



कार्यालय, क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी, माधवपुरम, मेरठ।

परिक्षेत्र-मेरठ एवं सहारनपुर मण्डल

दूरभाष / फ़ैक्स 0121-2403444 ई-मेल rheomeerut@yahoo.com वेबसाइट www.rheomt.org

पत्रांक-क्ष0का0मे0 /

/2022-23

दिनांक-04 / 107 / 2022

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सेवा में,

1. प्राचार्य, चौ० शिवनाथ सिंह शाडिल्य कालेज, माछरा, मेरठ
2. " रघुराथ पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कालेज, मेरठ
3. " डी०ए०वी० पी०जी० कालेज, मुजफ्फरनगर
4. " ईस्माइल नेशनल महिला पी०जी० कालेज, मेरठ
5. " मेरठ कालेज, मेरठ

विषय-प्रदेश के अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों को शोध कार्यों हेतु "रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट" योजनान्तर्गत अनुदान का धनराशि का चैक प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक शिक्षा निदेशक, उच्च शिक्षा, प्रयागराज के पत्रांक डिग्री विकास/258-59 दिनांक 30.05.2022 के द्वारा प्रदेश के अशासकीय अनुदानित महाविद्यालयों को शिक्षकों को शोध कार्यों हेतु "रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट" योजनान्तर्गत अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ है। प्राप्त अनुदान के चैक इस कार्यालय से दिनांक 08.07.2022 तक प्राप्त कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करायें।

भवदीय

डॉ०(सजीव कुमार गुप्ता)
क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी,
मेरठ।

पु०स०-क्ष०का०मे०/1248-49 /2022-23 तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित

1. शिक्षा निदेशक (उच्च शिक्षा), उ०प्र० डिग्री विकास अनुभाग, प्रयागराज।

क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी,
मेरठ।

वित्त एवम डेवलपमेंट योजना के अन्तर्गत लघु शोध हेतु राजकीय/अराजकीय
महाविद्यालयों को आवंटित धनराशि को आहरित किये जाने का विवरण

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय का नाम	क्रम सं.	प्रमुख अधिकारी का नाम	महाविद्यालय का नाम	आवंटित की जाने वाली धनराशि
क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी, मेरठ	01	डॉ० रामेश कुमार शर्मा डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ बी० ए०	डॉ० शिवराज सिंह शाहिल्य (पी०जी०) कालेज, मेरठ	283000
	02	डॉ० कुमकुम परीक डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ साइकोलॉजी	रघुनाथ गौरी गेजुएट कालेज मेरठ	189000
	03	डॉ० सुरेश पास डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ बी० ए०	डी०ए०पी० (पी०जी०) कालेज मुजफ्फरनगर	314500
	04	डॉ० अनीता राठी डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ हिस्ट्री	ईमादल मेदानल महिला पी०जी०कालेज मेरठ	178000
	05	डॉ० मनोज कुमार डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फिजिक्स	मेरठ कालेज मेरठ	210000
	06	डॉ० फारुख कुमार डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ जूलोजी	मेरठ कालेज मेरठ	230000
	07	डॉ० एस० एन० रामा डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ बाटनी	मेरठ कालेज मेरठ	290000
योग				1694500
क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी, लखनऊ	01	डॉ० राधेश प्रकाश डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ जूलोजी	महाराणी लाल कुमारी पोस्ट गेजुएट कालेज बलरामपुर	295000
	02	डॉ० विवेक सिंह डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ बाटनी	श्री जय नारायण पी०जी० कालेज लखनऊ	244000
	03	डॉ० टी०एस० नरणी डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फिजिकल जूलोजी	शिया पी०जी० कालेज लखनऊ	110000
	04	डॉ० राहुद सदीक अम्बास डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ जूलोजी	शिया पी०जी० कालेज लखनऊ	187000
	05	डॉ० वन्दना द्विवेदी डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ संस्कृत	नवयुग कन्या महाविद्यालय लखनऊ	270000
योग				1106000
क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी, कानपुर	01	डॉ० इंदानी दुबे डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ जूलोजी	डी०पी० एस० कालेज कानपुर	324500
	योग			
क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी, वाराणसी	01	डॉ० एम० सुल्तान अहमद डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ जूलोजी	शिल्पी मेदानल पी०जी० कालेज आजमगढ़	145000
	योग			

डॉ० सुष्म रमि वर्मा

संयुक्त निदेशक (उच्च शिक्षा)
उच्च शिक्षा निदेशक (उच्च शिक्षा)

उत्तर प्रदेश, प्रयागराज

No. 230/IN/2021

Estd. : 1962

NAAC Accredited A Grade College

College: 4303100

Fax : 4300443

www.inpgcollege.org

From:

Secretary/Principal

**Ismail National Mahila (P.G.)
College, Meerut.**

Affiliated with C.C.S. University, Meerut
(Formerly Meerut University, Meerut)

Dated..27-12-2021.....

