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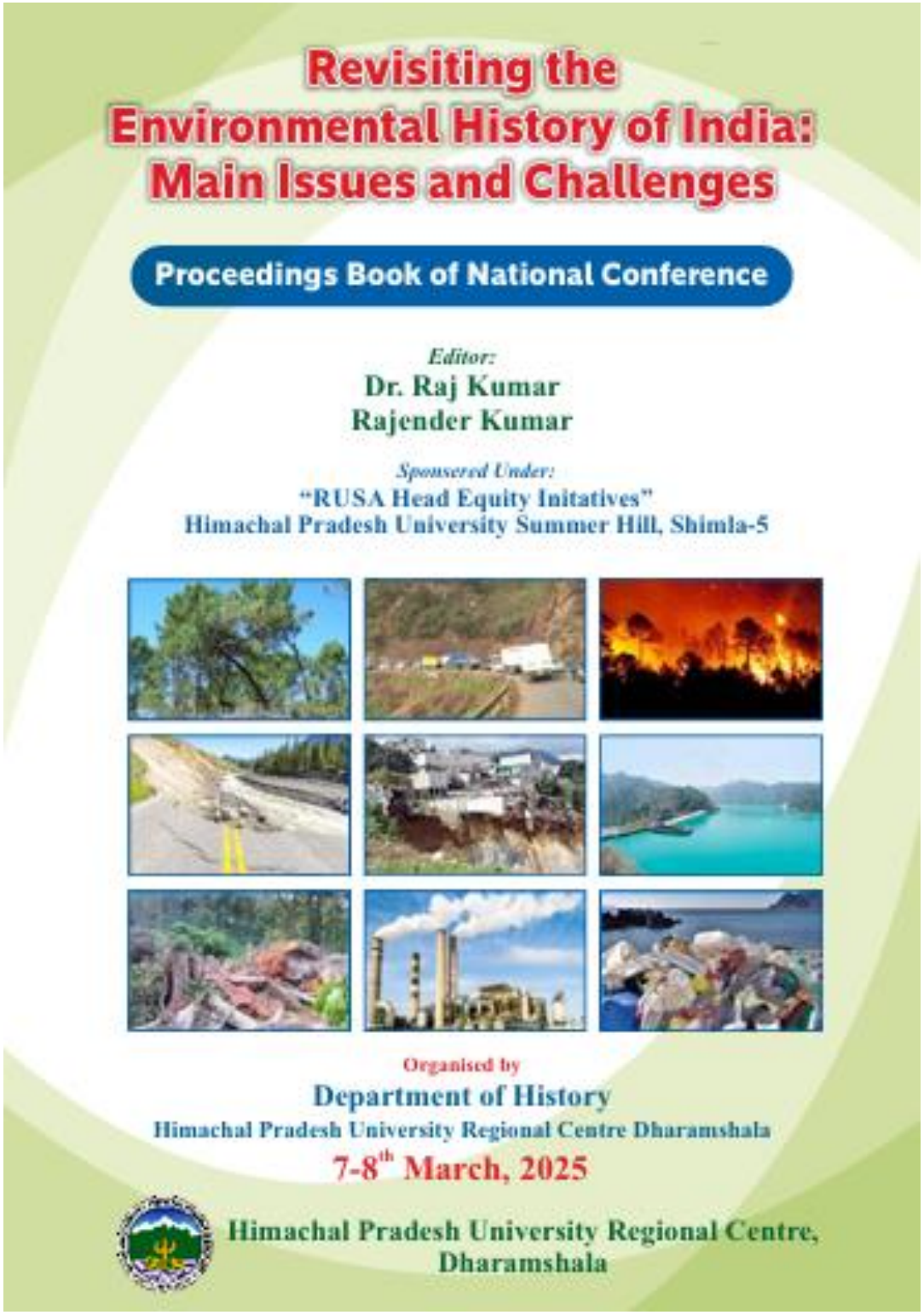

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TABLE OF ABSTRACTS

4

Western Himalayas: A land of Natural Resources

Dr. Ravinder Gill

Abstract

The north western region of the India is known as the western Himalayan region comprising the Kashmir Himalayas, Punjab Himalayas, Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas. The area is located between 28°51'27"N to 37°06'10" N latitude and 72°.56'9" E to 80°10'08" E longitude. This area is extended in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh (UT), Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

I. Introduction

Western Himalayas are on fragile margin of the continental location, near to Pamir knout and western Himalayan syntaxis, and are situated near to Hindukush and Suleman mountains. Evidently proved the Himalayas are the young mountains of the world and are gaining height regularly. With the regular increase in height, slope gradient is increasing. Increasement in slope gradient become the cause of land sliding in Himaylayan region. Vertical slopes and with gravitational effect of land forms create instability. Hard

Principal, Govt. College Takipur, Distt. Kangra HP

2. Paper – II

Revisiting the Environmental History of India: Main Issues and Challenges

Proceedings Book of National Conference

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27

India's Environmental Movements: A Historical Overview

Lekh Raj

Abstract:

