कर आती है जिसे मनुष्य भोग रहा होता है। एक साहित्यकार को ग्रामीण जीवन का रहन-सहन, खान-पान, परिवेश, रीति-रिवाज, संस्कृति, बोली आदि अत्यधिक प्रभावित करते हैं। विभिन्न साहित्यकारों ने ग्रामीण जीवन की झलक को अपने साहित्य में स्थान दिया है। हिंदी के साहित्यकार ग्रामीण जीवन को अपने विचार भी व्यक्ति का माध्यम बनते रहे हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में हिंदी साहित्य में ग्रामीण जीवन पर विचार किया गया है।

## **EXPLORING CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN RURAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Financial Inclusion refers to providing the banking services at a low-cost to the vast sections of low-income and middle income level groups. The main objective of this study is to promote the sustainable development and generating employment in rural areas for the rural population. The methodology used for the proposed study is based on secondary information available from several research articles prevalent in the different reputed national and international journals in the sphere of financial inclusion. With the introduction of financial policies, it helps to solve out the various problems which the rural entrepreneurs faced. A whole-hearted effort is called for from all the corners of the society, viz., bankers, beneficiaries and regulators in order to make financial inclusion more meaningful and effective.

**Key words:** Financial inclusion, sustainable development, inclusive growth, Rural banking, challenges

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF WATERSHED PROGRAMMES IN MAHENDERGARH DISTRICT, HARYANA**

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**Abstract:** The present paper attempts to discuss effectiveness of the government intervention in terms of watershed programmes (NWDPR and DDP) launched in the sample villages of Mahendergarh district. It also attempts to study the implementation vis-à-vis beneficiaries and soil and water conservation structures in both sample villages. In the present paper, implementation has been assessed at three levels. Since there is Watershed Committee; hence watershed committee members were interviewed. Another level of assessment was to find out the beneficiaries which are based on household data. The third level of assessment is by field verification of the structure sites, which were built in the sample villages as per the information collected from secondary sources as well as during primary survey of these micro-watershed villages. The analysis reveals that DDP scheme has been performed better than NWDPR

scheme in terms of highest conservation structure and status of soil and water conservation structures whereas NWDPPA scheme has large number of beneficiaries than DDP scheme.

**Keywords:**NWDPPA, DDP, soil and water conservation structure, Watershed Committee.

## शोध पत्र

### (स्वातन्त्र्योत्तर हिन्दी कथा-साहित्य में किसान और ग्रामीण जीवन तथा उनकी समस्याएं)

भारत गाँवों का देश है। देश की लगभग सत्तर प्रतिशत आबादी गाँवों में रहती है। गाँव और किसानों की प्रकृति और जीवन शैली में बहुत कम वैविध्य है। उनकी जीविका का प्रमुख आधार खेतीबारी, जंगल, पहाड़, नदी, समुद्र आदि के गौण संसाधन होते हैं। आर्थिक दृष्टि से वह गरीब और सुख-सुविधाओं से वंचित होता है। भारतीय गाँव एवं किसान के इस यथार्थ का चित्रण विगत पचास वर्ष के उपन्यास साहित्य का प्रमुख विषय रहा है। "नागार्जुन 'रतिनाथ की चाची 1948' से लेकर, संजीव (फॉस-2015) तक दर्जनों उपन्यासकारों ने भारत के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में फैली विविधताओं एवं ग्रामीण एवं किसान जीवन के विविध पक्षों का अंकन किया है। इन उपन्यासकारों में कालाक्रमानुसार भैरवप्रसाद गुप्त, देवेन्द्र सत्यार्थी, फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु, श्रीलाल शुक्ल, शैलेश मटियानी, राजेन्द्र अवस्थी, रामदरश मिश्र, विवेकी राय, गोविन्द मिश्र, मार्कण्डेय से लेकर शिवमूर्ति, महेश कटारे, संजीव जैसे वरिष्ठ कथाकारों से लेकर नव्यतम कथापीढ़ी में अनेक ऐसे कथाकार हैं जो प्रेमचंद की कथा दृष्टि का आज के सन्दर्भ में विस्तार कर रहे हैं।" बीसवीं सदी के सातवें दशक में जिन उपन्यासकारों ने ग्रामीण अंचलों को अपने कथ्य के रूप में चुना उनमें शैलेश मटियानी, रामदरश मिश्र, शिवप्रसाद सिंह, श्रीलाल शुक्ल आदि प्रमुख हैं। आजादी मिलने के बाद ग्रामीणों ने अपने सुखमय जीवन का एक स्वप्न देखा था, जिसकी अभिव्यक्ति भी उठे दशक के ग्रामीण एवं किसान जीवन से सम्बन्धित उपन्यासों में हुई थी। ग्रामीण किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों ने समझा था कि आजादी के बाद जमींदारों और भूमिपतियों का शोषण और अत्याचार समाप्त हो जाएगा। उन्हें भी खेती और आवास के लिए जमीन प्राप्त होगी। शिक्षा, जीविका के साधन, बिजली, सड़क और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी। सरकारी कर्मचारी उनकी समस्या सुनने के लिए होंगे। आजादी की लड़ाई में उनका नेतृत्व करने वाले नेता देश के विकास कार्य में लग जाएंगे। पर ऐसा नहीं हुआ। दशक बीतते-बीतते यह सपना टूटने लगा था। विदेशी शासन और जमींदारी प्रथा का तो अंत हो गया,