To,

क्षेत्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अधिकारी,

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,

माधवपुरम, मेरठ।

Subject : वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट योजनान्तर्गत शोध परियोजना हेतु आवेदन।

महोदया,

शासन के पत्र संख्या 2526/सत्तर-4-2021 दिनांक 20-12-2021 के अनुपालन में

निर्धारित प्रारूप पर प्रो० अनीता राठी, प्राचार्या, इस्माईल नेशनल महिला पी०जी० कॉलेज,

मेरठ एवं प्रो० निवेदिता मलिक, प्रोफेसर, आर०जी० कॉलेज, मेरठ के शोध परियोजना प्रस्ताव

को आपके द्वारा अग्रसरित करने हेतु भेजा जा रहा है। कृपया अपने स्तर से शासन को

अग्रसरित करने की कृपा करें।

संलग्नक:

1. प्रारूप -1
2. Research Proposal
3. C.V Principal Investigator
4. C.V Co-Investigator

भवदीया

Akath

(प्रो० अनीता राठी)

Principal

Ismail National Mahila (P.G.) College
Meerut

upshec@gmail.com

82-99822-829

27-12-2021

27-12-2021

प्रारूप-1

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों के विभागों/संस्थानों में रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट योजना के अन्तर्गत शोध परियोजना के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने हेतु आवेदन पत्र का

प्रारूप

भाग -क

सामान्य सूचनाएं

1. राज्य विश्वविद्यालय / महाविद्यालय का नाम : Ismail National Mahila P.G. College, Meerut
2. विभाग का नाम : History
3. शोध का विषय : Water Conservation Techniques in Ancient and Medieval India with special reference to Uttar Pradesh (Ancient India)
4. विशिष्टता का क्षेत्र : to Uttar Pradesh (Ancient India)
5. अवधि : 3 years
6. प्रमुख शोधकर्ता (P.I.)
 - i. नाम : Dr. Anita Rathi
 - ii. लिंग : (पुरुष/महिला) Female
 - iii. जन्म तिथि : 26 July 1974
 - iv. श्रेणी: (सामान्य/अ.जा./अ.ज.जा./ओबीसी) O.B.C
 - v. शैक्षिक योग्यता : Ph.D
 - vi. पदनाम : Professor
 - vii. पता : Ismail National Mahila (P.G.) College, Meerut
(क) कार्यालय
(ख) आवास Flat # 15; Rishi Apartment; A-16; Saket, Meerut
(ग) फोन एवं मो० नं० 8171512233
(घ) ई-मेल आई.डी. anitarathi26@gmail.com
7. सह प्रमुख शोधकर्ता (Co. P.I.)
 - i. नाम : Dr. Nivedita Kumari
 - ii. लिंग : (पुरुष/महिला) Female
 - iii. जन्म तिथि : 1st August 1972
 - iv. श्रेणी: (सामान्य/अ.जा./अ.ज.जा./ओबीसी) O.B.C
 - v. शैक्षिक योग्यता : Ph.D
 - vi. पदनाम : Professor
 - vii. पता : R.G. (P.G.) College, Meerut
(क) कार्यालय B 331, Sector 5, Sushant City,
(ख) आवास Meerut by Pass, Meerut

Hathi
Rathi

(ग) फोन एवं मो०नं० 7983023550

(घ) ई-मेल आई.डी. nirchitamalik.002@gmail.com

8. प्रमुख शोधकर्ता (P.I.) का शिक्षण एवं शोध में अनुभव:

(क) शिक्षण अनुभव : यूजी 19 वर्ष पीजी 19 वर्ष

(ख) शोध अनुभव : 17 years

(ग) प्रकाशन : 32

(i) प्रकाशित शोधपत्र :

(ii) प्रकाशित पुस्तकें : Nil

(घ) पूर्व में की गयी/संचालित शोध परियोजनाओं का विवरण

(कृपया विस्तृत बायोडाटा की प्रतिलिपि के साथ पाँच वर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित शोध पत्रों और पुस्तकों की सूची संलग्न करें)

9. सह प्रमुख शोधकर्ता (Co. P.I.) का शिक्षण एवं शोध में अनुभव:

(क) शिक्षण अनुभव : यूजी 21 वर्ष पीजी 21 वर्ष

(ख) शोध अनुभव : 20 years

(ग) प्रकाशन :

(i) प्रकाशित शोधपत्र : 08

(ii) प्रकाशित पुस्तकें : Nil

(कृपया विस्तृत बायोडाटा की प्रतिलिपि के साथ पाँच वर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित शोध पत्रों और पुस्तकों की सूची संलग्न करें)

10. अन्य विवरण (यदि कोई हो)

भाग - ख

प्रस्तावित शोध कार्य का विवरण

1. परियोजना :

(i) शोध कार्य का शीर्षक : *Water Conservation techniques in Ancient and Medieval India with special*

(ii) प्रस्तावना : *reference to Uttar Pradesh*

(iii) प्रस्ताव का विवरण (राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शोध के सन्दर्भ में) : *National*

(iv) उद्देश्य : *Detailed attached separately*

(v) उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने हेतु मेथडोलॉजी कार्यों एवं लक्ष्यों की वर्षवार योजना

(vi) अपेक्षित परिणाम एवं समाजिक/शैक्षणिक प्रभाव :

2. वित्तीय आवश्यकता :

