

VASUNDHARA

VOL-3

ARTICLES

BLOODFALLS

-Satyam Sahu

The Burgeoning Footprints of Women Scientists in Antarctica

-Rishav Raj

SUNDARBANS FOREST

-Isha Angel Tigga

SAVE OUR MOTHER EARTH

-Tista Ranjan

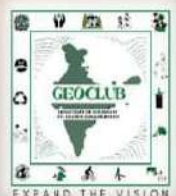
Rhythmic Geography

-Aman Raj

भौगोलिक झारखंड

-Ankit Kumar Pandey

POEMS



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“GEO-CLUB” is an association of students of the college, interested to share their knowledge, hobbies, resources, information and matter related to geography. It also organizes various activities like trekking, geo-exhibition, plantation drive etc. its parent organization is department of Geography, St. Xavier’s College, Ranchi.

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SAVE OUR MOTHER EARTH

By- Tista Ranjan (B.A-2)

Oh, people! Wake up,
Before applying your makeup.
Look around, your Mother Earth is crying with fear,
After some time, she will definitely disappear.

She has given us birth,
But we are creating dirt.
Waste and garbage are everywhere,
It seems like everyone doesn't care.

We should clean up now,
But the question is, 'how'?
Let's gather all the people quickly,
And clear our Earth neatly.

Oh God! please help us with this deed,
We want to plant some seeds.
When trees Will grow,
All creatures will be happy, you know Even the crow.

In lands both far and near,
A phenomenon appears, crystal clear.
Geography, a wondrous domain,
Where nature's artistry does sustain.

Mountains towering high with pride,
Their peaks touching the sky, side by side.
Rivers flowing, their journey unfolds,
Carving valleys and stories untold.

Oceans vast, with waves that crash,
Whispering secrets in their rhythmic splash.
Deserts, vast and barren, scorching sands,
Mirages dancing in shimmering strands.

Volcanoes awaken with fiery might,
Spewing lava, an awe-inspiring sight.
Rainforests lush, vibrant and green,
A tapestry of life, a majestic scene.

Canyons carved through time's embrace,
Layers of rock, a geological grace.

Glaciers, ancient rivers of ice,
Shaping landscapes, a frozen paradise.

Tectonic plates in a constant dance,
Creating quakes, a powerful chance.
Caves, hidden worlds beneath the ground,
With stalactites and stalagmites, profound.

From auroras painting the sky with hues,
To the dunes shifting with each breeze that strews.
Geography weaves its magic, so grand,
A testament to Earth's enchanted land.

So let us marvel at this wonderland,
The geographical phenomenon, hand in hand.
For in its embrace, we find our place,
A reminder of nature's boundless grace.

-Aman Raj

हे प्रकृति प्यारे तुम्हें झारखंड की शान दिखाता हूँ,
सारे राज्यों से अलग झारखंड की पहचान बताता हूँ ।
इधर पलामू से लेकर मैं सिमडेगा को जाता हूँ,
बेतला पार्क में जाकर पशु-पंक्षियों से मिल आता हूँ ।
जंगल से गुजर ही रहा था की कानों में झरनों की आवाज सुनाई,
आस पास के लोग बोलते थे तो बूढ़ाघाघ है भाई ।
घूमते-फिरते दक्षिण गया तो पलामू का पाट मिला,
जहा नेतरहाट की सौंदर्य पर भूमि तो सपाट मिला ।
नेतरहाट की सूर्योदय, सूर्यास्त आंखों को भाता है,
दिन में मेरे मन चीड़ के जंगलों में खो जाता है ।
आगे की ओर बढ़ा तो नवगाई जैसा डैम मिला,
पर चलते चलते पालकोट सैंकचुअरी में जाकर चैन मिला ।
वहा से मुड़ा जब पूरब की ओर तब सिंहभूम-खरसावा आया,
तो बहुत सारे खनिज सम्पदा तांबा यूरेनियम पाया ।
पर मन तो मेरा चंचल है जंगलों से घुसकर आता हूँ,
दशम फॉल होते हुए रांची में मैं घुस जाता हूँ ।