पुराने जमींदार, भूपति और महाजन वेश बदलकर राजनीति में शामिल हो गये और संसद, विधानसभाओं और सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं में प्रवेश कर जनता का पूर्ववत् शोषण करते रहे। सामुदायिक विकास योजना सरकारी तंत्र के शोषण के तबतब में दब गयी और गाँव ज्यों के ज्यों पिछड़े रह गये कृषि शिक्षा

# RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IN INDIA

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## **Abstract:**

The growth of rural to urban migration in India is a very significant phenomenon. Rural to urban migration is becoming one of the most common metaphors of the modern globalizing process of population movement and also increasingly acts as a transformation bridge between rural to urban areas. The development of information, communication and transformation, infrastructure is becoming a determining element that facilitates and strengthens people's movement and also enhances their link with the rural origin areas. Rural to urban migration is a movement from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors of economy. Occupational mobility is the end product of migration essentially because rural and urban areas represent two different kinds of social and economic structures.

Rural to urban migration has historically has been an important part of the urbanization process and continues to be significant in scale. As per 2011 census, 78 million people in India moved from rural to urban areas. Surplus low skilled individuals have strong incentives to move to the city in search of manual job they may not find in rural areas. The decision to migrate also involves contextual factors such as 'push factors' which force migrants out of rural areas and 'pull factors' which attract migrants to urban areas. In India, migrants from the rural areas constitute one-fifth of the total urban population. In India there is a stark disparity between the development level of cities and rural areas, especially in north India. From the perspective of rural urban migration, the earlier observation was that the migration rates of two sets of people were high. Relatively members of the backward castes, who are largely landless and work as labourers migrate more than people of other groups, from rural to urban areas. In India the exclusion against migrants take place through socio-economic processes which is causing a gulf between migrants and non migrants. This emerging issue has been constantly debated in the literature. The present paper will examine salient features of rural to urban migration, distance categories and reasons of migration in India on the basis of Census data.

**Keywords:** Infrastructure, Tertiary sector, Disparity, Pull Factors, Communication.

## **LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER IN RURAL HARYANA**

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## **Abstract:**

In the present research work an attempt has been made to analyze the regional pattern of location of drinking water in rural Haryana. The census data of 2011 has been used. Initially, the tehsil and regional level data in proportion to total rural houses have been calculated in per cent. Location of drinking is in three categories. It has been found that 56.27 per cent households are

used within premises source of drinking water. Highest per cent of within premises is recorded in Indri (85.5 %) while lowest is in Punahana (11 %). However the percentage of such houses was relatively high that is 72.7 per cent in north northeastern region and very small proportion is in south southeastern (39.3 %). Near premises are covered 27.53 per cent households. Maximum near premises water source have been located in south western region (33.4 %) and minimum is in north eastern (21.5 %) in rural Haryana. Maximum houses are recorded in this category in Kalka tehsil (44.6 %) while minimum is in Dabwali (12 %). The proportion of houses having away premises is 16.20 per cent. About 67 per cent houses in Punahana is used away premises water sources while a very proportion is under Ambala (2.4 %). The highest use of away premises location of water source is observed in south southeastern region (20.7 %).