Environmental movements in India have a rich and diverse history, shaped by both traditional ecological knowledge and modern-day activism. This paper offers a historical perspective on these movements, tracing their evolution from early indigenous practices to contemporary environmental struggles. The earliest forms of environmental consciousness can be traced to local community efforts aimed at conserving natural resources and forests, such as the Chipko Movement in the 1970s, which emerged as a significant milestone in the fight against deforestation. This paper examines how such movements, fueled by ecological concerns, social justice, and sustainable development, gained momentum in post- independence India. It explores key events and movements, including the Silent Valley Movement, the Narmada Bachao Andolan, and the role of grassroots organizations in advocating for policy changes. It also highlights how these movements have shaped India's environmental landscape by influencing national policy and

Assistant Professor History, Govt. Degree College Takipur Kangra (HP)

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11
Role of Women in Indian Freedom Movement

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Abstract:

Women's contributions to the Indian Freedom Movement cannot be left out of the history of the movement. Most importance will be given to the sacrifices made by Indian women. Stories of women's bravery and sacrifice abound in the history of the independence movement. Numerous women fought alongside their men, something that many of us are unaware of with unwavering bravery and genuine spirit, he fought. Indian women disobeyed a number of rules and abandoned their customary duties and obligations in the home. Thus, it is amazing and admirable that women took part in the national awakening and the fight for independence. But in a society where men predominate, it is difficult for women to fight as warriors. Women were only expected to take care of the home and were not permitted to engage in any other activities or events, nor were they permitted to voice their opinions anyplace. Many of these practices that had a negative impact on women were put into place at this time. These consist of the purdah system, sati, polygamy, female foeticide, child marriage, and the prohibition on widows getting married again. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, and Jyotiba Phule were among the many social reformers who faced numerous obstacles in their efforts to improve the status of women in Indian culture during the East India Company era. During this time, many women were proficient in martial arts. Rani Lakshmibai battled for the nation's independence. Since Bhima Bai Holkar's battle against the British in 1817, women have been involved in India's independence movement.

The first Indian woman socialist to fight for her motherland's independence following the 1857 uprising was Madam Bhicaji Cama. Women undoubtedly had a significant role in the Indian anti-imperialist movement. My paper's goal is to document the part that Indian women liberation warriors performed in the struggle for independence. Second, raise awareness of different female liberation warriors. to emphasize Indian women's sacrifice and suffering while demonstrating their socioeconomic emancipation.

Keywords: Freedom, Fighters, Sacrifice, Foeticide, Bravery, Independence

Introduction:

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Regards
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Unveiling the photocatalytic properties of cadmium oxide for sustainable approach towards water remediation: A review

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ABSTRACT

The current state of water resources demonstrates the contamination caused by industrial wastewater draining's supremacy. Because of the serious health and environmental risks caused by the contaminated waterways, a workable solution is needed to address its effect. This review paper presents a comprehensive investigation of the photocatalytic applications of CdO based nanomaterials, including undoped CdO, doped CdO, and CdO coupled with other semiconductors. Through a systematic analysis, we elucidate the diverse characteristics of these nanomaterials, shedding light on their potential applications in various fields. Moreover, this review explores the promising prospects of utilizing CdO-based nanomaterials for environmental remediation, particularly in the photodegradation of textile dyes. Higher the carrier concentration, higher intrinsic mobility, greater transparency of CdO, its tunable band gap and large surface area are its distinguishable characteristics that make it a promising candidate for photocatalytic applications. By leveraging their unique properties, CdO-based nanomaterials offer a sustainable and efficient approach towards addressing environmental challenges associated with textile dye pollution.

1. Introduction

With galloping population increase combined with the expeditious growth in industrialization worldwide, variety of pollutants like aromatic heterocycles, volatile compounds, inorganic ions, organic dyes, heavy metals, pesticides, pharmaceutical wastes, pathogens and other biological toxins are significantly contaminating the aquatic bodies leading to high risk of adverse effects on human health and the ecosystem [1,2]. Some common effects are skin diseases, irritation in the eyes, gastro-inflammation etc. Presence of excess of nitrogen in water bodies may lead to infantile methemoglobinemia in infants [3,4]. Heavy metals like arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury present in groundwater can cause neurological and reproductive disorders. Also presence of Perandpolyfluoroalkyl substances has led to obesity, thyroid dysfunction, cancer, and infertility [5]. The presence of other contaminants also contributes to various congenital problems [6]. Hence, it is necessary that various pollutants present in water bodies must be removed effectively from the effluents by one or the other water treatment processes before being discharged and meet the standards set by government agencies [7–9]. Conventionally, different physical and chemical techniques have been continuously utilized for decontamination of water. These include ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, separation by membrane technology, coagulation by chemical agents, activated carbon adsorption, ion exchange, flocculation and chlorination. These are non-disruptive techniques, as they only lead to phase transformation of the organic compounds leading to pollution of secondary type [10]. Thus, the major concern is the post-treatment of the regenerated solid-wastes or other materials that can absorb the secondary pollutants. Hence, these water decontamination traditional techniques require high cost, waste of energy as well as exhibit lesser efficacy due to improper

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