रांची में झरने देखने के बाद मैं पतरातु की ओर जाता हूँ,
जहा डैम घाटियों में जाकर प्रकृति के मजे उठता हूँ।
घने- डरावने चतरा के जंगल होते हजारीबाग आया,
तो सीतागढ़, कैनेरी जैसे छोटे पहाड़िया पाया।

चलते चलते थोड़ा ठंडा जैसा मुझे फील मिला,
अगल बगल देखा तो वाल्डलाइफ सैंकचुअरी और झील मिला।
अभी तक सारे जगह घुमा तो मिला सिर्फ पठार,
पर सामने देखा ऊंचा खड़ा पारसनाथ पहाड़।
बोकारो में स्टील मिला धनबाद कोयले की खान,
उत्तर की ओर देखा तो देवघर में बाबा का धाम।
प्यास लगी है थक गया बंद कर रहा हूँ कविता-कहानी,
अंत में साहिबगंज में मिला मुझे मां गंगा का पानी
मुझे मां गंगा का पानी।

SCRAMBLE WORDS

By Manisha (B.A-2)

1. NARAMI (Coastal area for docking boats)
2. TNUOAINM (Elevated landform)
3. ILVLE (Town in Estonia)
4. ITTERRORY (Designated area or region)
5. EYPTRA (City in India)
6. ODONLN (Capital city of England)
7. ABELG (City in Karnataka, India)
8. KASRGTO (Mountain peak in Pakistan)
9. IHNACL (Lake in China)
10. ERSWADI (Valley with a seasonal stream)
11. IEBL (River in India)
12. NAIOT (Country in West Africa)
13. ILAMT (Country in Southeast Asia)
14. LEAPN (Country in South Asia)
15. RUBMA (Former name for Myanmar)
16. TEABLO (Floating hotel or accommodation)
17. EYNSI (City in Nova Scotia, Canada)
18. RALACA (City in Argentina)
19. ARAG (City in Uttar Pradesh, India)
20. NATTUL (City in Iran)

Members and Students of Geoclub took the initiative to clean the area from “MISSION CHOWK” to “SARJANA CHOWK” on the occasion Birth Anniversary of Father Camil Bulke.

The event was organised with the slogan “EK DO TEEN CHAR SAFAI KARENGE BAAR BAAR”. Our highly energized team members not only cleaned the area but also spread the awareness about the importance of



cleanliness. Our members also helped the sanitation workers.

This was the first event for the session 2022-23

which was a total success and we are looking forward to organise more such events.

Geoclub started in 2006 by the Department of Geography of St. Xavier's College is the club of students who take initiatives in various social, environment and cultural event to bring about awareness and a message for everyone they reach out.

AWARENESS PROGRAM ON MENTAL HEALTH

REPORT BY:- Himanshu Keshri

28th JANUARY, 2023.

GEOCLUB, under the "DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY", ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,



RANCHI took the initiative to organize awareness program on "MENTAL HEALTH". The program was organized on 28th January, 2023 with motive to draw the attention of the students on the most neglected topic i.e, mental health, depression, overthinking etc. This

program was attended by almost 500 students from various departments. There were almost 55 members of GEOCLUB volunteering the event. In this event Dr. NISHANT VIBHASH, a psychiatrist was invited as the chief guest along with the vice principal Fr. ROBERT PRADEEP KUJUR, H.O.D of Geography, ANIMESH ROY and all the faculties members, Dr. SANDEEP CHANDRA, Dr. SHIVKUMAR, Dr. RAJEEVRANJAN SHRIVASTAVA, Ma'am ANGELINE P. TOPPO, GODWIN PEREIRA, Dr. MADHUMITA MINZ. SUKRITI, the anchor of the day introduced the chief guest, who was honoured with the shawl, memento and sapling by the vice principal. The event was started with the lamp lighting ceremony by Chief guest, H.O.D, and the faculties members. After this vice principal was invited to acknowledge the audience with his views regarding the event, following this a song was presented by members of GEOCLUB, which was then followed by a skit. The theme of the skit was to aware people what depression actually is.

Dr. NISHANT VIBHASH was requested to take stage for rest of the program. He, who has twenty years of experience shared main causes of depression, overthinking, and issues regarding mental health. He also gave solution to such problems. After he finished addressing, he asked students to ask their doubts regarding the topic, if any. Students actively joined the interactive session and asked numerous questions.

