

DOWNLOAD PDF A BRIEF REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF SURVEY OF INDIA TEAM DURING

Chapter 1 : Newly discovered Rock Art Heritage in the Kaimur Range of Bihar - India | Ancient Origins

A Brief Report on the Activities of Survey of India Team Method of Observation Preliminaries 1) A list of stars was prepared in advance keeping the following points in.

Corruption in India , List of alleged scams in India , and Indian political scandals Issues regarding corruption in India have become increasingly prominent in recent years. The country was subject to socialist-inspired economic policies dating from independence in until the s. Over-regulation, protectionism, and government ownership of industry led to slow economic growth, high unemployment, and widespread poverty. The report contained several observations made by official agencies on the criminal network which was virtually running a parallel government. It also discussed criminal gangs who enjoyed the patronage of politicians and the protection of government functionaries. It revealed that political leaders had become leaders of street gangs and rogue elements in the military. Over the years, criminals had been elected to local bodies , State Assemblies , and the Parliament. In turn, this public authority is required to reply to the request within thirty days. Activists have used this to uncover corruption cases against various politicians and bureaucrats – one consequence being that some of those activists have been attacked and even killed. These included the Adarsh Housing Society Scam , [17] the housing loan scam , [18] the Radia tapes controversy , [19] and the 2G spectrum case. Thomas was forced to resign on charges of corruption by the Supreme Court. Hazare had accused him of being corrupt. He intended to highlight the need for legislation to repatriate black money deposited abroad. He demanded that such untaxed money should be declared to be the wealth of the nation and, further, that the act of caching money alleged to have been obtained illegally in foreign banks should be declared a crime against the state. Preparations included setting up toilet, drinking water and medical facilities, as well as a media centre. The police said Ramdev had been informed shortly beforehand that permission to continue his agitation had been cancelled. By that time, over police officers had been prepared for action. They also spread to Nepal. He alleged that there was a conspiracy to kill him and a "threat" was given to him during a meeting with senior ministers. He also claimed that the ruling government chairperson Sonia Gandhi and the United Progressive Alliance government will be responsible for any threat to his life and alleged that he was nearly strangled by the police. He decided to continue his hunger strike and satyagraha from Haridwar only until 12 June The Prime Minister had said during the elections that he would bring back black money stashed in Swiss banks within days of coming into power. But today, it is two years and nothing has happened. Advani said that the police action reminded him of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and added that the police crackdown on Ramdev is a "naked fascism". It had the approval of the Prime Minister and full approval of the Congress President. Charging the ruling Indian National Congress party, Yadav further said: I want to say that Congress is the biggest thug and it should introspect its deeds. However, they found fault with the yoga guru for making the issue of black money "farcical" by entering into a secret agreement with government. It is also an attack on the fundamental rights of the citizens. The Supreme Court issued notices to the Union Home Secretary, Chief Secretary of Delhi, Delhi administration, and Delhi Police Commissioner expressing its displeasure that the entire contents of the petition had been leaked to the media before the matter came up for hearing. Hazare declared that if the government version of the bill was passed by parliament, he would start a hunger strike from 16 August More than supporters, including members of Team Anna, were also taken into preventative custody. Most of the supporters, including Kiran Bedi and Shanti Bushan, were released by early evening. Within hours, a Team Anna spokesperson said that he had begun a hunger protest in custody and was not accepting even water to drink. The arrests set off a groundswell of protests across the country and were condemned by opposition political parties and some non-government organisations. Parliament was unable to conduct business after an uproar on the issue forced an adjournment for the day. Kalyanam, led the protesters. He said India will get a sure gold medal if corruption is entered as an item in the Olympic Games. We may not be a force in football or athletics or hockey. But India is the undisputed global leader in corruption. Gupta said

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that the police were not keen for Hazare be sent to judicial custody and had been prepared to release him if he had given an undertaking not to break Section and ask his supporters also not to do so. In a message released after his detention, Hazare said this was the beginning of the "second freedom struggle" and he called on people to participate in a "jail bharo" agitation. Union Home minister P. Chidambaram hoped they would not respond, describing the call as "completely wrong. However, Hazare then refused to leave the jail until the government agreed to give unconditional permission to hold protests at Jai Prakash Narayan National Park. However, he had to spend another night in jail because the venue was not ready. This was reportedly one of the biggest protests in Mumbai. However the meeting ended with Mukherjee appealing for Hazare to end his fast, prompting the civil society to declare that they were "back to square one". He had been under medical supervision throughout the fast. With Hazare demanding three principles, i citizen charter, ii lower bureaucracy to be under Lokpal through an appropriate mechanism and iii establishment of Lok Ayuktas in the states, both houses of Parliament agreed to the principles. This protest was against proposals of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the anti-graft measure. Instead, the Food Security Bill was first introduced and subsequently the process of the Lokpal Bill was hindered by procedural and party political issues. Hazare had been suffering from cold and mild fever for few days previously. His deteriorating health and the low turn-out across the country were among the reasons for then ending the fast. He said that the movement was not stopped, merely postponed. This is standard operating procedure for any legislation that will have financial implications. She later gave her assent for the Bill to be tabled in the Rajya Sabha.

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Chapter 2 : Brief History: Botanical Survey of India

The Archaeological Survey of India brings out a variety of publications since its inception, both annual and special with subject matters ranging from archaeological researches in excavations, explorations, conservation, architectural survey of temples and secular buildings besides epigraphy and numismatics.