Sheth
Sheth

क्रमांक	मद	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष
1.	अनावर्ती व्यय का विवरण (उपकरण आदि)			250000=00
2.	आवर्ती व्यय का विवरण			
	(i) कर्मचारी सेवाओं के लिए (Man Power)			150000=00
	(ii) आकस्मिकता (Contingency)			30000=00
	(iii) उपभोज्य सामग्री (Consumables)			
	(iv) यात्रा/फील्ड वर्क			70000=00
	(v) Over head charges (10%)			50000=00
	महायोग			550000=00

3. क्या शिक्षक को किसी अन्य शोध परियोजना हेतु किसी अन्य संस्था से सहायता प्राप्त हुई है? यदि हां, तो उल्लेख करें :

- i- उस संस्था का नाम जहां से सहायता अनुमोदित हुई है
- ii- जिस मंजूरी पत्र द्वारा सहायता अनुमोदित की गई उसकी संख्या और तारीख
- iii- अनुमोदित एवं उपयोग की गई राशि
- iv- जिस परियोजना के लिए सहायता अनुमोदित की गई उसका शीर्षक
- v- यदि परियोजना पूरी की गई है, तो क्या परियोजना का कार्य प्रकाशित किया गया है

4. प्रस्तावित शोध के सम्बन्ध में अन्य कोई सूचना (यदि आवश्यक हो)

Handwritten signature

क्रमांक	मद	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष
1.	अनावर्ती व्यय का विवरण (उपकरण आदि)	90000	80000	80000
2.	आवर्ती व्यय का विवरण			
	(i) कर्मचारी सेवाओं के लिए (Man Power)	50000	50000	50000
	(ii) आकस्मिकता (Contingency)	10000	10000	10000
	(iii) उपभोग्य सामग्री (Consumables)	10000	10000	10000
	(iv) यात्रा / फील्ड वर्क	30000	20000	20000
	(v) Over head charges (10%)	20000	15000	15000
	महायोग	210000	180000	180000

3. क्या शिक्षक को किसी अन्य शोध परियोजना हेतु किसी अन्य संस्था से सहायता प्राप्त हुई है? यदि हां, तो उल्लेख करें :

i- उस संस्था का नाम जहां से सहायता अनुमोदित हुई है

ii- जिस मंजूरी पत्र द्वारा सहायता अनुमोदित की गई उसकी संख्या और तारीख

iii- अनुमोदित एवं उपयोग की गई राशि

iv- जिस परियोजना के लिए सहायता अनुमोदित की गई उसका शीर्षक

v- यदि परियोजना पूरी की गई है, तो क्या परियोजना का कार्य प्रकाशित किया गया है

4. प्रस्तावित शोध के सम्बन्ध में अन्य कोई सूचना (यदि आवश्यक हो)

Mus
24/11/2022

A. Khatun
Principal
Ismail National Mahila (P.G.) College
Meerut

क्रमांक	मद	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष
1.	अनावर्ती व्यय का विवरण (उपकरण आदि)	90000	80000	80000
2.	आवर्ती व्यय का विवरण			
	(i) कर्मचारी सेवाओं के लिए (Man Power)	50000	50000	50000
	(ii) आकस्मिकता (Contingency)	10000	10000	10000
	(iii) उपभोग्य सामग्री (Consumables)	10000	10000	10000
	(iv) यात्रा/फील्ड वर्क	30000	20000	20000
	(v) Over head charges (10%)	20000	15000	15000
	महायोग	210000	185000	185000

3. क्या शिक्षक को किसी अन्य शोध परियोजना हेतु किसी अन्य संस्था से सहायता प्राप्त हुई है? यदि हां, तो उल्लेख करें :

- उस संस्था का नाम जहां से सहायता अनुमोदित हुई है
- जिस मंजूरी पत्र द्वारा सहायता अनुमोदित की गई उसकी संख्या और तारीख
- अनुमोदित एवं उपयोग की गई राशि
- जिस परियोजना के लिए सहायता अनुमोदित की गई उसका शीर्षक
- यदि परियोजना पूरी की गई है, तो क्या परियोजना का कार्य प्रकाशित किया गया है

4. प्रस्तावित शोध के सम्बन्ध में अन्य कोई सूचना (यदि आवश्यक हो)

Muj
25/11/2022

A. Khatu
Principal
Ismail National Mahila (P.G.) College
Meerut

प्रमाण पत्र

यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि:

- क. विभाग/संस्थान में फर्नीचर/स्थान इत्यादि जैसी सामान्य आधारभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।
- ख. यदि उपर्युक्त परियोजना के लिए मुझे सहायता प्रदान की जाती है तो इस योजना को शासित करने वाले नियमों का मैं पालन करूंगा/करूंगी।
- ग. मैं निर्धारित अवधि में परियोजना पूरी करूंगा/करूंगी। यदि मैं इसे पूरा करने में अक्षम रहता/रहती हूं और यदि वित्तपोषण संस्था शोध परियोजना की प्रगति से संतुष्ट नहीं होती है, तो परियोजना को तुरंत समाप्त किया जा सकता है।
- घ. उपर्युक्त शोध परियोजना किसी अन्य संस्था द्वारा वित्तपोषित नहीं है।

