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Effects of deforestation on the tribes of central India

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'Deforestation' means the felling and clearing of forest cover or tree plantations for accommodate agricultural, industrial or urban settings. It involves permanent end of forest cover to make land available for agriculture, industrial, commercial or industrial purpose.

Deforestation effects in many ways as global warming, climate change, floods, soil erosion, loss of monsoons. It effects tribes, as tribes are depended upon forest in many ways as their main source of livelihood, settlements. Tribal communities are directed affected by deforestation as they do practices of shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering and by harvesting forest products for their livelihood. It has created many social problems, conflicts for them in central India, tribal communities facing devastating effects of deforestation.

Methodology : This paper is based on secondary source of data, the secondary source are journals, reports, books, internet and different websites.

Findings : Deforestation adversely affected traditional livelihood sources of tribal communities. The central Indian tribes are coping with the deforestation impacts. They have developed alternative mode of survivals.

Conclusion : It is suggested that tribal communities are marginalized and weaken communities, so they can not fight with the adverse effects of deforestation without the active participation of government agencies, NGOs and non-tribal communities.

A Sociological study of environmental effects of leather Industry : A case study of Jajmau in Kanpur district.

Anurag Singh

Man has changed environment for his necessities. After the industry revolution things have change so rapidly that it is very uneasy to conclude that whether it benefited or it damaged the whole environment.

Industries have created tremendous effects on environment and human ecology. Leather and tanning Industry is one of it. A significant part of chemical used in the leather processing is not absorbed in the process but it discharged into the environment. Industry is functioning at the cost of environmental degradation and health hazards for the entire population that resides in the Jajmau area. This paper is an effort to unearth the change which has happened due to industries in Jajmau industrial suburbs.

Methodology : This study is based on the primary and secondary source of data both. Primary sources are interview schedule and observation method, while secondary sources are journals, newspapers, reports and internet contents.

Analysis and findings : It has been observed that the population in Jajmau has been suffering from water, air, soil pollution, loss of crops, serious health and social issues involved. The population is paying toxic cost of leather industry.

Conclusion : It is suggested that there should be a collaborating approach to resolve the multifaceted problem by all the stakeholders-tannery owners U.P. Pollution Board, N.G.T., NGRBA and N.G.Os.

People's Participation in Water Harvesting (with Reference to Saurashtra Region)

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The protection of environment is a pressing issue. Every person, organisation and institution has an obligation and duty to protect it. The emergence of NGOs represents an organised response by civil society especially in those areas in which the state has either failed to reach or done so inadequately.

***Anurag Singh, Asstt. Prof., Gautam Buddha P.G. College, Siddharth Nagar, Kanpur U.P.**

~~Relation to the sustainable use of natural resources.~~

This paper highlights the impact of check dams built by the Jankranti trust in a drought prone area of Gujarat.

We have presented here one success story of the Jankranti trust in Saurashtra.. The trust has worked out a five point program

- 1, to make Village bodies.
- 2, Selection of appropriate places for check dams and lakes
- 3, Check dam designs
- 4, Community Fund
- 5, Self Help

the NGO has selected more than 2000 places in about 500 villages, check dams were from 2 to 10 lakhs and making 5 to 50 check dams per village At Jamka, a model village in District Junagadh, its people has spending twenty thousand man days through self help to build 51 check dams and 2 large lakes without governmental assistance.

FROM POLICY TO CONFLICT, Decentralisation, Conservation and Communities

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India's forest lands are an arena of intense conflicts today. A large number of people have remained inextricable part of the forest ecosystem for ages. These conflicts are rooted in the historical-political processes by which huge swathes of ecologically diverse lands, inhabited by culturally diverse communities managing them for multiple uses and values, have been legally recorded as 'forests' and brought under uni-functional and centralised forest management system during the British colonial rule. Tracing the historical evolution of environmental law in the country during the colonial period is significant to comprehend the state-initiated conservation model in the post-independence.

The exclusionary conservation policies of the post-colonial Indian state further compounded the survival crisis of forest dwelling communities. However, the period from 1990s onwards has certainly seen a significant break from the past with regard to the management of forest areas. This reflects the decentralised means through the adoption of Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmes in the country. Eventually, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest

Rights) Act 2006, briefly known as FRA 2006 came into force in 2008 to bring about the much expected paradigm shift in the domain of forest conservation in India. Despite stated government commitments, decentralisation continues to remain inadequate, further exacerbating conflict between the state initiated conservation policies and local communities. In the light of the above discussed conservation experiences, the paper examines the implementation of state-initiated conservation policies for decentralisation and the resultant conflict at the grass root.