It was introduced into India by the Mughals and widely used since then. Its meaning varied, referring to a region that encompassed northern India and Pakistan or India in its entirety. Jainism came into prominence during the life of its exemplar, Mahavira. Politically, by the 3rd century BCE, the kingdom of Magadha had annexed or reduced other states to emerge as the Mauryan Empire. The Indian early medieval age, CE to CE, is defined by regional kingdoms and cultural diversity. Although at first disruptive for the Indian elites, the sultanate largely left its vast non-Muslim subject population to its own laws and customs. Areas directly governed by the British are shaded pink; the princely states under British suzerainty are in yellow. The appointment in of Lord Dalhousie as Governor General of the East India Company set the stage for changes essential to a modern state. These included the consolidation and demarcation of sovereignty, the surveillance of the population, and the education of citizens. Technological changes—among them, railways, canals, and the telegraph—were introduced not long after their introduction in Europe. Fed by diverse resentments and perceptions, including invasive British-style social reforms, harsh land taxes, and summary treatment of some rich landowners and princes, the rebellion rocked many regions of northern and central India and shook the foundations of Company rule. Proclaiming a unitary state and a gradual but limited British-style parliamentary system, the new rulers also protected princes and landed gentry as a feudal safeguard against future unrest. Mahatma Gandhi right led the independence movement. The rush of technology and the commercialisation of agriculture in the second half of the 19th century was marked by economic setbacks—many small farmers became dependent on the whims of far-away markets. It was marked by British reforms but also repressive legislations , by more strident Indian calls for self-rule, and by the beginnings of a nonviolent movement of non-co-operation, of which Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi would become the leader and enduring symbol. All were capped by the advent of independence in , but tempered by the partition of India into two states: Indian movies, music, and spiritual teachings play an increasing role in global culture. Geography of India A topographic map of India India comprises the bulk of the Indian subcontinent, lying atop the Indian tectonic plate , and part of the Indo-Australian Plate. It extends as far north as the Satpura and Vindhya ranges in central India. These parallel chains run from the Arabian Sea coast in Gujarat in the west to the coal-rich Chota Nagpur Plateau in Jharkhand in the east.

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Chapter 3 : Documents and Reports - Documents List | The World Bank

The evolution of public health in British India and the history of disease prevention in that part of world in the 19 th and early 20 th century provides a valuable insight into the period that witnessed the development of new trends in medical systems and a transition from surveys to microscopic studies in medicine.

It served as the capital of the Avanti kingdom. Other kingdoms mentioned in ancient epics— Malava , Karusha , Dasarna and Nishada —have also been identified with parts of Madhya Pradesh. Ashoka the greatest of Mauryan rulers brought the region under firmer control. After the decline of the Maurya empire, the region was contested among the Sakas , the Kushanas , the Satavahanas , and several local dynasties during the 1st to 3rd centuries CE. Heliodorus, the Greek Ambassador to the court of the Shunga king Bhagabhadra erected the Heliodorus pillar near Vidisha. The Satavahana king Gautamiputra Satakarni inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Saka rulers and conquered parts of Malwa and Gujarat in the 2nd century CE. The rock-cut temples at Bagh Caves in the Kukshi tehsil of the Dhar district attest to the presence of the Gupta dynasty in the region, supported by the testimony of a Badwani inscription dated to the year of CE. The king Yasodharman of Malwa defeated the Huns in , ending their expansion. Malwa was ruled by the south Indian Rashtrakuta Dynasty from the late 8th century to the 10th century. The Chandellas built the majestic Hindu-Jain temples at Khajuraho , which represent the culmination of Hindu temple architecture in Central India. The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty also held sway in northern and western Madhya Pradesh at this time. It also left some monuments of architectural value in Gwalior. Southern parts of Madhya Pradesh like Malwa were several times invaded by the south Indian Western Chalukya Empire which imposed its rule on the Paramara kingdom of Malwa. The small Gond kingdoms emerged in the Gondwana and Mahakoshal regions of the state. After the collapse of the Delhi Sultanate at the end of the 14th century, independent regional kingdoms re-emerged, including the Tomara kingdom of Gwalior and the Muslim Sultanate of Malwa , with its capital at Mandu. The Malwa Sultanate was conquered by the Sultanate of Gujarat in . In the s, most parts of the state fell to Sher Shah Suri , and subsequently to the Hindu king Hemu. However, he chose Delhi as his capital after his formal Coronation and left Gwalior. Gondwana and Mahakoshal remained under the control of Gond kings, who acknowledged Mughal supremacy but enjoyed virtual autonomy. The Mughal control weakened considerably after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb in . Between and , the Marathas took control of most of Madhya Pradesh, resulting in the establishment of semi-autonomous states under the nominal control of the Peshwa of Pune: Besides these, there were several other small states , including Bhopal , Orchha , and Rewa. All the sovereign states in the region became princely states of British India , governed by the Central India Agency. The Mahakoshal region became a British province: During the uprising , rebellions happened in the northern parts of the state, led by leaders like Tatya Tope. However, these were crushed by the British and the princes loyal to them. The state witnessed a number of anti-British activities and protests during the Indian independence movement. After the independence of India, Madhya Pradesh was created in from the former British Central Provinces and Berar and the princely states of Makrai and Chhattisgarh, with Nagpur as the capital of the state. In , the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were merged into Madhya Pradesh, and the Marathi -speaking southern region Vidarbha , which included Nagpur, was ceded to Bombay state. Jabalpur was chosen to be the capital of the state but at the last moment, due to some political pressure, Bhopal was made the state capital. Geography[edit] Location in India[edit] Madhya Pradesh literally means "Central Province", and is located in the geographic heart of India, between latitude . The state straddles the Narmada River , which runs east and west between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges; these ranges and the Narmada are the traditional boundary between the north and south of India. Places adjacent to Madhya Pradesh.