Their questions included:

1. How to overcome addiction ? -Madhav Sharma.
2. How to avoid overthinking ? -Manshi
3. How to overcome heartbreak ? -Gulshan
4. How to abstain procrastination ? - Rohit

All the doubts were welcomed and were answered by DOCTOR.

SPECIAL LECTURE ON THE TOPIC TO LEARN HOW TO LEARN

By- Rishav Raj (B.A-2)

The Members of the GEO CLUB, Department of Geography, St. Xavier's College RANCHI in Collaboration with Helping India Feeding India took the



initiative to organise a Talk Show on the Sobriquet "To Learn How To Learn". The Chief Guest of the event was Shri Arun Roy [former IITian, IIT Bombay and Chief Instructor in Mathematics and Philosophy]. The event took place in the Fr. C. De.Brouwer Memorial Auditorium between 11:40 am to 2:30 pm. It was attended by approximate 500 students from various departments . Students from Intermediate sections and UG programme were present along with esteemed teaching and non-teaching staffs.

The event was a success as the students were quite zealous about it and learned many important things. The students of Intermediate Sections were rather very eloquent and enthusiastic about it and asked a lot of questions pertaining to the Pedagogy, Success, Curiosity, How to get into IITs, How to concentrate on studies

The event began with the Introduction speech and then lamp lighting and after that the Chief Guest was presented a sapling, a Memento and a shawl as a token of gratitude. The Chief guest, i.e Shri Arun Roy enlightened us with his rather tremendous, overarching, pervasive knowledge. He said that to learn anything we must have a question in our mind. He said that for every thesis or synthesis there is an antithesis. He said that Inquisitiveness brings perception, perception leads to concept which ultimately leads to knowledge. He accosted that there is no satisfaction. Resources are scarce and demands are unlimited hence no individual, no society or economy can ever be fully satisfied or gratified. He tendered his counsel to start the process and focus more on efforts, to acquire the merit rather than pursuing success encapsulated in the mundane rat race. Hence, we all should follow the motto of "INCESSANT STRIVING FOR FUTURE". At the end the Chief Guest was thanked.

VISIT TO ORPHANAGE

REPORT BY:- Himanshu Keshri

20th November, 2022

GEOCLUB, Department of geography had organised two days donation drive and a visit to orphanage. Donation drive was organized on 18th and 19th November everyone donated clothes, stationary and some edible items. We also donated heating rods for the children to survive the winters easily.

Following the two days donation drive we visited 'Adim jati seva mandal, Nivaranpur Ranchi to hand over all the collected items in donation and to spend time with children.

Our volunteers distributed fruits, cakes, snacking items etc. the volunteers spent almost half day with the children it was indeed very satisfying experience for members, as they could bring smile on children's face.







GPS Map Camera

Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

989G+4MP, Dr Camil Bulcke Path, Pathalkudwa, Nayatoli,

Ranchi, Jharkhand 834001, India

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Long 85.326585°

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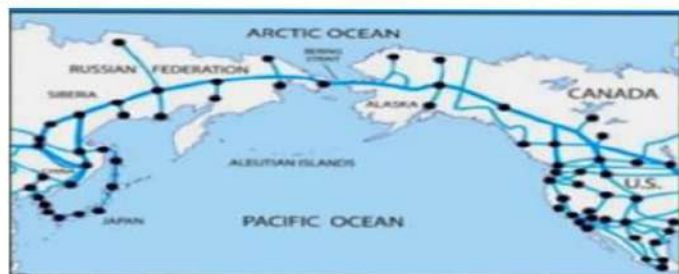
FUN FACTS

BY:- Tista Ranjan

- Rome is the further north than New York city.
- Africa could comfortably fit most of the US, India and within its boundaries.



- The continent of Asia has more surface area than the entirety of the moon.
- There are more people Living within the circle than outside of it.
- While pretty much no one who lives in Alaska can see Russia from their house if there was a bridge between the 2 landmasses it would take less than an hour to drive from one to the other.



- Point Nemo is the most remote point on earth 1000 miles from any land in any direction the closest people to point Nemo are astronauts on the International Space Station whenever they pass by 258 miles away.