A. Khatu
प्रमुख शोधकर्ता (P.I.) एवं
सह प्रमुख शोधकर्ता *[Signature]*
(Co. P.I.) के हस्ताक्षर
(तारीख/मुहर)

A. Khatu
संस्थान के प्रधान के हस्ताक्षर
(तारीख/मुहर)
Ismail National Manila (P.G.) College
Meerut

Research Proposal for Minor Research Project

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट
योजनान्तर्गत शोध परियोजना हेतु आवेदन

Research Topic

**Water Conservation Techniques in Ancient and
Medieval India with Special reference to Uttar
Pradesh**

Principal Investigator

**Prof. Anita Rathi
Ismail National Mahila PG College, Meerut**

Water Conservation Techniques in Ancient and Medieval India with Special reference to Uttar Pradesh

Introduction

Since ages, people across different regions of India, have experienced either excess or scarce water due to varied rainfall and land topography. Yet, they have managed to irrigate their agricultural fields using localized water harvesting methods. Their traditional ways, though less popular, are still in use and efficient. They are enriched with knowledge to manage water in communal ways. Let's learn about a few traditional water conservation methods in India used by our illiterate yet successful water managers in India.

We all know water is essential, but too many of us think it's unlimited. In reality, fresh water is a finite resource that is rapidly becoming scarce. In India, a warming climate is drying up lakes and rivers, while rapid urbanisation and water pollution are putting enormous pressure on the quantity and quality of surface and ground water. The country's fragile agricultural system still depends primarily on rainfall and a bad monsoon season can wreak havoc on the national economy.

Water conservation is a key element of any strategy that aims to alleviate the water scarcity crisis in India. With rainfall patterns changing almost every year, the Indian government has started looking at means to revive the traditional systems of water harvesting in the country. Given that these methods are simple and eco-friendly for the most part, they are not just highly effective for the people who rely on them but they are also good for the environment.

History tells us that both floods and droughts were regular occurrence in ancient India. Perhaps this is why every region in the country has its own traditional water harvesting techniques that reflect the

geographical peculiarities and cultural uniqueness of the regions. The basic concept underlying all these techniques is that rain should be harvested whenever and wherever it falls.

Archaeological evidence shows that the practice of water conservation is deep rooted in the science of ancient India. Excavations show that the cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation had excellent systems of water harvesting and drainage. The settlement of Dholavira, laid out on a slope between two storm water channels, is a great example of water engineering.

Chanakya's *Arthashastra* mentions irrigation using water harvesting systems. Sringaverapura, near Allahabad, had a sophisticated water harvesting system that used the natural slope of the land to store the floodwaters of the river Ganga. Chola King Karikala built the Grand Anicut or Kallanai across the river Cauvery to divert water for irrigation (it is still functional) while King Bhoja of Bhopal built the largest artificial lake in India.

Drawing upon centuries of experience, Indians continued to build structures to catch, hold and store monsoon rainwater for the dry seasons to come. These traditional techniques, though less popular today, are still in use and efficient. Here is a brief account of the unique water conservation systems prevalent in India and the communities who have practised them for decades before the debate on climate change even existed.

Water conservation in India is not a new concept. One of the earliest sites of the Indus Valley civilisation, Dholavira in the Gujarat state has well documented storage reservoirs in the form of lakes to collect surface run offs during the rainy season¹. Not only that, there were intricate channels and check dams for various purposes. Such structures have also

been found in other sites such as Harappa and Mohenjodaro. Sringaverapura tank in modern day Uttar Pradesh was built sometime in the 1st BC and is a shining example of engineering during the early period of Indian civilisation. It had a remarkable system to clean water through desiltation². Naneghat in modern day Maharashtra is perhaps the oldest example of harvesting system for storage of water.

Perhaps the most unique and elaborate network of well-connected water drainage and storage system is found in Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh. The place not very famous today is a must visit for any student of hydrology. Any fort surviving today has well organized storage systems. This was of importance since forts were built to provide supplies during long drawn wars where outside movement was restricted.

The Indian system of using brass vessels to clean water is well documented and continues till today. It is not uncommon even today to find water filter systems made out of brass. Older people in India use brass pots to store water during the night and consume it during the day time.

Almost every region in India has its own unique method of storing and conserving water prevalent since times immemorial. While some methods such as baolis in Delhi have been long forgotten, others such as guls in Uttarakhand are commonly used even today.

Traditional water harvesting techniques

Rain water harvesting has been practiced in India for centuries and the traditional system of rain water harvesting proved more successful. In Rajasthan, a large part of which is covered by the formidable Thar desert has had a long and unbroken tradition of water conservation. For instance, builders of the famous Chittor and Ranthambore forts had the vision of exploiting the natural catchments in the forts created by the undulating hill tops. Some non- governmental organisations have led to the revival of the age old water harvesting system in Rajasthan called *Johad*. Now, *Johad* is

meeting water needs of more than 700 villages in the state without any hassles.