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Chapter 4 : 59 Awesome Employee Engagement Ideas & Activities for

Various Branches and Circles of the ASI carry out archaeological excavations in different parts of the country. Wing. Since independence various agencies like the Archaeological Survey of India, State Departments of Archaeology, Universities and other research organisations have conducted archaeological excavations in different parts of the country.

Every company wants to attract and keep the best talent. Quick turnover drains companies, both financially and creatively. Quantifying exactly how much it costs businesses to replace every employee who leaves is a challenge, but estimates are out there. Here are some highlights from a collection of estimates on the costs of employee turnover: Companies with high turnover have fewer employees with a high degree of institutional knowledge. If most employees leave a company after just a few years, then the company never benefits from that golden combination of skills, talent, and critical institutional knowledge that helps business thrive. So we decided to speak with some of the best HR professionals and business leaders around the country to find the strategies and employee engagement best practices that they recommend. Download this entire list as a PDF. Easily save it on your computer for quick reference or print it for future company meetings. Includes 5 bonus ideas not found in this post. One of the key points Sean discussed was how important it is to align your company with an overall purpose. As millennials quickly begin to dominate the workforce, this message becomes more and more important. Offer healthier options at your workplace Jason Lauritsen, Director of Best Places to Work at Quantum Workplace , discusses how to increase employee engagement by making healthier foods available on-site with office snack delivery and healthy vending: This creates a great opportunity. There have been multiple scientific studies proving that health and wellness efforts not only yield higher productivity and engagement in the workplace but will also help reduce turnover as job stress is the 1 reason people quit along with a lack of work-life balance which is related to wellness as well. These are things like the direction of the company and the challenges that the Leadership Team is facing. HR and leadership, in general, do a crappy job at this, and it has a huge impact to engagement. Trusting your employees can handle it raises engagement. Give your people inside information Click To Tweet 5. Celebrate personal wins If someone on your team hits their monthly or quarterly goal, make it a win for your department or the whole company. Emphasize work-life balance Work-life balance often seems like an impossible struggle. Provide a work from home scenario and flexible hours where employees with children or adults with hobbies are allowed the freedom to enjoy life to the fullest, but still get their work done. Employee Engagement Tip 6: Emphasize work-life balance Click To Tweet 7. Maybe your team would benefit from a creativity workshop or team-building seminar to improve in-office relationships. Employees will be grateful for the opportunity to grow and learn from experts and will come out of these experiences more energized and focused. Have more fun Take a half day Friday to do something fun together. Go on a scavenger hunt, play sports outdoors, go paintballing or bowling. Personal, professional development and a structure for growth, recognition and are alive in the organization. Managers, mentors and trainers that are equipped to coach, inspire and bring out the best in their people. Human interaction, social activities that engage our people as human beings in the human side of being part of a vibrant, growing, thriving culture. Stand for something your team can be proud of Click To Tweet Surveys are one of the few ways to actually measure and track engagement, so definitely make this part of your efforts. How are you feeling? Good Idea what one thing will make the biggest improvement in your job, your team or the organization? How satisfied are you with your opportunities for professional growth? Do you have a good working relationship with your manager? Find out what your team members are passionate about Are they into mountain biking? Do they write a personal blog? Do they want to backpack around Southeast Asia next summer? Frequently ask teammates about their passions and even try to find ways to integrate their interests into the workplace. For example, if someone does the job of an accountant by day but harbors a passion for art by night, then suggest that he or she shadows someone in the Art Department for

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a day. If an employee loves to play badminton and complains that she never has anyone to play with, consider forming a casual company league. Promote perks that boost mental and physical wellbeing Perks can help make your office a more fun place to work. JellyVision Interactive Marketing offers these awesome unique perks to their employees: Today, the most engaged companies opt for office decor and cool office supplies that promote comfort and collaboration, not seclusion. So cut out the cubicles and replace them with spacious, open desks. The possibilities for creating an open air office environment are endless, so be creative, and have fun with it! Offer an optional weekly coaching session to discuss strategies and tactics that can help each member of the department improve in their role, and make them fun! For more tactics for creating a world-class Employee Experience, listen to culture expert Kelly Keegan on the Brand Builder podcast: Engage companies rely on open internal communications. Why not show employees exactly how their jobs advance the vision? Here are some ideas for showing employees how they contribute to the company vision: Create a flowchart that demonstrates how those duties ultimately lead to fulfilling the company vision. Have the quote printed in a postcard format. The employee can pin the postcard on the wall as a constant reminder and motivator. Spend some time with co-workers and pinpoint the key attributes everyone seems to have in common. Keep the qualities specific to find the best fits. The SnackNation team volunteering at Feeding America Celebrate your team Make your team members feel special on their birthdays, work anniversaries, their first day of work, etc. Hold office hours This is one of the most significant employee engagement programs for upper management. Holding office hours is a great way to make yourself more approachable to the entire company. Allow people to come in for office hours to give feedback , talk concerns, and explore new ideas. Build more trust An overbearing boss who is constantly micromanaging might just be the fastest way to create disengagement. Trust your employees to accomplish the work you give them without checking up on them 4 times a day. Send out some Monday Motivation Find an inspirational quote or page from a book and send it out to your team on Monday mornings. Managers should sit down with their direct reports and plan the roadmap to get them to that next promotion or to acquire the skills they desire. Employee Engagement Idea Create a roadmap to achieve professional goals Click To Tweet Incentivize goals Create some healthy competition and reward excellent performance with incentives for successful goal achievement. Have a weekly food day Pick a day of the week where one employee brings in treats to share with the team. Reinvigorate the team by taking song requests to blast over the PA system in the final hour of the workweek. Employees will love sharing their favorite songs to boost morale. Share your responsibilities and increase engagement by asking a different person lead your meetings every week. Start a learning club Get your employees more engaged in their work by asking them to think big. Start a learning club where employees select books or videos related to your work for everyone to enjoy. Pick a day where everyone piles into a conference room to discuss the item and its implications for your work. The volunteers will love the chance to share what they find important and the readers will love getting company news from their peers. Ban emails for a day Pick one day every month to ban emailing. Even if they only talk for a few seconds, that face-to-face interaction with coworkers makes priceless employee engagement moments. Add a glowing testimonial from your customer base, clients or nonprofit constituency to the email so your employees can see how their work impacts real people. Beyond the salary and the benefits, employees want to know that their work matters. Try working the implications of their efforts into annual reviews instead of just focusing on their performance. Even if the comments seem negative, they could give you insight into how your employees really feel. As you sort through comments, revealing patterns should emerge to spotlight areas of employee relations you need to improve. Engage employees through gamification Some people invest more in the games they play after work than they do in their actual work—the work that pays the bills. Games leverage instant feedback and compelling goals to keep players coming back for more. Let them ditch a task Ask your employees which tasks they hate above all others. Sometimes, even one dreaded task might create the feeling of on-the-job misery. Look at the list carefully and consider how you can juggle some responsibilities to make everyone happier. Demonstrate genuine care The Disney Institute believes consistently demonstrating genuine care