**Key Words:** Location, source, drinking water, regional, rural, within premises, away premises, near premises.

## **THE IMPACT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON THE ENVIRONMENT: A CASE STUDY OF ROHTAK CITY**

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**Sahil**

**Department of Geography,**

Abstract:

The management of solid waste has become a critical concern due to its potential adverse effects on the environment. This research investigates the impact of solid waste management practices on the environment, focusing on Rohtak City as a case study. The objectives of the study include assessing the current garbage management procedures, quantifying waste generation, analyzing the physical composition of solid waste, and evaluating the impact of waste on soil and water in the vicinity of the municipal dumpsite. A comprehensive study was conducted, involving the collection and analysis of groundwater and soil samples from locations near the municipal dumpsite. The physicochemical properties of the groundwater were analyzed, revealing variations in parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity (EC), total dissolved solids (TDS), alkalinity, hardness, calcium, magnesium, chloride, and nitrate. While certain parameters adhered to recommended limits, elevated levels of TDS, EC, and certain ions indicated groundwater contamination, particularly in proximity to industrial areas. Similarly, soil samples were tested for parameters including pH, EC, total organic carbon, water holding capacity, bulk density, moisture content, and chloride. The results demonstrated that several parameters exceeded permissible limits, signifying severe contamination of soil near the dumpsite. This contamination

raises concerns about the safety of using such soil for agricultural purposes, as it could lead to the accumulation of contaminants in the food chain, posing risks to human and animal health. An in-depth review of the collected data underlines the importance of proper waste management practices. It is evident that inadequate waste disposal practices adversely affect both groundwater and soil quality. The research concludes by recommending measures to mitigate environmental impact, such as maintaining a safe distance between human settlements and waste disposal sites, implementing improved waste management methods, and establishing eachate collection

systems. Ultimately, these actions are crucial for safeguarding the environment, public health, and the well-being of local communities.

## AGRICULTURE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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**Sh. Vinod Kumar (Assistant Professor in Geography, GCG Mandkola, Palwal)**

**Sh. Rajesh (Assistant Professor in History, GCG Mandkola, Palwal)**

*Abstract:-*

*Agriculture is a major contributor to India's economy for about 18.3 % of the country's GDP; it provides employment to nearly 51 % of India's population*

The agricultural sector in India has rapid advancements in technology are revolutionizing, but the domain still faces several challenges that impact its productivity and sustainability. These are various challenges that the sector in India faces...

1. **Limited accessibility to credit & finance:** Marginal farmers mostly face difficulties in accessing credit and financial services. A short availability of affordable credit restricts their ability to invest in modern farming equipment and quality seeds and fertilizers, reducing their productivity.
2. **Limited or small landholdings:** Small farmers are landholders, leading to fractured and uneconomical farming practices. This makes it challenging for them to adopt modern agricultural methods and technologies, resulting in lower productivity.
3. **Old farming practices:** A large account of Indian farmers still rely on traditional and outdated farming methods. Limited access to information, lack of awareness about modern techniques and resistance to change hinder the adoption of advanced farming practices.
4. **Water scarcity & irrigation:** Agriculture in India is heavily dependent on monsoon rain, making it vulnerable to droughts and inconsistent rainfall patterns. Access to irrigation facilities and water management are crucial challenges, particularly in regions with limited water resources.
5. **Land Erosion and Soil Degradation:** Inappropriate land use practices, massive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and limited soil conservation measures contribute to soil degradation and erosion. This leads to reduced soil fertility and increased vulnerability to pests and diseases, besides reducing agricultural productivity.
6. **Limited agricultural infrastructure:** Insufficient storage and cold chain facilities, inadequate rural roads and limited access to markets contribute to post-harvest losses. It helps to add additional cost of production and limit farmers' ability to fetch fair prices for their produce.
7. **Price fluctuations:** Farmers in India often face price volatility due to lack of effective market linkages, intermediaries and price information. This makes them vulnerable to price exploitation and indefinite returns on their investments.