Socio – Environmental concerns and its impact on diseases with stigma

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Some diseases like leprosy and Tuberculosis are not merely a bacterial infection while greater associated with socio – economic and environmental concerns and habits. Present study is an endeavour to access the effect of socio – environmental concerns and food – habits on some diseases like leprosy and TB having stigma. For the same purpose 100 patients (50 TB and 50 leprosy patients) were selected purposively from Tej Bahadur Sapru govt. hospital, Allahabad. Result of the study showed that most of the respondents were illiterate (67.8%) and per capita income of 42.5% of the respondents were less than 5000. 64.6% of the respondents reported that they were living in small *kachacha* houses without proper ventilation. They further reported the unhygienic surroundings nearby their house. TB and leprosy bacteria hang around in the room if there is no fresh air and unhygienic surroundings. Therefore TB and leprosy transmission easily occurs with greater prevalence in poorly ventilated and crowded spaces. Due to poverty more than 60% of the respondents used biomass fuel for cooking, baking and heating. The use of traditional fuel without proper ventilated rooms pollutes the quality of air that affect the health concerns. Due to poverty more than half of the respondents (59%) take their food with lower calories, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins. The food without proper nutrients decreases the immunity of a person. Immunodeficiency increases the host's susceptibility to infection and hence increases the risk for developing the TB and leprosy infection. Thus study concludes that socio – economic and environmental factors affect negatively on the diseases like leprosy and TB.

Changing patterns of environmental studies: A review of research papers presented in 32 and 34th all India sociological conference

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Preamble:Environmental degradation has become a problem of increasing salience and public concern. Globalized modernity in its various manifestations can be seen to be mainly responsible for the environmental problems. A large scale extraction of finite natural resources, loss of forests, extinction of animal and plant species, depletion of ozone layer, air, water and soil pollution, loss of bio-diversity climatic changes and associated problems have occurred at an alarming rate and have posed a serious threat to the very survival of life on this planet. The academic world has also taken this issue seriously which have resulted in ennumber of researches and studies. Social sciences are not far behind in the effort to preserve and protect our environment which can be seen in several researches completed as well as ongoing both.

Objectives: This research paper is an attempt to review the trends of studies going on the issue of environmental problems. It also deals with the areas and aspects which have been given importance and which have been ignored.

Methodology: This is a review article based on the data gathered from the papers presented in two conferences of ISS which is very prominent and prestigious academic society of sociology. Most of the data have been gathered from secondary sources. Gathered data were analyzed and interpreted.

Findings: The data gathered and analyzed show that socio-cultural barriers affecting environment as well as the campaign against ecological degradation have not given as much as it deserved. Most of the researches going on in social ecology are dealing with technology and environmental degradation, development and environment, industry and environment and agricultural practices and environmental degradation. However, the issues like education and environment, religion and environment, value education and environment have given less importance in the ongoing researches.

The holistic development of society requires a well-developed state of our eco- system, active cooperation between government agencies and people. Various socio-cultural practices which are oriented towards environmental problems should be checked. In this regard the issues related to social ecology, socio-cultural norms and environment, religion and environment must be the priority areas of researchers.

Development, displacement and peasants affected by Tehri dam – A Case Study of Raiwala Village

Rukma Rawat

The word development generally means progress, prosperity, happiness as well as rise in the standard of living of the people. However economists view it in economic terms as increase in per capita income and rise in G.D.P., rise in the standard of living but sociologists give more importance to humane aspect with a view of making man more sociable creative as well as integrative, on the contrary the word displacement is associated with woes, sorrows, uprooting of people from their ancestral homes and are forced to resettle in areas which are geo-culturally unfamiliar. Recent times displacements caused by huge hydro projects have drawn considerable attention in recent years. Irrespective of various miseries of displaced people project authorities mislead in giving number of people to be displaced and cost of rehabilitation to funding agencies in order to get quick clearance. As Mc Cally (1997) has found in his study the number of actually displaced persons was seven times higher than the number stated in the project. As we know displacement is a painful process which increases sufferings of the people displaced. In the present paper the researcher has made an attempt to study the problems and status of rehabilitated peasants of a fully submerged village Khandgaon to Raiwala of Dehradun rural affected by tehri dam. Tehri dam is one of the Asia's highest rock and earth fill dam with a high 260.5 meters / 855 ft and a capacity of 2400 MW. electricity and has a huge reservoir of 42 sq. Km. Drinking water, irrigation, flood control are some other objectives. This dam has submerged 37 villages fully and 88 villages partially. For this study researcher has taken Khandgaon village which was fully submerged and rehabilitated to Raiwala, Dehradun district.