Essentially, *Johads* are simple stone and mud barriers built across the contour of slope to arrest rain water. They have high embankments on three sides while the fourth side is left open for rain water to enter. In the villages, where *Johads* have been revived water is shared among the villagers and the farmers are not allowed to grow water intensive crops. A *Johad* prevent rain water from running off, allowing it to percolate into the ground, recharging water aquifers and improve the water balance of the earth. Significantly, the engineering knowledge to make *Johads* was entirely local and no outside expertise was utilized. Yet these *Johads* have stood the test of time and admirably withstood the ravages of rainfall. It is believed that there is not a single village in the country which can not quench the thirst and that of its fields through the revival of traditional water harvesting techniques. Following the efforts of the NGO, Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), Ratakhurd village in the semi-arid and undulating Alwar district of Rajasthan has change into a sort of green paradise.

A series of bunds put up along the hill slops were found to arrest the rain water run off. Each bund has a spillway which passes on the excess water to the rest in the line. Once checked the run-off percolates underground and increases the moisture content of the soil and recharges aquifers effectively. This makes waterfor irrigation available round the year.

In Gujarat, the traditional water harvesting techniques has been revived and 35 other Villages of Amreli district are known for their hard, rocky terrain on account of their peculiar geological features. These areas could not conserve rain water. However, the situation has been changed by raising dykes to check rain water along with the putting up of check dams

and percolation tanks. Water and famine in these perpetually drought prone rural areas of Gujarat has become a thing of the past with flourishing green farmland fields one from all side. In the high altitude of Himalayan region, water is tapped from hill slops known as *ghuls*. These *ghuls* ranges in length from 1-15 km and carries a discharge of 15-100 L of water/ sec. In the entire region of Western Himalaya comprising Jammu, Himachal Pradesh and Northern Uttaranchal, *ghul* is a standard harvesting technique. A cut is made in the stream, which is further extended by stone embankment, generally made of a pile of stones. Often, it goes on till several kilometres to reach the dammed with the help of trees and branches. In Maharashtra, an earthen or Masonry dam across a river or a stream is called *Bandhara*. It is generally built in a series across the length of a river, the idea being to lift the water level to a height from which they can be further diversified into irrigation channels. Such systems are seen in Khandesh and Nashik districts, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Satara and Pune areas. Among the *Gond* tribe of Western Orissa, *Kata*, *Munda* and *Bandha* are commonly adopted water conserving practices. A *Kata* is an ordinary tank constructed by putting in place a stone embankment. It is constructed on either ways, North to South or East to West and is slightly curved in both ends and so constructed to leverage on the natural drainage line. *Munda* is a small embankment built across any kind of drainage channel is it a river let and stream. Designed on a smaller scale, individual farmers could build it for limited use. *Bondha* is four sided tank excavated below a *Kata* from which it receives water by percolation.

In Meghalaya, the traditional water harvesting system of tapping flowing streams and spring water for use in irrigation is popular in the state. Umbir and Mawlyndep and many other villages of Revoi district of Meghalaya collect flowing stream water through bamboo pads for

domestic use. In Jowai district, the flowing stream water are stored in small cement plastered pond through bamboo which is used by the whole community, and the overflowing water is used in the catchments areas for farming. In Nagaland, *Zabo* system is practiced in some parts of the state which combines water conservation and forestry.

We come to the conclusion know that our ancients were fully aware of the importance of water in our life. Evidences, are found in every part of India, concerning highly advanced hydraulic engineering, which are even highly preferred by the modern technicians. Development of water resources and its conservation was not only the responsibility of Kings and Queens but it was also considered to be the duty of the local community to develop and maintain such water resources. This meant that these practices were perceived by the common man as his sacred duty and by the communities as part of good local self-governance and social responsibility. Thus this water-wisdom at all levels of society ensured adequate availability of water for all, which in turn brought prosperity and richness to the state. All those techniques prevalent in ancient India are now preferred by modern technicians. And now the attempts are made to revive those ancient trends in modern period also.

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Objectives

- This study will reveal an enormous Treasure of ancient indigenous technologies of water management which can be adopted to combat modern water security and sustainability issues amidst climate change.
- This study will be useful in Revival of Traditional Water Conservation techniques for achieving climate Resilience in Dryland in eastern U.P.
- This study will be useful by understanding the ways in which ancient communities were successful at or failed in attaining sustainable water management, recent studies have attempted to provide important information for modern communities facing climate change impacts which are consequently resulting in water scarcity, security, safety and sustainability issues.
- The study will be of great value in re-implementing ancient and indigenous techniques of water management in contemporary conditions be considered as an imperative proposition to drafting modern management policies.
- Above all this study is more pertinent as water crisis is impending in the future. In order to avert this, we must revisit and learn from the practices used in the past. Select water conservation methods can be adapted to the present day situation.

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Research Methodology

Choosing an appropriate method is crucial in research work because exactness of research finding depend a lot on the appropriate method and approach that a researcher adopts.