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makes employees feel happy and engaged. You can demonstrate genuine care in endless ways. Maybe they hate their office chair or would love to have some upbeat music playing while they work. Have completely open brainstorm Image belongs to Juhan Sonin Throw away that meeting rule book and schedule meetings without agendas or target outcomes. Have completely open brainstorm meetings where you throw away limitations and volley around some big ideas. Guide the discussion by throwing out an area of your business you would like to improve. Keep these brainstorms positive by creating a few ground rules. Remind them to focus not on the how, but the what and why. Why is it so important to keep the brainstorms open?

Brief History. The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) was established in with the objectives of exploring the plant resources of the country and identifying plant species with economic virtue.

Rapid urban growth in mountainous regions: Tiwari Bhagwati Joshi Government Post Graduate College, India Mountain ecosystems, particularly in developing and underdeveloped regions, are experiencing rapid, unplanned, and unregulated urban growth. Recently, less accessible areas of the Himalaya region in India have begun to urbanize due to the extension of the road network, growth in tourism, and economic globalization. The sprawling urban growth in these fragile mountains and the resultant land use intensification have disrupted the hydrological systems of urban areas, and have consequently increased the susceptibility of anthropogenically-modified slopes to recurrent slope failures, landslides, and flash floods. Moreover, climate change has stressed urban ecosystems by increasing the frequency, severity, and intensity of extreme weather events. This underlines the need to understand the local geo-tectonic and geo-morphological conditions before allowing to expand the urbanization in fragile mountain terrain. It also suggests various measures for managing high mountain urbanization on a sustainable basis, and integrating adaptation strategies into urban management action-plan for fast growing mountain towns. Combined with bracing climate and proximity to the densely populated plains of north India as well as being the administrative headquarters of The Nainital district in the Kumaon division of Uttarakhand, it is an important town in the region and one of the most popular tourist destinations. A map of Uttarakhand State in northern India. Nainital was founded in , and grew into a town of 6, people by and to 49, by Before , population growth was limited mainly to areas of lower altitude. After , areas of higher elevation, steep slopes, and From to , the population density of Nainital, which extends over a geographical area of In addition, the town also hosts a large floating population of approximately , people during the peak tourist season in the summer Singh and Gopal, In , the Municipal Council of Nainital laid down by-laws for regulating anthropogenic activities in fragile and geologically sensitive areas that were classified as prohibited from construction. The issue of environmental instability around Nainital has also been raised by various civil society groups and individuals in the Supreme Court of India and in High Court of the State of Uttarakhand. Both honorable courts advised against undertaking construction activities on vulnerable slopes around the lake. In spite of this, the built up area has increased even in the areas where construction is prohibited. However, this area is under high pressure for further urban growth in the absence of an effective implementation policy. This slideshow requires JavaScript. The impacts of climate change on Nainital Despite its relative newness, Nainital has grown in a largely unplanned manner, leading to immense pressure on the limited urban infrastructure and services available to its residents. This has resulted in the degradation of urban environmental conditions and has increased the vulnerability of the population to the emerging threats of climate change. Precipitation Patterns During recent decades, climate change driven fluctuations in precipitation patterns have been increasing as the incidences of high intensity rainfall and droughts are rising in the region, which pose serious threats to the ecologically fragile, tectonically active, and densely populated urban ecosystems. This uncertainty in precipitation patterns in Uttarakhand is illustrated by the fact that, during and , the Uttarakhand faced severe drought conditions, with nine and ten districts respectively out of total 13 districts being drought affected. The entire mountainous part of Uttarakhand has been under prevailing dry conditions since August In contrast, between and , the entire state witnessed excess monsoonal precipitation and massive losses were reported from across the state due to repeated floods, flash floods, and cloudburst events. Hydro-geological Hazards Recent rainfall patterns have also increased the vulnerability of the town to various hydro-geological hazards, particularly landslides Tiwari and Joshi, Nainital has experienced devastating landslides of variable magnitude ever since the evolution and development of town Oldham, ; Auden, , Nautiyal, ; Hukku et al. The entire northwest portion of the town is developed over landslide debris that accumulated in past due to successive landslides. Disastrous landslide