- If the entire Scandinavia was a city it wouldn't even make the top 10 most populated in the world.
- There are roughly 2 times more Kangaroos in Australia than people at 50,000,000 and 25,000,000.
- The Netherlands is the tallest country in the world the average 19 year old man stands at 183 centimeters while women of the same age are typically 172 centimeters.
- Suriname however has the most percentage of its man covered in forest at a remarkable 98.3%.
- The Welsh flag has been ranked as coolest looking flag in the world.



- Pyongyang North Korea is home to the world's tallest unused building in the Pyongyang hotel this pyramid shaped building stands at over 1000 feet tall.



BLOOD FALLS

BY:- Satyam Sahu (B.A-1)

In the pristine white snow cover of Antarctica a waterfall stands out for its crimson red hue known as Blood Falls located in the Northern end of Tylor Glacier in McMurdo Dry Valleys, the waterfall was first discovered in 1911 by Australian geographer and explorer Griffith Taylor. The Taylor Glacier is an outlet glacier of the East Antarctica ice sheet that terminates in Lake Bonney. Blood Falls pours out from a fissure at the terminus of the Taylor Glacier into lake Bonney. So no river or stream forms the waterfall and also the temperature is around -17 degree Celsius at the surface and there is little glacial melting. Therefore it was a mystery for over a century that where does the water comes from and what gives the Blood Falls its crimson red hue.



Initially it was believed that the red colour of the waterfall is due to the presence of algae, but there was no proof to be found to verify it. But now, thanks to the scientists that we have completely unraveled the mystery of Blood Falls. The scientists used RES (Radio Echo Sounding) technology to image underneath the glacier. The imaging revealed that there is a complex network of subglacial lake of highly extremely salty water (brine) and rich in iron which it has obtained from the iron-rich bedrock below the lake. The subglacial lake is formed around 2 million years ago.

One would wonder that why a lake trapped beneath 400 meter thick column of ice is not frozen. The factor responsible for this is that the water of subglacial lake is extremely salty and it freezes at a low temperature than that of fresh water. In addition, the presence of the glacier above also has a role in a somewhat reducing the temperature at which water freezes. Moreover, latent heat released when water freezes also helps in keeping the temperature over the freezing temperature.



The Burgeoning Footprints of Women Scientists in Antarctica

BY:- Rishav Raj(B.A-2)

Ellen McSaveney [left] and Terry Tickhill [right] use a hand augur to drill Lake Vanda, Wright Valley, Antarctica, during 1969-70 field season. Water collected during this effort was used to date the lake.



Hu-MAN had been scrutinizing the Icy Continent for over a century when the first woman, Norwegian Ingrid Christensen, stepped foot on the continents mainland in 1937.

Women hadn't been given access to work on the mainland until 1970s. Hitherto they had been working offshore. Women were thought to be incapable to work in the harsh climate. Most of the women involved in the expeditions were wives of the explorers. In 1993, American Explorer Ann Bancroft and her all female team became the first women to reach the South Pole.

There are also many scientific breakthroughs made by women in the Antarctic, from discovering a series of active subglacial lakes to initiating the use of autonomous ocean gliders to take ocean measurements in tough -to-reach waters.

Further Exploration and Science

The first woman scientist, Maria V. Klenova of the Soviet Union, worked on the ships Ob and Lena just off the Antarctic Coastline in 1955/56. The first two US women to winter at a US Antarctic Research station were Mary Alice McWhinnie, who was the station science leader (chief Scientist) at McMurdo station in 1974 she was accompanied by a Nun and biologist, Mary Odile Cahoon.

Argentina sent four women scientists -biologists Irene Bernasconi, bacteriologist Maria Adela, biologist Elena Martinez and algae expert Carmen Pujals to Antarctica in 1969.

Women Gain Ground

The National Science Foundation (NSF) started long-range planning in 1978, looking towards facilities that could accommodate a population made upto 25% women

In Spain, Josefina Castellvi, helped coordinate and also participated in her country's expedition to Antarctica. The first female station leader on Antarctica was Australian, Diana Patterson, head of Mawson Station

There were approximately 180 women in Antarctica in the 1990-91 season. American Lynne Cox swam a mile in Antarctica in 2003.