8. **Natural disasters:** Increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, climate change and occurrences of natural disasters—such as droughts floods and cyclones—pose significant challenges to the country’s agriculture industry. These events can lead to crop losses, livestock mortality and increased vulnerability for farmers.
9. **Limited research & old technology:** Limited access to agricultural extension services, modern technologies and scientific research hinders the adoption of innovative practices. Farmers require advance knowledge, training and access to affordable technology solutions tailored to their needs.
10. **Lack of farmers’ empowerment:** Farmers’ voices and representation in policy-making processes are often insufficient. Restricted farmers’ empowerment and involvement result in policies and initiatives that may not address their specific challenges effectively.

## **AGRICULTURE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

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**Sahil, Freelance scholar UGC-NET/JRF QUALIFIED**

**Abstract:** - This research paper delves into the multifaceted challenges and issues confronting the agriculture sector globally. In the face of a rapidly evolving world, agriculture stands at the nexus of several complex challenges, ranging from climate change and resource scarcity to technological advancements and socio-economic disparities. The study employs a comprehensive approach to analyse the intricate web of factors affecting agricultural practices, production systems, and food security. The paper first examines the impact of climate change on agriculture, exploring the escalating frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, altered precipitation patterns, and shifts in temperature. These climatic changes pose formidable threats to crop yields, necessitating adaptive strategies for sustainable agriculture. Additionally, resource constraints, including water scarcity and soil degradation, are scrutinized as critical impediments to agricultural productivity. Technological advancements, while offering solutions, also introduce challenges such as the digital divide, ethical concerns, and the potential displacement of traditional farming practices. The paper explores the role of precision agriculture, biotechnology, and artificial intelligence in addressing these challenges, emphasizing the need for responsible innovation. Furthermore, socio-economic factors, including rural-urban migration, land tenure issues, and disparities in access to education and resources, are investigated for their profound impact on the agriculture sector. The study underscores the importance of inclusive policies that empower farmers and foster equitable distribution of benefits. In conclusion, the research emphasizes the urgency of a holistic and integrated approach to address agriculture issues and challenges. It calls for collaborative efforts involving governments, researchers, industry stakeholders, and local communities to create resilient and sustainable agricultural systems capable of ensuring food security and supporting the livelihoods of millions worldwide. **Key Words:** - Climate Change Impact, Soil Degradation, Sustainable Farming, Agriculture Challenges, food security

# ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि का बदलाव का स्वरूप: जिला सोनीपत का अध्ययन

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डॉ. प्रदीप कुमार

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग, बाबा मस्तनाथ विश्वविद्यालय अस्थल बोहर, रोहतक