1. First of all data will be collected according to objectives. Old water conservation techniques will be listed and analyzed.
2. Related Literature will be studied relevant literature will be reviewed for the purpose. News articles etc. will serve as secondary data.
3. The present study followed the embedded design of the mixed methods research encompassing both field (primary data collection) and technical (secondary data collection).
4. Local population and Resource Persons will also be approached to know more about the ancient water conservation techniques in ancient and medieval time.
5. After collecting data each and every fact related to the water conservation techniques will be explained thoroughly as well as analysed with reference to their connection to our society, rituals, religious and culture.
6. Field study of various places of U.P. for water harvesting and drainage system will be conducted.
7. Comparative study of ancient water conservation and modern water harvesting will be done.
8. Thus the Investigator will use primary as well as secondary data.
9. The various methods of water conservation and water supply system in terms of the following are highlighted:

- * Drains and Water sewage systems
- * Wells in ancient structures
- * Water Harvesting systems
- * Public bathing areas
- * Baolis

10. The nature of study is theoretical, descriptive, analytical. It seeks to arrive at generalization or conclusions.
11. Thus the study will be essentially deductive in nature, since it is based on observation and interpretation. Finally in writing this thesis attempts have been made to objectively study and analyze this subject as far as possible.

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Relevance of the proposed study for policy making/society

Water conservation is a key element of any strategy that aims to alleviate the water scarcity crisis in India. With rainfall patterns changing almost every year, the India govt. has started looking at means to revive the traditional system of water harvesting in the country.

Given that these methods are simple and eco-friendly for the most part, they are not just highly effective for the people who rely on them but are also good for the environment.

History tells us that both floods and droughts were regular occurrence in ancient India. Perhaps this is why every region in the country has its own traditional water harvesting techniques that reflect the geographical peculiarities and cultural uniqueness of the regions. The basic concept underlying all these techniques is that rain should be harvested whenever and wherever it falls.

Drawing upon centuries of experience, Indians continued to build structures to catch, hold and store monsoon rainwater for the dry seasons to come. These traditional techniques, though less popular today, are still in use and efficient. Conservation systems prevalent in India and the communities who have practiced them for decades before the debate on climate change even existed.

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C.V. of Principal Investigator

1. Name of the Teacher :- Dr. Anita Rathi
2. Designation :- Professor
3. Department:- History
4. Specialization :- Modern Indian History
5. E-mail Id :- anitarathi26@gmail.com
6. Contact no :- 8171512233
7. Academic Qualification :-



(Give in brief e.g. M.Sc, NET/JRF, M.Phil, Ph.D)

8. Fellowships/Awards:-

S.No	Fellowships/ Awards	Level (State/Nat./Int.)	Description	Awarding Agency	Date
2017-18					
1.	Award of Appreciation	State	-	Regional Higher Education Officer	2017
2019-20					
2	Shikshak Samman Samaroho	State		ABVP	2019

9. Memberships of Academic & Administrative Societies:-

S.No	Memberships type (Annual/Life)	Name of Academic/ Administrative Society	Date Of Membership	Membership No.
1.	Life	Meerut University History Association	-	-
2.	Life	Indian History Congress	-	-

10. Articles Published in books

S.No	Title	Name of the Book Editor & Publisher/ Title of the conference (With Details)	Whether Regional/ State/ National/ International	ISBN No.	Whether you are the main author	No. of Authors
2015-16						
1.	India and ASEAN Relations: An Analysis	India –Thailand Bilateral Relations Mohit Publications	National	978-81-7445-680-9	yes	one
2016-17						
2.	Expanding Scope of India- US Military- To- Military Exercises	India's Defence Diplomacy G.B. Books Publishers	National	978-81-7445-693-9	yes	one
2018-19						
3.	Factors Responsible for Terrorism: An Analysis	Terrorism in South Asia: Issues, Challenges and Responses Radha Publications	National	81-7487-872-6	yes	two

11. Research Paper

S.No	Title of the paper	Research Journal (Volume & Page No.)	Whether Regional/ State/ National/ International	ISSN / ISBN	Impact Factor (If Any)
2019-20					
1.	Water Conservation Techniques in Ancient and Medieval India	International Journal of Research in Social Sciences	International	2249-2496	7.081
2.	Agricultural Techniques in Early Medieval India	-do	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Science and Technology in Ancient India	-do	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Naxal Problem: Challenges and Solutions	-do	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Lepel Griffin: The Revised Version of the power and politics of the Sikh Chiefs	International Journal of research in economics and social sciences	International	2249-7382	-

2017-18					
1.	British Historical Writings on Punjab during the first half of the Nineteenth Century	International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences	-do-	2249-7382	4.992
2.	Ernest Trumpp: The Application of Western Logic to Sikh Tradition	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Justice Administration in Harsha Period	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Effects of Climate Change on Agriculture	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Coinage of Babur, Humayun and Akbar	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
2016-17					
1.	Disinformation and Propaganda as Weapons of Conflict in the 21 st Century	Suraksha Chintan	National	0976-3163	-
2.	British Historical writing on Punjab During the first half of 19th Centenary	International Journal of research in economics and social sciences	International	2249-7382	-
3.	Ernest Trumpp: The Application of Western Logic to Sikh tradition	International Journal of research in economics and social sciences	International	2249-7382	-

12. Research Paper/ Article Presented

S.No	Title of the paper/ Article Presented	Title of the Conference/ Seminar	Date & Place	Organised & Sponsored By	Whether College/ University/ Regional/ State/ National/ International
2016-17					