An all-women team of United Kingdom Army soldiers, called Exercise Ice Maiden, started recruiting members in 2015 to cross the continent under their own power in 2017. Currently, Women make up 55% of membership in the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) .

SUNDARBANS FOREST

BY:- Isha Angel Tigga

Sundarbans is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal. Sundarban Reserve Forest (SRF) of Bangladesh is the largest mangrove forest in the world. It spans the area from the Baleswar River in Bangladesh's division of Khulna to the Hooghly River in India's state of West Bengal. It comprises closed and open mangrove forests, land used for agricultural purpose, mudflats and barren land, and is intersected by multiple tidal streams and channels. Sundarbans is home to the world's largest area of mangrove forests. Four protected areas in the Sundarbans are enlisted as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, viz. Sundarbans West (Bangladesh), Sundarbans South (Bangladesh), Sundarbans East (Bangladesh) and Sundarbans National Park (INDIA).



Despite these protections, the Indian Sundarbans were considered endangered in a 2020 assessment under the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems framework. The Sundarbans mangrove forest covers an area of about 10,000 km² (3,900 sq mi), of which forests in Bangladesh's Khulna Division extend over 6,517 km² (2,516 sq mi) and in West Bengal, they extend over 3,483 km² (1,345 sq mi) across the South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas districts. The most abundant tree species are Sundri and Gewa .

The Enchanting Beauty of the Rainbow Eucalyptus: Nature's Living Canvas

By:- Aman Raj

Nature has a way of surprising us with its unparalleled beauty, and one such marvel is the Rainbow Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus deglupta*). This extraordinary tree, also known as the Mindanao gum or rainbow gum, is a true wonder that captivates anyone lucky enough to witness its breathtaking colors. From its vibrant palette of hues to its unique shedding bark, the Rainbow Eucalyptus stands as a testament to the sheer magnificence of the natural world.

Originating from the tropical regions of Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and the Philippines, the Rainbow Eucalyptus has since been cultivated in various parts of the world for its ornamental appeal. It is particularly renowned for its striking trunk, which exhibits a mesmerizing display of colors, reminiscent of an artist's brushstroke. The bark of the tree undergoes a remarkable transformation as it matures, revealing a mosaic of shades that range from bright greens to blues, purples, oranges, and maroons. It's as if the tree has been touched by the magic of a rainbow.