In this brief study researcher has found some positive as well as negative effects. So far as positive effects are concerned the peasants have prospered in terms of getting more agricultural crop, and a rise in the standard of living, health and other aspects, however, the negative are concerned they feel insecure in new setting, women are confined to four walls or own farms, lost neighbour- hood and find houses built at the corner of their fields..They have also lost their social fabric with stayers, kinship

bonds have weakened, shrunken marriage market for their children, traditional market facilities vanished. Not only this they lost their holy river Ganga, temples and Devalayas. Now they live in the fear of wild animals like tiger and elephant. Elephants destroy their crops occasionally. This way we may conclude that with some prosperity displaced feel more marginalized in various aspects of their social life.

Natural Resources: Threats and Ethics

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Preamble

The history reveals that the ethics of optimum utilisation and conservation were in vogue in the past. Gradually with the passage of time over utilisation rather exploitation of natural resources increased very rapidly vis-à-vis negligence towards ethics of conservation declined. Consequently ignorance of ethics and exploitation of natural resources for greed could be observed as threats.

Methodology

The paper is of analytical - descriptive nature and based on interpretations of the published data from secondary sources. Content analysis is the main technique used for analysis of certain relevant global studies, reports and information published in Journals and leading newspapers.

Analysis

Equilibrium in nature, rather in ecosystem, had been sustained when the ethics regarding conservation of natural resources were respected and followed. Whereas climatic changes started occurring with the undesirable practice of disrespect and negligence towards ethics and ethical values by the most super powers- developed countries. The paper deals with all such ethics proposed time to time in various conferences/ summits organised at global level to deliberate the burning issues with facts and findings. United Nations also took an initiative in regard to put riders for the developed countries to minimize the discharge of harmful gases and hazardous waste. Several resolutions passed with common consensus, understandings and commitments. What happened?

Findings

All efforts to propose ethics for conservation of natural resources seems as superficial formalities. Had there been any seriousness than the facts and figures in context to climatic change and pollution could have taken a rosy shape in place of gloomy.

There is a need to adopt sensitive measures for the conservation of natural resources and respect to abide by the ethics in this regard. If there is economic growth, let there be ecological growth as well. A compromise towards common but differentiated responsibilities is to be observed.

Disappearance of Wetlands: A Case Study of Sola *beel* in Guwahati city Natasha Hazarika Research Scholar Department of Sociology, Tezpur University.: LMI-4207

Northeast India is already witnessing a lot of concerns regarding water issues; these issues being the annual flood havoc in Assam, the rise in hydropower construction in Arunachal Pradesh, the threat of water diversion by China in the upstream of Brahmaputra River, disappearing wetlands, impact on

livelihoods and shortage of drinking water in towns and hill areas. This is resultant of the development initiatives of the state which often leave serious adverse consequences on the social as well as physical landscape of a region, but gets obfuscated by the rhetoric of economic progress. This process of rapid urbanization and growth has led to unplanned development and ecological onslaught. The objective of this paper is to explore such an impact on the wetland (*beel*) areas of Guwahati city, through a case study of Sola *beel*. Despite the existence of other wetlands in and around Guwahati, the rationale behind choosing Sola *beel* for this study is that it is located within the city and seems to have been the most impacted by urbanization as compared to others because of its location. This study is an attempt to understand the interaction of environment and society through an analysis of urban space vis-à-vis the urban commons with focus on the wetland area of Sola *beel*.