1.	Water Conservation and its Methods	Water Conservation	Modinagar	Ginni Devi Modi Girls' College U.G.C	National
2.	Research Advancement of Green Technologies	Green Technologies	9-11 September Ghaziabad	S.R.M Uni. U.G.C	International
3.	Role of G.I.S and Remote Sensing in Historical Tourism	Overview of Geoinformatics	23 February 2017 Meerut	R.G.(P.G.) College U.G.C	National
2017-18					
1.	The impact of Goods and Services Tax	G.S.T	28-29 Oct. 2017	-do-	National
2.	Gender Based Violence	Violence Against Girl Child	21 March 2018, Khautauli	Kund-Kund Jain College U.G.C	-do-
2018-19					
1.	Conservation of Biodiversity Under Climate Change	Climate Change	26-2 October 2018 Meerut	Gandhian Study Center, Ismail College Meerut	-do-

13. Administrative Activities in College/ University

S.No	Name of the Committee	Types of Participation	Whether University or College Level	Year
1.	Jan Suchana Adhikari		College	2018-20
2.	In charge, National Festival Committee		College	2014 Onwards
3.	In charge, M.A. Admission		College	2010 Onwards
4.	College-O-Scope, In charge		College	2019
5.	Department In charge, IQAC		College	2010 onwards


14. M. Phil/ Ph. D Supervised

S.No	Name of the student with Regd No	University Registered	Topic	Type of Supervision **	Enroll ed Year	Submi tted year	Awar ded Year
1.	Preeti Kanojia	C.C.S Uni, Meerut	Justice Administration in Ancient India	Main	2013	2018	2019
2.	Gaurav Kumar 3779	-do-	Gandhi aur Ambedkar ka Tulnatmak Addyan	Main	2016	-	-
3.	Shalini 3763	-do-	Mughal Kaleen Chitrakan Parampara	Main	2017	-	-
4.	Astha Singh 8406	-do-	Samajouttan: Mahatma Gandhi se Pandit Deendayat Upadhyay Tak	Main	2018	-	-
5.	Prachi 8367	-do-	Uttarakhand kee Jaunsauri Janjaati	Main	2018	-	-
6.	Braj Naresh 10380	-do-	British Kaleen Bharat kee Nyayik Vayavastha	Main	2018	-	-

15. Faculty Development Programme attended

S.No	Type of FDP	Title of the FDP	Place	Dates	Grade (If Any)
1.	Workshop	Mahatma Gandhi And His Motivational Movements In India Ismail National Mahila (P.G.) College.	Ismail National Mahila (P.G.) College.	26 Septem ber – 2 October 2018	
2.	Faculty Recharge	Research Methodology In	Meerut	10–30	

	Course	Science & Social Science	College Meerut	June 2017	
3.	Workshop	Research Methodology In Science & Social Science	Meerut College Meerut	12-18 June 2016	


(Prof. Anita Rathi)
Principal Investigator
INPG College, Meerut

FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS AND INVITED LECTURES DELIVERED IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

i.1 FELLOWSHIPS/AWARDS

S.N	DETAILS OF FELLOWSHIP AWARD	INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL STATE/UNIVERSITY LEVEL	NAME OF ACADEMIC BODY/ASSOCIATION	ENCL. NO.	SELF ASSESSMENT SCORE	VERIFIED API SCORE FOR OFFICIAL USE
1.	AWARD OF APPRECIATION	STATE	REGIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION OFFICER	55	05	
TOTAL SCORE FOR 3.5.1 : 5						

i.2 (i) PAPERS PRESENTED IN CONFERENCE / SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS/ SYMPOSIA ETC.

S.N	TITLE OF THE PAPER PRESENTED	FOCAL THEME OF CONFERENCE/SEMINAR	DURATION	ORGANISED BY	INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL STATE/UNIVERSITY LEVEL	ENCL NO.	SELF ASSESSMENT SCORE	VERIFIED API SCORE FOR OFFICIAL USE
1.	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 54TH SESSION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, MEERUT 1946	U. P. HISTORY CONGRESS	27TH - 28TH SEP 2003	CH. CHARAN SINGH, UNI.,MEERUT	STATE	56	02	
2.	INDIA'S SECURITY CONCERN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINA	PROBLEMS OF INDIA'S UNITY AND SECURITY	14-15 FEB 2004	DEPT. OF HISTORY MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	57	3	
3.	ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS AND RELEVANCE OF GANDHI	GANDHI SINCE INDEPENDENCE	8-9 OCT. 2004	CH. CHARAN SINGH, UNI.,MEERUT	NATIONAL	58	3	
4.	EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN IN ADVERTISING	MEDIA EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN	20-12TH FEB 2006	DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY N.A.S. (P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	59	3	
5.	PROTECTING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	APPLICATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	6TH OCT 2006	DEPT. OF HISTORY R.G.(P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	60	3	
6.	INTERPRETING HISTORY IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA	PROBLEMS OF HISTORIOGRAPHY	26TH MARCH 2008	CH. CHARAN SINGH, UNI.,MEERUT	NATIONAL	61	3	
7.	RE-THINKING 1857	REGIONAL HISTORY AND HISTORIOGRAPHY	29-30 MARCH 2008	CH. CHARAN SINGH, UNI.,MEERUT	NATIONAL	62	3	
8.	CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE	ISSUES AND STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR	12-13 FEBRUARY 2009	DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY, R.G. (P.G), COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	63	3	