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events that occurred in the years , , , and caused massive devastation of urban infrastructure and loss of lives. The first recorded landslide event in Nainital was in the northeastern part of the town in , which reactivated in and resulted into a massive loss of human life and structural damage to emerging settlements. However, the most disastrous landslide was on September 18, , which originated from the snow view located in the Sher Ka Danda ridge in the northeast, following a continuous heavy rains of 84 cm in 36 hours. The slide debris washed away a number of settlements on down-slopes in the northern end of the lake, causing the death of more than people. Water Resources Naini Lake is not only a prime tourist attraction. It also constitutes the source of drinking water for the town Singh and Gopal, However, due to rapid urban growth and major increases in construction activity, the rate of sedimentation has reduced the depth of the lake by 2. Climate change is likely to intensify the magnitude of anthropogenic stress on the lake and affect the availability and quality of water as both the residential and floating populations are increasing and the amount of annual rainfall is declining Tiwari, Conclusions and recommendations Despite the recognition of these and other conditions, the government has yet to create a climate change adaptation plan for Nainital, nor has a detailed climate vulnerability and disaster risk assessment been carried out for any of the townships of Uttarakhand. A project for conservation of Nainital and other Lakes, jointly funded by Government of India and Government of Uttarakhand, is currently under implementation in the town. However, these and other urban development initiatives do not incorporate the impacts of climate change on urban ecosystem, nor do they include a mechanism for adaptation. In view of this situation, the following recommendations are made, particularly for the policy planning agencies at local, provincial and national levels: A comprehensive climate change vulnerability assessment and mapping of the town should be carried out, taking into account all the critical parameters of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity of the urban ecosystem. A detailed and large-scale risk zone mapping of the town should be carried out, analyzing the parameters of geology, structure, lithology, geomorphology, demography, economy, and livelihood, infrastructure and services. A comprehensive urban land use policy should be developed and implemented, taking into account conservation, development, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction needs, and the priorities of the town. A participatory framework for the conservation of water resources, particularly through reducing anthropogenic intervention in the recharge zone of the Naini Lake and Sukha Tal, should be developed. An integrated climate change adaptation governance plan must be formulated, incorporating the above-mentioned points and involving a range of institutions and stakeholders e. Nainital presents a representative illustration of the phenomenal urban growth that is taking places in the Himalayan Mountains of India, Pakistan, and Nepal, and also in mountain regions across the developing world. The situation presented and recommendations made in the present study could be translated to a large number of mountain and hill townships all across the Himalayan mountain ranges, and also in rapidly urbanizing Andean Mountains in Latin America. The town is situated in the close proximity of the Main Boundary Thrust MBT " a tectonic junction between the Middle Himalayan mountain in the north and outer Himalayan ranges in the south " and transverses by several other faults that makes the entire are highly fragile to the processes of mass movement and slope failure. The town experienced devastating landslides in the last two centuries. Creep is a very slow mass movement that goes on for years or even centuries. One cannot see creep happening but leaning fences and poles and broken retaining walls show where it has taken place. Subsidence is mass movement-transport of large volumes of earth material primarily by gravity. It involves the settling or sinking of a body of rock or sediment, and may occur as the result of either natural or anthropogenic processes. Geological report on the hill side of Nainital. Unpublished report, Geological Survey of India, Kolkata. Measurement of Slope Movements in Nainital Area. Engineering Geology, 4, pp. A note on the stability of certain hill sides in and around Nainital, U. Record of the Geological Survey of India, 13, pp. Record of the Geological Survey of India, , pp.

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Chapter 6 : Madhya Pradesh - Wikipedia

This report evaluates World Bank Institute (WBI) activities offered to Thai participants in FY01 and The study uses both quantitative survey data based on participant responses (N=), and qualitative data from interviews with country staff and focus group discussions to assess the effectiveness and impacts of past WBI learning events.

As a result of an increase in daylight in the evenings, households are less likely to use artificial lighting during evenings. Although the savings form a small proportion, the authors claim that substantial savings during peak hours are possible given the shift in the load curves. Also, the peak energy demands might be currently being met through costly, and sometimes polluting, methods of energy production. A reduction in this is likely to have several positive effects. The authors also claim that the savings are likely to rise, given the increase in domestic consumption year-on-year. Another rationale for advancing IST is that it may encourage greater sports and recreation participation. The author reasons that the early onset of dusk during non-DST limits accessibility to sports and recreation opportunities. However, there has been little empirical testing of this hypothesis Zick It is likely that the benefits of having an extra hour of sunlight in the evening are greater than the benefits of having the same hour of sunlight in the morning. Also, the results are specific to Americans living in the southwest. The effects of DST may vary across climates, latitudes, and seasonal months. As can be seen from Table 1, in the north-east state of Arunachal Pradesh, the sunrise during the summer solstice is almost an hour before that in the northern-most state of Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, sunset during the winter month of December occurs at At the same time, working hours in India are generally from 9 am till 5. Other social policy objectives: However, the armchair reasoning behind the hypothesised effects needs empirical confirmation. Future research may want to investigate the number of hours of daylight available to individuals after respective working hours in countries that lie along the same latitude as India. There are several options that are available to policymakers to make adjustments to the current time system in place. Ensuring schools and offices do not extend working hours: If the state has been following its own de facto time, sun time, or local time, then the policy measures proposed here will not yield the desired outcomes. Similarly, if businesses and schools decide to alter their operating hours, it may erode the intended benefits of additional leisure time in the daylight during evenings. For example, business hours in India usually start at 10 am, unlike most places where operating hours are from 8 am onwards Murti A relatively late start gives credence for advancing IST due to significant number of hours wasted. However, as time serves as a coordination mechanism, if businesses adjust to the change by shifting hours of operation, then the intended benefits will diminish. Lack of survey data to monitor impact: Implementation of these recommendations must be supported by the ability of the government to gather data and track changes in activity patterns in order to undertake rigorous evaluation of the impact of such measures. Such evaluations may include understanding the healthcare costs of the transition by using administrative data on hospital admissions, and estimating the impact on workplace productivity by collaborating with private companies. In addition, the policy intervention also presents an opportunity to assess the impact on subjective well-being, through novel techniques such as the day reconstruction method. Lack of peer-reviewed journals and potential publication selection bias: A meta-analysis of the effects of DST on electricity consumption reveals that the current literature is largely restricted to reports from government agencies or electricity companies. As a result, the incentive structure in such institutions might lead to bias in results. In the case of India, there have been only two studies by the same author that have investigated the estimates of savings. The Constitution grants the autonomy to states to define and set local times for their respective industrial areas under the provisions in labour laws, such as the Plantations Labour Act, If requests by the states to consider DST or changes in the IST are repeatedly refused, it may lead to ad hoc measures by states. As India increasingly becomes urbanised, with a greater proportion of the workforce employed in non-agricultural activities, the burden of lifestyle diseases and a skewed workâ€”leisure balance is likely to worsen. Also, a growing class of time-watchers will increasingly rely on