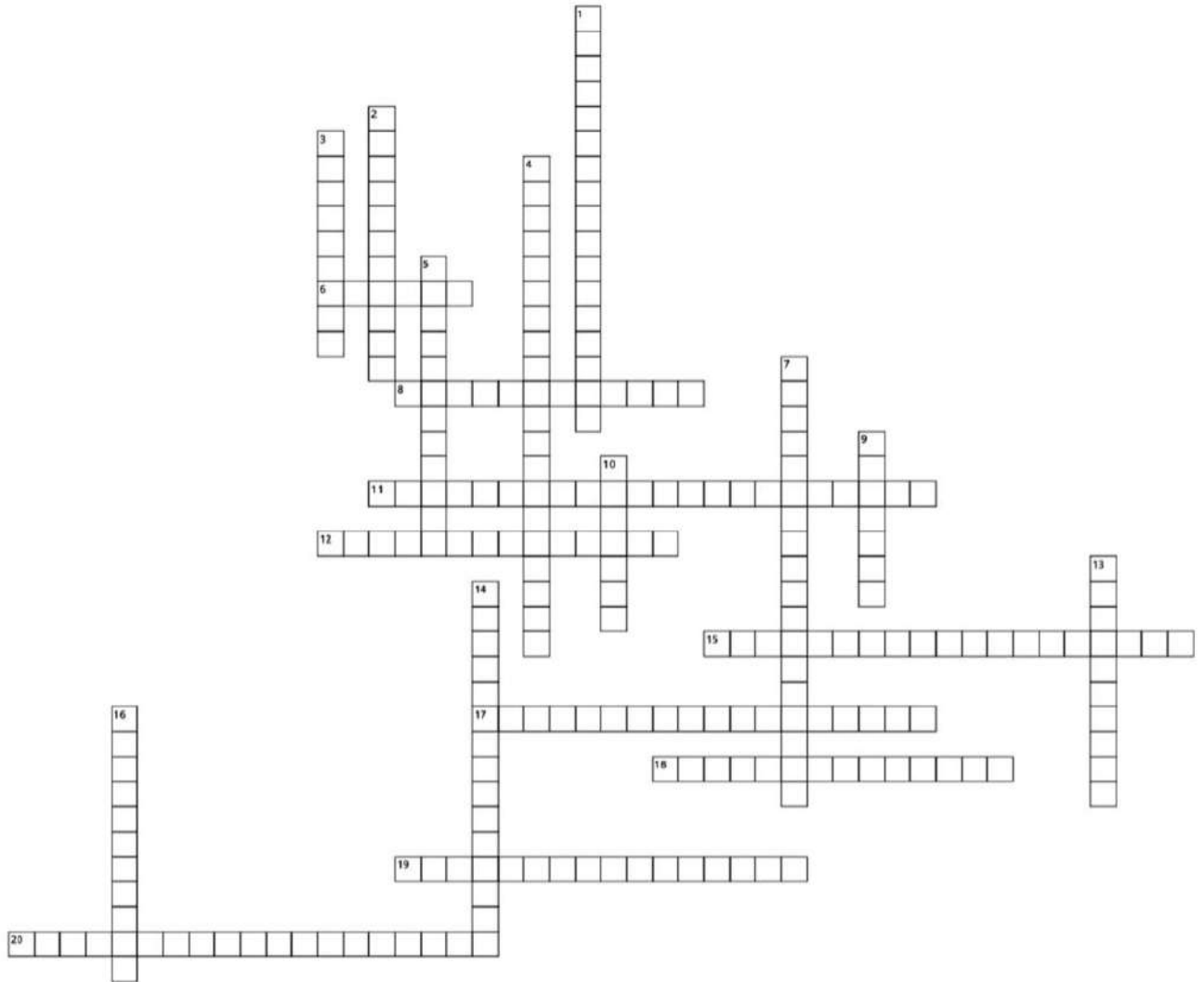


For those fortunate enough to have a Rainbow Eucalyptus in their vicinity, it offers an unparalleled visual spectacle. Its multicolored trunk creates a picturesque backdrop against any landscape, whether it be a botanical garden, park, or private garden. The tree's beauty is further accentuated when planted alongside other vibrant flora, creating a harmonious tapestry of colors.

The Rainbow Eucalyptus serves as a gentle reminder of the extraordinary diversity and beauty found in the natural world. Its awe-inspiring presence invites us to marvel at the wonders of nature and appreciate the intricate masterpieces that exist all around us. From the delicate petals of a flower to the towering majesty of a tree, these natural marvels remind us to cherish and protect the fragile ecosystems that sustain us.

In a world where our attention is often drawn to the synthetic and the man-made, the Rainbow Eucalyptus stands as a living testament to the artistry of nature. Its breathtaking colors serve as a reminder that true beauty lies not only in the creations of human hands but also in the intricate patterns and vibrant hues that emerge effortlessly from the natural world. So, let us embrace the wonder of the Rainbow Eucalyptus.

Geography crosswords



Across

- 6. sea between the main part of east China sea.
- 8. a group of mountain ranges
- 11. Crescent lake
- 12. Volcanic mountain called Xianbei mountain
- 15. A cold spectacle of Jilin.
- 17. a major mountain range
- 18. spans the yangtze river.
- 19. is one of the world's largest sandy deserts.
- 20. a stone forest in yunnan

Down

- 1. large system of mountain ranges
- 2. Freshwater lake in tibet
- 3. highest mountains in the world
- 4. Mount haungs clouds
- 5. world's highest mountain
- 7. green hills, clear water, pretty rocks and mysterious caves.
- 9. of Tibet, a high plateau in southern China.
- 10. river also known as Chang jiang

BY:- RISHAV RAJ (B.A2)

Unveiling the Transformative Role of Artificial Intelligence in Geography

By:- Ankit Raj (B.A1)

The field of geography has undergone significant advancements in recent years, with the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) playing a pivotal role in reshaping the way we understand and interact with our planet. AI technologies, fueled by the power of machine learning, data analysis, and pattern recognition, have enabled geographers to tackle complex challenges and unlock previously unattainable insights. This article delves into the transformative role of AI in geography, exploring how it has revolutionized data analysis, decision-making, and environmental monitoring, while also acknowledging the ethical considerations that come with its implementation.