A Study On Watershed Programme In Khatav Taluka In Satara District

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Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Even today almost 52% of the country's population still depends on this sector for their livelihood. But cultivation in agriculture mainly depends on rainfall. So provision of irrigation along with watershed programmes has become important for improving agricultural productivity. The Government of India announced watershed project particularly based on model of Ralegan Siddhi in Ahmednagar district by inviting noted social activist Anna Hazare. These are called percolation tanks in dry land area.

Four objectives are as follows:

1. To study the extent of watershed project in the selected area.
2. To examine the benefits of watershed project for different crops.
3. To study impact on agricultural productivity.
4. To study impact of Economic and Social condition of the beneficiaries.

The study is mainly depending on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data is collected through questionnaires, interviews of beneficiaries on the basis stratified random sampling method.

Secondary data is collected from Govt, of Maharashtra documents, published papers and the government's website.

The collected data is tabulated in MS- excel. Using the programme in the package tables and graphs are prepared for the questions. Based on table and graphs, analysis and explanation is presented to understand the opinion of farmers regarding the impact of watershed programme in the taluka.

The present study is an analysis of impact of watershed development programmes on agriculture, economic and social in KhatavTaluka. In the study area, 80 farmers are selected out of 600 who constructed watershed for studying the impact analysis.

Environmental issues in India

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Environmental problem in Delhi are a threat to the city's and areas inhabitants as well as flora and fauna. Delhi, the sixth most populated metropolises in the world. In May 2014 the world heated organization announced New Delhi as the most populated city in the world. Due to overpopulation and

over use of resources. The city suffer from air pollution caused by road, dust and industry, building construction. Some 500 million tons of crop residue are burnt winds blow from India's north and northwest towards east. This India's annual crop burning resulting over Delhi and adjoining areas. Besides human and environment damage pollution has caused economic damage as well.

The Impact of Deforestation on the IGAs of Tribal Women

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The deforestation is posing major threats on the income generating activities (IGAs) of the tribal women who had been traditionally staying in the vicinity of the forest areas. These women developed organic, constructive and sacred relationships with the forest and its resources. However, they are depended upon the forest products for consumption and marketing the same resources as livelihood support system for their survival pattern of the life. However, there are some studies carried out by social scientists show that tribal and tribal women always used sustainable practices and pattern of harvesting resources. They used forest resources for their survival. Historically, they worshiped nature, and persevered sacred trees and groves. Tribal did not cut certain trees for consumption and marketing purposes. Studies show that most of the tribal women used minor forest products and (NTFPs). The harvesting patterns of NTFPs are not harmful for the sustainability of the forest and its resources. But on the contrary, other indigenous and exogenous factors which are posing major threats on the sustainability of the forest and its resources. Further, natural calamities, such as floods, droughts and cyclones are adding fuel in the fires. Since the last two decades, deforestation has become very crucial issues and tribal women are facing lot of problems to harvest resources to use them for the income generating activities. Due course of times, both, governmental as well as NGOs are providing trainings, guidance and micro-credit to the tribal women for their development. Under the tribal women development sub-plan, these organizations provided them training on how to use forest resources for the IGAs. As result of the same, tribal women started to invest micro-credit in the same. Tribal women are taking loan from the different sources such as banks and micro-credit institutions with the help of developmental organizations. Thus, tribal women became part of micro-credit movement. Many developmental organizations are inviting tribal women for micro-credits and as result of the same, tribal women are taking loan from the different sources. But due course of times, these women are facing to get sufficient forest resources for the same. So, in this context, this paper would focus on the impacts of deforestation on the IGAs of tribal women.

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Preamble----

One possible source of inspiration for contemporary sociologists seeking to engage with environmental issues is the canon of classical social theory ,notably that bequeathed to us by Durkheim,weber and Marx.In this continuation so many new paradigm emerged, Catton and Dunlop undertook a crusade to convert sociologist to their New Ecological Paradigm(NEP) .In 1990s US seen Environmental Justice Paradigm(EJP) has created new opportunities for environmental sociology .

Methodology-----

Paper attempts to describe and explore roots of phenomena of environment in sociological theory. Therefore secondary sources of data collection including library survey and govt. reports was used to analyse and explore embedded environmental issues in sociological theory.

Analysis----

Sociologist can make a positive contribution to the environmental debate by both incorporating and engaging.

Conclusion and Finding-----

The paper expect outcome that socio-nature model and political ecology model are contradictory but in wide sense both are contributing to the discourse of environment ,while it is Ulrich Beck,s Risk Society thesis or Mol and Spaargaren,s Ecological Modernization Theory(EMT).