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the IST to coordinate daily activities. By advancing the IST, so as to increase daylight hours in the evening, the state and national governments can potentially benefit from energy savings and improved social outcomes across domains such as health, safety, and well-being. Given the widespread adoption of mobile phonesâ€”which can automatically adjust for a time change â€”the barriers to introduction of such a change have lessened over the years. Although such a policy could potentially reap low-hanging fruits, such a change would require centre-state and public-private cooperation to ensure nationwide adoption and that working hours for schools and businesses do not increase. Survey of India Wolff, H and Makino M

Chapter 7 : Indian anti-corruption movement - Wikipedia

Annual Report of Zoological Survey of India This publication is meant to give highlights of the activities of the Survey during a particular financial year. It includes the researches conducted and papers published, areas surveyed both extensively and intensively, staff position, publications brought out and services rendered to research workers.

The present study is primarily based on archaeological data supplemented by exploration and local traditions wherever possible. Efforts were made to undertake extensive but arduous exploration of the most difficult caves and rock shelters of the Kaimur range with highly encouraging results. It was my rigorous effort made over seven years between and that I discovered rock art sites in the Kaimur range of Bihar. The subject matter of Kaimur rock art is marked by a wide range of depictions containing almost all major classes of representations like human beings, animals, geometric designs and floral designs including trees that can be observed both in pictographs as well as petroglyphs. Such combinations of all forms of pictographs and petroglyphs at a single location are difficult to be observed in other rock art regions of the country. The Kaimur range has an optimal mix of all forms and designs associated with rock art and thus may be termed as encyclopedia for rock art. The convergence of all major types of depictions is also very useful in comprehending the generalizations of social, economic, religious and technological aspects. It is special in another way also because the continuation of rock art from the post-Mesolithic period extending up to almost the modern period is found here. Therefore, it equips a researcher with the ability to study the ethnographic connections of the rock art tradition. Most of the illustrations are rendered in different shades of ochre, which was presumably prepared by utilizing the hematite nodules abundantly found on the surface of the rock shelters and in the nearby areas. Almost all the rock art has been executed on the smooth surfaces of the inner walls, floor and ceilings of the rock-shelters and caves. Moreover, imitation of earlier rock art continued for centuries, not only in the prehistoric period but also in the historical period. Generally speaking, this class of art can be divided in to two main types: The latter term refers images created by removing part of a rock surface by incising, picking, carving, and abrading. The former refers to images drawn or painted on a rock face. In the Kaimur region, rock art is mostly confined to pictographs with petroglyphs being exceptionally rare. In many cases, the paintings of an earlier period are superimposed by subsequent paintings and as a result it is often quite difficult to identify the paintings of a particular phase. The discovery of rock paintings depicting prehistoric lifestyles has not only added a new dimension to Indian history but also suggests that the indigenous culture was similar to cultures found in many other parts of India. As the process of evolution continued, primitive man devised the practice of drawing to express his feelings of daily life through pictures. They took their subject matter from the natural world around them: They also depicted the various activities of their everyday life, like hunting and dancing. The continuation of the rock art tradition up to the modern era in the Kaimur range has added additional advantages as we find there many historical landmarks in association with it, such as numerous inscriptions belonging to different phases of history. Similarly a lot of human activity from different periods can be observed here; in the form of pictographic evidence, we can see a group of male and female figures having different hand poses, and a fertility ceremony in which some male figures with erected phallus stand in front of female figures. Furthermore, historical paintings comprising the paintings of a preaching Lord Buddha flanked by votive stupas ceremonial mounds have been depicted, which provide important evidence for the existence of Buddhism in the region. Non-iconic petroglyphs include images which are box like, circular with some lines inside connecting with each line, dots in eight rows running from a west to an east direction. Similar types of artistic work have been found in Australia. Evidence of criss-cross engravings and gauging have also been found on the floor of some caves, made with the help of sharp pointed tools, as well as pit holes, and circular lines motifs on ceilings. Besides the vast assemblage of art, the rock art sites yield an equally large assemblage of archaeological data such as evidence for the production of microlithic tools, potsherds broken pieces of ceramic material , hematite lying embedded on the