Enhancing Data Analysis and Spatial Understanding: One of the most remarkable impacts of AI in geography lies in its ability to process vast amounts of spatial data quickly and accurately. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have greatly benefited from AI-driven algorithms that enable the efficient analysis of geographic datasets, including satellite imagery, remote sensing data, and geographical surveys. AI models have facilitated the automatic classification of land cover, identification of vegetation changes, and the detection of urban growth patterns.

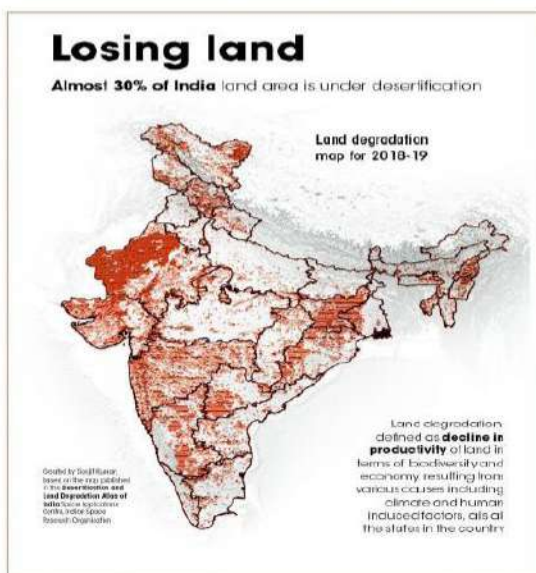
AI for Smart Decision-making: Incorporating AI into geographical decision-making processes has proved invaluable. By combining AI's data processing capabilities with advanced analytical techniques, geographers and urban planners can develop more informed and evidence-based strategies. Moreover, AI-driven simulations can assess the impact of urban development on ecosystems, water resources, and air quality. This knowledge empowers policymakers to make informed decisions that promote sustainable development and mitigate potential adverse consequences.

SAVE OUR SOIL

BY:-Manisha(B.A-2)

Soil, the foundation of our agricultural systems, is a finite and precious resource that plays a crucial role in sustaining life on earth. However, with the rapid expansion of industrial agriculture, improper land management practices and the effects of climate, our soils are facing unprecedented challenges. It is imperative that we take immediate action to save our soil and ensure a sustainable future for agriculture. In this article, we will explore the importance of soil conservation, the threats it faces and the strategies we can adopt to protect and restore this vital resource.

With close to 30% of its geographical area already affected, land degradation is definitely among India's most pressing environmental problems. To make matters worse, almost all Indian states have recorded an increase in degraded land in the past 15 years, with the most rapid increasing being noted in the biodiversity-rich northeastern states. These details have been published in the desertification and land degradation atlas of India, made public in August by the Indian space research organisation.



The importance of soil conservation: Healthy soil is essential for agricultural productivity, food security and environmental sustainability. Soil acts as reservoir for nutrients, water and microorganism that support plant growth. It also plays a crucial role in regulating water cycles, mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration and preserving biodiversity.

Threat to soil:

Unfortunately our soils are under severe threat. Erosion primarily caused by unsustainable farming practices like excessive tilling, monocropping and deforestation leads to the loss valuable topsoil and its associated nutrients. Chemicals- intensive agriculture, including the overuse of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, contributes to soil degradation, harming the delicate balance of microorganisms and beneficial insects that support soil fertility.

Strategies for soil conservation:

- Conservation agriculture
- Agroforestry
- Composting and organic farming
- Soil conservation policies
- Public awareness and education

Saving our soil is not just an environment concern; it is vital for ensuring food security, preserving ecosystems and implementing soil conservation policies and promoting public awareness, we can protect and restore soil. It is time to recognise the urgency of the soil crisis and take collective action to ensure a sustainable future for agriculture and the well being of future generations.