हम देखते हैं कि परिवर्तन समय के बदलते परिवेश से सम्बंधित है। मानव के विकास की महत्वपूर्ण इकाई के रूप में समाज में धीरे-धीरे बदलाव होता रहता है। बदलाव या परिवर्तन तो मानव का विशेष भाग है। प्राचीन समय से लेकर आज के आधुनिक समय तक निरंतर परिवर्तन होता रहा है क्योंकि परिवर्तन तो संसार का नियम है। मनुष्य अपने जीवन में अनेक प्रकार की क्रियाएं करता है। मनुष्य प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक प्रकार की क्रियाओं में संलग्न होता है। भोध के क्षेत्र में मुख्य रूप से प्राथमिक क्रियाओं में जनसंख्या का ज्यादा प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है। सोनीपत जिले में 68.73 प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या गांव में निवास करती है। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि है। इस क्षेत्र की लगभग एक तिहाई जनसंख्या कृषि क्रिया करती है। कृषि एक गतिशील क्रियाकलाप है। पुराने समय से लेकर आज के आधुनिक समय में कृषि क्रियाओं में काफी बदलाव आया है। पुरानी रूढ़िवादी सोच को आज के आधुनिक कृषकों ने नवीन यंत्रों के साथ कृषि क्रिया में काफी बदलाव किया है। आज के समय में कृषक आधुनिक यंत्रों के द्वारा कृषि की जुताई करता है। उन्नत बीजों, खाद और उचित सिंचाई के द्वारा अपनी पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी करता है ताकि उसे अपनी फसल से ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन मिले और उसकी आय में वृद्धि हो। फसल उत्पादन में वृद्धि केवल किसान का विकास ही नहीं करती बल्कि यह देश के आर्थिक विकास पर भी प्रभाव डालती है। इस भोध पत्र में सोनीपत जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समय के साथ हुए कृषि के बदलाव का वर्णन स्पष्टता से किया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की कृषि में आधुनिकता, नवीनीकरण और उच्च तकनीकी का प्रभाव किस स्तर पर केसा हुआ है यह देखने को मिलता है।

ग्रामीण विकास, कृषि, आधुनिक यंत्र, उन्नत बीज, परिवर्तनशीलता, आर्थिक विकास।

## DEPICTION OF RURAL LIFE IN RAJA RAO'S KANTHAPURA

Soni

Assistant Professor, Department of English  
GCW Lakhan Majra (Rohtak)

### Abstract:

Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* is a work of Indian English literature that has depicted the impact of British colonialism on the rural village of Kanthapura in South India. The novel *Kanthapura* presents a vivid picture of Indian society of 1930s. It depicts the struggle of the village against the British authorities and their attempts to control of land, resource and people of Kanthapura. This research paper will examine the presentation of colonialism in *Kanthapura* and how it shapes the narrative of the novel. The paper also discusses the role of Gandhian nationalism and its impact on the village resistance against colonialism. The paper highlights that the novel offers a powerful critique of colonialism and its impact on the lives of ordinary people in India. The paper emphasizes the importance of studying literary works such as *Kanthapura* in understanding the complex historical and social contexts of colonialism in India.

**Keywords;** British colonialism, *Kanthapura*, struggle against authorities, independence



**Pooja Rani,  
Vinod Prakash**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Rural development plays a vital role in the overall progress of a nation. In a country like India, where a significant portion of the population resides in rural areas, it becomes crucial to focus on effective approaches and strategies for rural development. This paper aims to explore various approaches and strategies for rural development in India. One of the key approaches to rural development is the provision of basic infrastructure, agricultural growth, education and skill development, entrepreneurship and employment, access to healthcare services, empowering women and Environmental sustainability are the key concepts of a path towards to development in rural areas in India. With some of the advantages, limitations in rural development also hold a significance role that hurdles the development process. The paper helps to find out the various aspects in rural development in India with opportunities and limitations.

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## **ORGANIC FARMING: A SUSTAINABLE PATHWAY TO AGRICULTURE'S FUTURE**

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**Nitin**

Research Scholar,

Department of Geography Delhi School of Economics

University of Delhi

### **Abstract:**

This research paper explores the role of organic farming as a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative in contemporary agriculture practices. With a focus on soil health, ecological balance, and reduced chemical inputs, organic farming represents a holistic approach to food production that aligns with the principles of sustainability. Through an analysis of existing literature, scientific studies, and empirical evidence, this paper aims to throw light on how organic farming can serve as a viable and sustainable solution to address the challenges facing modern agriculture.

# **Analysing Rural Poverty in India**

**Dr Surender Singh**

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## **Abstract**

The present paper analyses the rural poverty different states of India (aggregative level of analysis) using a multi-dimensional framework, encompassing the monetary and nonmonetary indicators. The Expert Group (2012, Indian Planning Commission) under the Chairmanship of Dr C. Rangarajan suggested on the need to explore non- monetary indicators to evolve a measure of poverty-the present study makes an attempt in that direction (incorporation of basic capability factors like health and education). Again the commission recommended the need to relate poverty estimation to rural development programmes. This paper tries thereby utilizing some of the major rural development programmes role, in mitigating core poverty in major states of rural India. It goes beyond the conventional study of poverty based simply on the poor/non-poor dichotomy defined in relation to some chosen poverty line. Poverty is treated here as a matter of degree determined in terms of the state's position in the multi-dimension distribution.