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floor and microliths, which amply suggest that man occupied the shelters and were habitation sites. All the tools are made of chert, quartz and other locally available semi precious stones. Tentative chronology The antiquity of the rock art of the Kaimur region as also those from other sites of India appears to be a debatable issue. In fact, due to lack of definite evidences there is hardly any absolute method for dating this class of art. However, as suggested by some of the scholars like V. Wakankar Wakankar, , E. Mathpal Mathpal and others, the most important basis for relative dating of the rock art is the study of the superimpositions. The study of superimposed paintings on rock shelters and caves clearly indicates that at least 7 to 10 phases are represented by these arts. Unfortunately, the phases in the rock art of Kaimur region are yet to be ascertained, but it may be presumed that they may form a parallel to the Mirzapur rock art in the matter of relative dating. The possibility is that most of the art is related to Mesolithic activities and that at least 10, years ago, prehistoric people lived in the Kaimur region. The rock art in the Kaimur deserves intensive and extensive explorations followed by excavations. Problems with the rock art of study area The continuous flow of water in the shelters has affected the pictographs by way of washing off pigments. In addition, deposition of salts, clays and mineral components on the surface provides conditions for cryptogrammic growth. Apart from seepage of water through the developed cracks on the rocks, domestic animals from nearby villages are also damaging the rock art by way of their urine and excreta. Moreover, visitors who come to see the rock art pose more problems in the form of vandalism. The fast growing mining and blasting activities in and around this hill will soon affect all the caves and shelters of this plateau. The original character of cave, Dumuhawa Maan has been severely affected by the constructions in the recent past by some religious men who have converted this place into a cave-temple by the help of devotees who have also ornamented the place by whitewashing and applying paints on the walls and ceilings. Many shelters and caves have now been blackened because of the accumulation of soot and carbon due to the burning of earthen pots by the visitors who come to the cave regularly for their picnic. Development is important for our country, society and economic growth, but in the race of this achievement, we are losing our cultural heritage. It is high time to decide how far we should go in the pace of development over our culture. We have to realize that once the evidence of heritage is lost it will not be retrieved. The Significance of Kaimurian Rock art: Some of them are still being used for these ceremonies today in hilly as well as valley areas. Journal of Bihar Puravid Parisad- Vol. XV and XVI, pp. Dispersal in India ed. Survey India Memoir 7 1 , p. Nasim Akhtar, Patna Museum, Patna, pp. C, , Kaimur Archaeological District Gazetteer , ed. C, , Kaimur archaeological district gazetteer , ed. Purakala, the journal of rock art society of India, Volume , p. Sinha, Bihar Puravid Parisad, Patna, pp. Purana Basin of India , Memoir. Geological Society of India, 6, pp.

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Chapter 8 : Revolutionary Activity in India and Abroad before First World War

Read this article to learn about the revolutionary activity in India and Abroad before first world war! Following is a brief survey of revolutionary terrorist activities in different parts of India and abroad before the First World War. But their activities were limited to giving physical and moral.

Read this article to learn about the revolutionary activity in India and Abroad before first world war! Following is a brief survey of revolutionary terrorist activities in different parts of India and abroad before the First World War. But their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till By , several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary terrorism. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force. In , an abortive attempt was made on the life of the very unpopular West Bengal Lt. Governor, Fuller, by the Yugantar group. In , Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarnagar. Two ladies, instead, got killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged. The whole gang was arrested including the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra, who were tried in the Alipore conspiracy case. During the trial, Narendra Gosain, who had turned approver, was shot dead in jail. In February , the public prosecutor was shot dead in Calcutta and in February , a deputy superintendent of police met the same fate while leaving the Calcutta High Court. Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a spectacular bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while he was making his official entry into the new capital in a procession through Chandni Chowk in Delhi in December The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary terrorism included Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra. In the end, revolutionary terrorism emerged as the most substantial legacy of swadeshi Bengal which had a spell on educated youth for a generation or more. But, an overemphasis on religion kept the Muslims aloof while it encouraged quixotic heroism. No involvement of masses was envisaged, which, coupled with the narrow upper caste social base of the movement in Bengal, severely limited the scope of the revolutionary terrorist activity. Lacking a mass base, it failed to withstand the weight of state repression. The first of the revolutionary activities here was the organisation of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in , which aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely. During the s, Tilak propagated a spirit of militant nationalism, including use of violence through Ganapati and Shivaji festivals and his journals Kesari and Maharatta. Soon Nasik, Poona and Bombay emerged as centres of bomb manufacture. In , Jackson, the district magistrate of Nasik, was killed. Extremism in the Punjab died down quickly after the Government struck in May with a ban on political meetings and the deportation of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. The need for shelter, the possibility of bringing out revolutionary literature that would be immune from the Press Acts and the quest for arms took Indian revolutionaries abroad. Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of India House. Madanlal Dhingra of this circle assassinated, the India office bureaucrat Curzon-Wyllie in Soon London became too dangerous for the revolutionaries, particularly after Savarkar had been extradited in and transported for life in the Nasik conspiracy case. New centres emerged on the continent- Paris and Genevaâ€”from where Madam Bhikaji Cama, a Parsi revolutionary who had developed contacts with French socialists and who brought out Bande Mataram, and Ajit Singh operated. And after when Anglo-German relations deteriorated, Virendranath Chattopadhyaya chose Berlin as his base.

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Chapter 9 : India - Wikipedia

An all-India survey on the situation of employment and unemployment in India during the period July, June, was carried out as part of the 55 th round of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

Brief History The Botanical Survey of India BSI was established in with the objectives of exploring the plant resources of the country and identifying plant species with economic virtue. In , the Government reorganised the BSI with the objectives of 1 undertaking intensive floristic surveys and collecting accurate and detailed information on the occurrence, distribution, ecology and economic utility of plants in the country; 2 collecting, identifying and distributing materials that may be of use to educational and research institutions; and 3 acting as the custodian of authentic collections in well planned herbaria and documenting plant resources in the form of local, district, state and national flora

Diverse geographical conditions India has diverse geographical features, including the lofty Himalayan mountains, the tablelands and plateaus in the Vindhyan ranges and the Western and Eastern Ghats, the deep valleys and foothills of Assam, the central Indian highlands, the alluvial plains of north India and the lower terrain of southern India. As a result, the Indian region exhibits a variety of flora and forest types. There is perhaps nothing similar in any other country of the world.