Environment and its challenges with society,

Gyanendra Singh, Associate Professor of Sociology, B.R.D.P.G. College, Deoria-274001

Initially humans were 'part' of their environment and hence dependent upon it. This changed with the growth and spread of agriculture, to a state where people controlled their environment to some extent, but were still dependent upon elements of the natural world. This interaction are now a day's creating a worldwide problem for whole universe .We often hear about that the natural disasters which are occurring due to malpractices and exploitation of environment. Environmental issues arise from a growing of problems caused by the interaction of society and the natural world. They are increasingly important to policymakers, many types of businesses, health managers and food producers. Environmental concerns now influence and in some cases cause, international regulations and laws, national environmental regulations and local government actions .Some environmental issues are considered to be the most important international issues to the face the UN and the world leaders. In June 1992,which we know as 'RIO SUMMIT' ,agreed declarations and conventions that included biodiversity, climate change ,forest, oceans and toxins, linked to an earth charter-a statement on world development strategies and sustainability .This paper will provide a critical understanding of relationship between the environment and society, and its challenges.

Protecting Environment through sustainable Community Development

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Director- HR, Corporate Affairs, Abellon groups of companies

Introduction:

India after signing Paris climate change agreement has become more responsible and sensitive towards environment protection system. While writing this abstract on the above subject there are more than 95 cities in India which has worst polluted air and Delhi is amongst worst in them. By this paper we are trying to explore the model explored by one of the Corporate who has its foot prints in sustainable and renewable energy though an NGO supported by them.

This NGO has created a buzz in the community in Botad and Surendranagar districts of Gujarat State. The NOG has touched around 20 villages each in both the districts and has connected more than 20,000 farmers in Gujarat. It has also helped the local village youth and the last common man who wants to

survive in this world with his own standard of living and has a strong desire to stand on his / her own in their community.

Objectives:

- The Programme revolves around conception and establishment of socially relevant and sustainable developmental platforms in rural areas of Gujarat.
- Incubating ideas in rural hubs of Gujarat to empower rural / marginalized communities.
- To generate employment and empowerment in community through ideas of sustainability, this helps in protecting environment through renewable energy.

The Programme and its impacts...

As the programme focuses on Nation Building through community and village building following initiatives has been taken...

The NGO went to collect the waste of their crops mainly cotton stems and cumin waste after harvesting. The farmers were convinced through group meetings and small gatherings and explained the advantages of contributing in protecting environment by advising them not to burn the waste in their fields, as this harms the environment and soil of the land.

The group meeting explained them to collect the waste from their farm and sent it to the collection hub of the NGO which is in the proximity of 2-3kms. The collected waste was chipped through the machines and made in to small parts, which were sent to the biomass based power plant to burn the same and generate the electricity.

The model has generated local employment for the labours as they need not to go out in search of employment. The farmers were given an amount which takes care of their expenses like labour salary, transportation and the extra generation takes care of their other incidentals.

Kashi Becoming Kyoto: Understanding Traps and Opportunities

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In the year of 2014 the whole nation experienced a total political change during the Lok Sabha elections with Bhartiya Janata Party coming into power with great vote margins. Kashi or Varanasi becomes an eye catching cultural and political hub in whole nation for various reasons, be it political, cultural, social or religious. Varanasi being the constituency of Hon'ble Prime Minister remains the focal area for everyone and on December 3rd 2014 comes an agreement between two Asian nations, India and Japan respectively. Without much ado I propose the basic propositions and research questions of this research paper:

- to analyse the agreement between the two nations;
- to understand the changes in the growth and development in Kashi;
- to analyse the model of development followed after the agreement;
- to see the changes in the environment (in terms of pollution) in Kashi;
- to compare the two places, namely Kashi and Kyoto and analyse the situation of Kashi;

With the above questions this research paper shall be an attempt to learn about the historic agreement between the two nations and to what extent have we been successful to follow the development model of Kyoto to transform Kashi. This paper shall also look into the causes of environmental decline in Kashi. The research paper shall be both theoretical and empirical.

Key Words- Kashi-Kyoto Agreement, Development, Inclusive Growth, Pollution etc.