Chhau Dance of Jharkhand

BY:-Mukesh Murmu (B.A-2)



Chhau, an ancient traditional dance form, holds a significant place in the cultural heritage of Jharkhand, an eastern state of India. Known for its vibrant costumes, rhythmic movements, and intricate masks, Chhau dance encapsulates the essence of the region's rich history and folklore. This captivating art form has been cherished and passed down through generations, serving as both a form of entertainment and a medium to portray mythological stories and social messages. In this article, we explore the captivating world of Chhau dance, its history, significance, and cultural impact on Jharkhand.

The Origins of Chhau Dance: The origins of Chhau dance can be traced back to the tribes and communities residing in the regions of Purulia, Seraikella, and Mayurbhanj, which fall in present-day Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha. Historians believe that the dance form emerged centuries ago as a means of expressing the stories from Hindu epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata. Initially, Chhau was performed exclusively by men, who adorned themselves with elaborate masks, costumes, and props to enact various characters. However, over time, it evolved to include women performers as well, and the dance began to reflect a blend of martial arts, theatrical elements, and graceful movements.

Despite the passing of time and changing cultural landscapes, Chhau dance has managed to retain its significance in the cultural fabric of Jharkhand. The dance form is not merely a source of entertainment; it is a repository of history, mythology, and social messages. It serves as a medium to pass on stories from one generation to another, ensuring that the cultural heritage and values of the land are preserved.

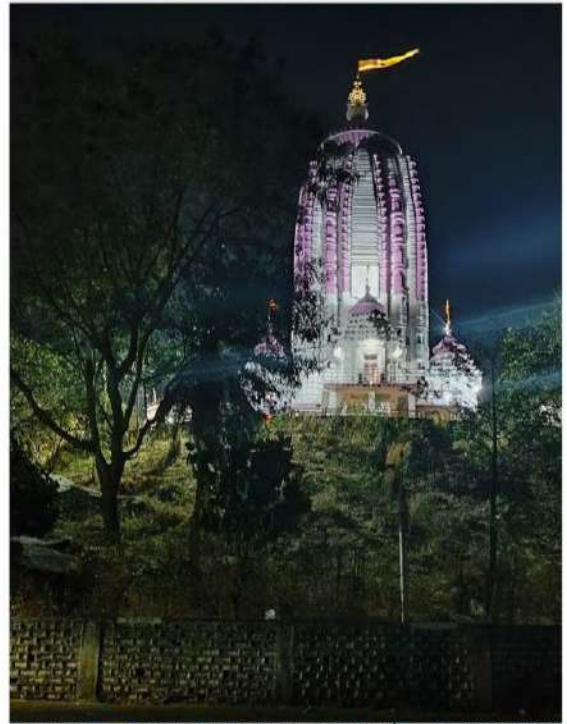
Moreover, Chhau dance has also gained international recognition, with numerous performances held in festivals and cultural events across the globe. This has helped bring the art form to a global audience, garnering appreciation for its artistic brilliance and cultural roots.



JHARKHAND



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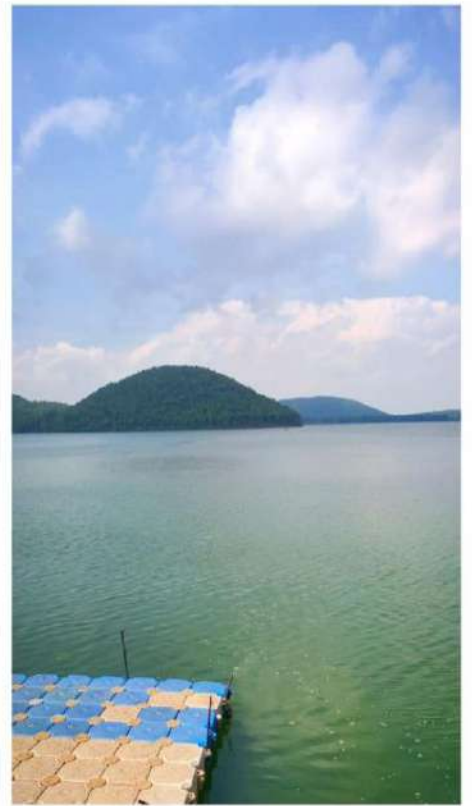
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“LOOK DEEP INTO NATURE, AND THEN YOU WILL
UNDERSTAND EVERYTHING BETTER.”
—ALBERT EINSTEIN