**Keywords:** rural poverty, multi dimension measure, development, India.

## **THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The objectives of the study are to find the trends and issues and challenges with status of the agricultural sector, to identify areas of intervention that could achieve sustainable agricultural growth, and to find the future prospects and solution for India. The study is collected all the secondary data which includes books journals, newspaper and Web Pages. The study concluded that Indian agriculture is the largest private sector. Agriculture dominates India because it is linked to production, processing, and marketing. Using secondary data, the report examines agriculture's sustainable development. India's rural population relies on agriculture. Sustainable agriculture development increases productivity, efficiency, and employment while preserving natural resources. Multiple agricultural systems, deforestation, and other factors prevent soil degradation.

Keywords: Issues, Challenges, SDGs, Indian Agriculture, Development

## **Exploring the Intersection of Poverty and Inequality for Rural Women in India – Challenges and Perspectives**

Dr. Sharmila Badhwar

Assistant Professor, Geography, GCW, Sonipat (Haryana)

### **Abstract:**

This research paper delves into the intricate web of challenges faced by rural women in India, scrutinizing the intersection of poverty and inequality within their lived experiences. In impoverished rural households, women bear significant responsibilities for family subsistence, often serving as the primary or sole economic providers. The study unravels the multifaceted dimensions of socio-economic disparities, exploring the hurdles encountered by rural women in their pursuit of well-being and empowerment. The analysis encompasses various domains, including economic opportunities, education, healthcare, and social structures, highlighting intra-family differences in the distribution of basic necessities. Additionally, it addresses the systematically disadvantaged position of women in the labor market and their limited access to crucial means of production, such as land and associated technology. The research underscores the growing challenges posed by the deterioration and privatization of common property resources crucial for the sustenance of the poor, particularly women. Rural women not only endure economic poverty but also grapple with 'information poverty.' Despite being vital and productive contributors to India's national economy, they face statistical bias and are often underestimated in their role in development. Although women work longer hours than men and substantially contribute to family income, their productivity is not always perceived accurately. By presenting a nuanced understanding of the intricate dynamics at play, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper comprehension of the obstacles hindering the progress and agency of rural women in India. The research offers insights into potential interventions and policy measures, advocating for a more inclusive and equitable environment for rural women.

## **E-Agriculture and Rural Development in India**

**Dr. SURAKSHA**

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## **Abstract**

An extensive number of studies have exhibited that even today generally 70 per cent of Indian population lives in rural areas. Today, rural development is essential for the progress of the economy. Provincial economy can be created by improving provincial markets. Government of India has comprehended the piece of the rustic headway and the responsibility of information technology in the improvement of rural India. A sweeping number of adventures are exhibited in the nation domain with various pending exercises in the pipeline, which are inclined to be displayed by the government in the restricted ability to centre time. Agribusiness assumes key job in beneficial and expanded farming on the planet with the utilization of present-day information technology strategies. Agriculture plays a significant role in addressing these challenges and moving the livelihood of Indian farmers. This paper explores the potential contribution of e-agriculture for the development of rural areas and for the better livelihoods of farming community. Further, a broad spectrum framework of the recent state-of-the art wireless sensor system is given as a thorny technology for the Indian farming neighbourhood to observe their crops from a remote place.

**Keywords:** Digital India, Robotics in Agriculture, Farm Mechanization, Rerual Development, E-Agriculture

## **Media and Rural Development: A Sociological Insight**

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**G.C.W. Rohtak, Haryana**

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**Abstract:** The role of the media in educating rural populations on topics such as hygiene, nutrition, and family planning, as well as promoting agricultural development and empowering rural communities is investigated. Furthermore, the paper discusses the challenges that rural media face, such as a lack of infrastructure, access to electricity and the internet, and low literacy rates. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of mass media in rural development and the need for policymakers to improve infrastructure and increase rural access to information and communication technologies. Overall, this paper emphasizes the role of the media in rural development in India and provides a comprehensive overview of its role in promoting rural education, health, agriculture, and community development. The paper also highlights the challenges that rural media face, as well as the need for policymakers to take action to address these challenges and promote rural media use in rural development.