Effect of Climate Change on Indian Agriculture

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Introduction:

Climate change is defined as change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes) to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, to cope with the consequences. Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is susceptible to and unable to cope with adverse effects of climate change including climate variability and extremes new option for carbon sequestration in agriculture and forestry and land -use change as deforestation contributes to respectively 13 and 17 percent of total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions while carbon dioxide emission from agriculture are small the sector account for about 60 percent of all nitrous oxide (N₂O, mainly from fertilizer use) and about 50 percent of methane. The IPCC estimates that the global technical mitigation potential for agriculture (excluding forestry) will be between 5 500 and 6 600 mt co₂ - equivalent per year by 2030, 89 percent of which are assumed to be from carbon sequestration in soils.

Methodology:

An attempt is made in this paper to study the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture. This analysis is purely based on the secondary information gathered from different sources such as books, Journals, Reports etc.

Objective:

1. To analyse the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture
2. To suggest the measures needed

Conclusion:

Global warming will influence temperature and rainfall, which will directly have effects on the soil moisture status and groundwater level. Hence, to avert the ill effects of climate change, more attention has to be paid to other resources and technologies viz. soil, irrigation water, nutrients, crops and their management practices, to sustain the productivity and to ensure food and environmental security to the country. Adaptive measures are to be taken in a timely fashion, both at the farmers' level (backed by strong agriculture/climate research and application oriented outputs) as well as at the policy makers' level to enable the small and marginal farmers to cope with the adversities of climate change.

Environmental Challenges of Life in Horizon Colony Dhakaipatti Slum in Jorhat

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Abstract: Slums are commonly defined as those portions of cities in which housing is crowded, neglected, deteriorated. The living conditions in slums are very horrible and slum dwellers live without some basic amenities. Lack of basic amenities not only affects the life of the slum dwellers but it creates the problem for environment also. In this paper, environmental problems of Horizon colony, a slum area of Jorhat town in upper Assam will be introduced and analyzed. The paper is based on both primary and secondary sources of information. The primary information is collected on the basis of observation and interview method. The secondary information are obtained from the published books, journals, and different documents of different organizations for a scientific understanding of the issue of environmental challenges of slum settlers.

Critical Analysis Of Bombay School's Contribution To Environmental Studies

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Introduction

The 'Bombay school' as called by N.Jairam (The department of Sociology of University of Mumbai) is pioneering institution of Sociology in India. Although the Department was established under the leadership of Patrick Geddes (see Munshi 2007/2000), its legacy derives mainly from the work and contributions of Ghurye and his colleagues (like A.R. Desai and K.M. Kapadia), some of whom were his students, and their own students. There was, no doubt, a streak of 'Hindu nationalism' (as Upadhyaya [2002] describes it) in Ghurye's sociology, especially with reference to his delineation of social institutions and nation-building in India. This is to be understood in the light of the heightened spirit of nationalism during the period of his scholarship and his strong roots in Sanskrit and Indology, which was essentially 'Hinduology'.

Points of Arguments

- 1.To Understand the contribution of Patrick Geddes to environmental studies in Sociology.
- 2.To discuss the contribution of other sociologist in the department of sociology to environmental studies

Findings and Conclusion

Social ecology , town planning, urban culture were the main concern addressed by the sociologist in the department. How man and nature relationship can be strengthened was the main theme of discussion.

People's Perception on Ill Effects of Water Pollution and use of Scared Water during Practicing Religious Rituals

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To evaluate any kind developmental initiative, it is significant to consider the beneficiary's 'mode' as well as the 'nature of acceptance' with other socio-economic variable. Contemporary developmental initiatives of national and international agencies are somehow unable to reach its expected goals. 21st century started by the global leaders with such thinking to reduce human suffering and increase human wellbeing. It ultimately reflected by bringing into being an umbrella like concept namely the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, different reports explored varied difficulties to implement such

an umbrella like wellbeing initiatives. In this presentation, I will try to explore such a topic entitled '*people's perception on ill effects of water pollution and use of scared water during practicing religious rituals*' with empirical findings. The causes behind choosing such a topic is to explore the approaches of the beneficiaries towards the approaches of wellbeing are in functioning for them. In summary, I will try to correlate 'mode' as well as the 'nature of acceptance' with other socio-economic variable able or unable to build a positive attitude for healthy performance of religious rituals.