Vegetable resources Since ancient times, the vegetable resources of India have attracted the attention of traders from both within and outside the region. The trade with India based on plants and other forest produce grew over time, attracting Arab, Turkish, Portuguese, Dutch, French and finally British traders. The Portuguese were probably the first amongst the Europeans to enter India for trade, and they were followed by the Dutch. In the British entered the arena and subsequently established the East India Company. Forest wealth In , Elizabeth I of England granted the company a charter, and subsequently the British traders became rulers. They gave priority to discreet utilisation and scientific management of the forest wealth of India and set out definite policies. And the idea of an institution for surveying the tremendous botanical resources of the country was conceived. The dry gardens consisted of dried and mounted specimens maintained in a definite sequence, and they were used as aids for teaching plant science. Soon medical professionals extended such activities to places outside Italy. Even before the formation of the East India Company, similar botanical pursuits were carried on in India. The Portuguese were the first to pay attention to the useful plants of India. Garcia de Orta, a renowned Portuguese physician who came to India in , studied plants from which drugs are obtained and other species of economic importance, growing them in his garden at Goa. He contributed much to the study of the plant resources of India. To the plant species that were locally used and traded, he introduced several. Hendrik van Rheede, governor of the Dutch settlement in the Malabar, devoted himself to studying and collecting the plants of this region in the 17th century. He inspired local medical men to collect data and specimens of medicinal plants. He accumulated a vast treasure of dried and mounted specimens from various places in southern India. His monumental work, *Hortus Malabaricus* , in 12 volumes with plates, has the distinction of being the first work on the systematics of Indian plants. Linnaeus himself declared that it was accurate. The East India Company, which had its own physicians and surgeons, engaged them in the collection of plants from Madras to cultivate in Britain. Botanical collections Interest in botanical collections grew further in the 18th century, and different agencies became active in exploring all parts of India, as well as Assam and Burma, for plants. Members of the clergy, medical professionals and servants of the East India Company were all actively engaged in searching different forested areas for plant material. Sibpur Garden Along with botanical studies, horticulture gained importance. New botanical gardens were set up for introducing and cultivating exotic species. This garden was known as the Company Bagan. Similarly, gardens were established at Bombay, Saharanpur, Madras and other centres. Each garden had its own herbarium, with dried specimens for reference. During this period, plant taxonomy emerged as an indispensable instrument in the study of medicine, horticultural practices, forest utilisation and conservation. Achievements in the study of plants were mainly due to the efforts of individuals rather than any central authority or institution. An effort

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was made to form a central survey for coordinating activities related to the flora of the country. By the end of the 19th century, botanical studies were conducted by the governments of the Bengal, Bombay and Madras presidencies and the North-Western Provinces through their botanical departments in the gardens at Sibpur, Poona, Madras and Saharanpur. Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Sir George King, who took charge of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta in was instrumental in getting a new building built for the herbarium in All the books and about half a million plant specimens were transferred to the new building in the following year. By the time Sir George King left the Botanic Garden in , the number of herbarium specimens had risen to a million. The time was right for setting up a central organisation by pooling the available resources to coordinate the botanical work. A proposal for organising a survey was put forth before the government, and in July the Secretary of State for India approved it. On 13 February , a survey was formally constituted and designated as the Botanical Survey of India. The functions of the newly formed survey were laid down: Exploring the vegetable resources of the Indian Empire Coordinating the botanical work in different parts of India For the purposes of the survey, the country was divided into four botanical regions--the East, North, West and South--with centres at Calcutta Sibpur , Saharanpur, Bombay Poona and Madras, respectively. The Calcutta unit was the acknowledged centre of the Botanical Survey of India. Sir George King, who was then the superintendent of the Calcutta Sibpur Garden, was made the Director of the newly formed survey. Some of the most renowned naturalists and botanists of the world of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries have left the Botanical Survey a rich legacy. Prominent amongst them are Thomas Henry-Colebrooke, H. Plant explorations and taxonomical studies were carried out in South Asia and South-East Asia to exploit the biological resources of the British Empire, with India as their base. These explorations and studies progressed significantly during the period of British rule. The reorganisation plan was finally approved by the Government of India on 29 March , with Calcutta as the headquarters of the Botanical Survey of India. To undertake intensive floristic surveys and collect accurate and detailed information on the occurrence, distribution, ecology and economic utility of plants in the country. To collect, identify and distribute materials which may be of use to educational and research institutions. To act as a custodian of authentic collections in well planned herbaria and to document the plant resources in the form of local, district, state and national flora. Laboratory at Lucknow The Central Botanical Laboratory was established at Lucknow in December for studying various aspects of plant biology such as cytology, plant physiology, plant chemistry, seed biology and ecology in order to provide a multidisciplinary approach to conventional taxonomy. The herbarium became the Central National Herbarium. A number of new circles were opened in different phytogeographical regions to strengthen the survey in carrying out its assigned mandate more effectively and expeditiously: These publications won appreciation in India and abroad. With the requirements of the country changing over time and with the BSI having considerably expanded its activities, there was a corresponding change in the pattern and policies regarding its publications. It became necessary to publish at regular intervals information on the flora of India for the benefit of scientific workers.