**Keywords:** Mass Media, Rural Development, Rural Growth, Rural communities, Literacy Rate

# **Agriculture And Rural Development in Haryana**

**Dr. Seema, Asstt. Prof. of Geography, Govt. college Nalwa, Hisar**

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## **Abstract**

The Indian Parliament approved a national Agriculture Policy in 2000. Later, in 2007, the Union Cabinet also endorsed a National Policy for farmers. Both aim to harness the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture for accelerated, inclusive and sustainable growth and development leading to improved economic conditions and social status of farmers, agricultural workers and their families. According to the Indian Constitution, agriculture is a State subject, yet many facts of the sector are either in the Central list or under the concurrent list. Often the policies pertaining to agriculture sector are initiated at the Centre, especially to ensure needed support for development related activities throughout the country. Considering the concerns and best interests of the farmers and farm workerd, it is desirable that each State formulates an Agriculture policy of its own. It is in this context, Haryana Government has decided to formulate a progressive agricultural policy with the help of Haryana Kisan Ayog. Accordingly , this draft document based on comments received from various people. Our strength is our rich cultural heritage, our hardworking farmers, our mixed farming,our favourable best climate for Basmati rice. Our weakness is rapid diversion of cultivated land for non- agricultural purpose is currently a matter of great concern. Soil health and water quality are declining. Soil organic carbon is low and the organic matter recycling is not practiced as mostly the wheat and paddy straw is burnt in the fields. Our vision to ensure overall progress and prosperity of Haryana farmers by making farming efficient, economically viable, progressive, knowledge based sustainable and respected profession.

## **Keywords**

Agricultural, rabi, kharif, crops, seasons, production

## ABOUT THE COLLEGE

This college was established in the year 2014 as Government College Mokhra for providing quality education in the vast and unserved rural areas in the hinterland of Rohtak City. Later on, Government College Mokhra was renamed as Sakshi Malik Government College for Girls, Mokhra after the daughter of Mokhra, Olympian and Medal winner wrestler Sakshi Malik.

College is engaged in providing quality education to girls in and around Mokhra village and it has Arts faculty with English, Hindi, History, Political Science and Geography as subjects. Girls from this college has not only earned name and fame in education, at the same time they have also won medals in University and State Level sports event. Students also take active participation in programmes organized by National Service Scheme (NSS), Women Cell and activities organized by other Cells and Committees in the college. This college is recognized by the UGC under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act. 1956 and it is affiliated to the Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak. it has world class facilities for teaching-learning process in the form of large and modern building, air conditioned and spacious Library, fully-functional Computer Lab, and dedicated seminar hall with multi-media teaching learning tools.

## ABOUT THE HOST DEPARTMENTS

This seminar is sponsored by Directorate of Higher Education, Shiksha Sadan, Secor-5 Panchkula and jointly organized by various departments of Social Science faculty in the college, includes Department of Hindi, Department of English, Department of History, Department of Political Science and Department of Geography. And the same time valuable suggestions and guidance is also provided by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of the College.

## ORGANISING AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Sunita Dhankhar, Assistant Professor, Political Science

Sh. Ishwar Singh, Assistant Professor, History

Sh. Sandeep Kumar, Assistant Professor, Hindi

Dr. Vinod Kumar, Assistant Professor, Geography

Mrs. Sonia, Assistant Professor, History

Mrs. Sarita, Extension Faculty, English

Sh. Krishan Yadav, Computer Instructor

Sh. Ravinder, Computer Lab Attendant

Sh. Paramjeet, Clerk

Mrs. Prabha, Steno

Sh. Suresh, JLA

Sh. Ashish Malik, Lab Attendant

# THANKS FOR YOUR VISIT