9.	POSITION OF WOMEN IN HISTORICAL WRITINGS	HISTORIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN HISTORY	30 MARCH 2009	CH. CHARAN SINGH, UNI., MEERUT	NATIONAL	64	3	
10.	STATUS OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIA	CASTE, RELIGION AND STATUS OF WOMEN IN	15-16 JANUARY 2010	DEPT. OF HISTORY GINNI DEVI MODI GIRLS P.G. COLLEGE, MODI NAGAR.	NATIONAL	65	3	
11.	ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS & GANDHI VISION	AGRICULTURE, POVERTY & ENVIRONMENT	20-21 FEBRUARY 2010	DIGAMBAR JAIN (P.G.) COLLEGE BARAUT	NATIONAL	66	3	
12.	CONDITION OF WOMEN IN BRITISH INDIA	GENDER ISSUE IN INDIA	28 APRIL 2010	YOUNKER SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FOUNDATION	NATIONAL	67	3	
13.	EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE	CLIMATE CHANGE	8-9 MAY 2010	DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	68	3	
14.	GANDHI AS AN ECOLOGIST	MAHATMA GANDHI	1-2 OCTOBER 2010	DEPT. OF HISTORY, CH. CHARAN SINGH, UNI., MEERUT	NATIONAL	69	3	
15.	RURAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT: DEVELOPMENT & CHANGE	RURAL HEALTH	25-26 NOVEMBER 2010	DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY, R.G. (P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT.	NATIONAL	70	3	
16.	CHANGING ROLE OF WOMEN IN 21ST CENTURY	EMERGING INDIAN SOCIETY	4-5 DECEMBER 2010	DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY N.A.S. (P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	71	3	
17.	REGIONALISM AN INTERNAL SECURITY PROBLEM: AN ANALYSIS	INDIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY CHALLENGES	12-13 MARCH 2011	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.	NATIONAL	72	3	
18.	IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE ON INDIAN ECONOMY	GLOBAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	11-12 MARCH 2012	DEPT. OF COMMERCE & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	73	3	
19.	SYNDROME OF CORRUPTION : WEALTH, POWER AND DEMOCRACY	CORRUPTION, SOCIETY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE	17-18 MARCH 2012	DEPT. OF POL. SCIENCE, ISMAIL NATIONAL MAHILA (P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	74	3	
20.	JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA	INDIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM	14-15 APRIL 2012	FACULTY OF LAW, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	75	3	
21.	INDIA AND ASEAN: A NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP IN ASIA	COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND THAILAND	13-14 APRIL	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	76	3	

22.	INSURGENCY IN NORTH-EAST AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY	THREATS TO INDIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY	24-25 NOVEMBER 2013	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	77	3	
23.	LECTURE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	28 MARCH 2014	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	78	3	
24.	REDISCOVERING GANDHI	MAHATMA GANDHI	20-21 JANUARY 2015	ISMAIL NATIONAL (P.G.) COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MEERUT	INTERNATIONAL	79	5	
25.	INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE	INDIA- CHINA RELATIONS	1-2 MARCH 2015	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	80	3	
26.	CHINA FACTOR IN INDO-PAK RELATIONS	INDIA- PAKISTAN RELATIONS	12-13 SEPTEMBER 2015	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	81	3	
27.	ANCIENT INDIAN WISDOM FOR BETTER LEADERSHIP	RELEVANCE OF ANCIENT INDIAN WISDOM	14 SEPTEMBER 2015	GANDHIAN STUDY CENTRE ISMAIL NATIONAL (P.G.) COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MEERUT	NATIONAL	82	3	
28.	THE MUTINY OUTBREAK IN MEERUT	REGIONAL HISTORY AND CULTURE	31 OCTOBER 2015	DEPT. OF HISTORY MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	83	3	
29.	INDIA- CHINA BORDER DISPUTE : A NEVER ENDING SAGA	INDIA- CHINA RELATIONS	7-8 NOVEMBER 2015	ADVANCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, MEERUT	NATIONAL	84	3	
30.	CHINA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION	INDIA- CHINA RELATIONS	28-29 NOVEMBER, 2015	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	85	3	
31.	FAMOUS TOURIST DESTINATION IN HAPUR	INTEGRATED STUDY OF HAPUR	3 DECEMBER 2015	DEPT. OF HISTORY, A.K.P.G. COLLEGE, HAPUR	NATIONAL	86	3	
32.	SIGNIFICANCE OF 54TH SESSION OF I.N.C. IN MEERUT	REGIONAL HISTORY	24 FEBRUARY 2016	DEPT. OF HISTORY, MULTANIMAL MODI COLLEGE, MODINAGAR	INTERNATIONAL	87	5	
33.	TERRORISM AND HOW IT AFFECTS NATIONAL SECURITY	NATIONAL SECURITY	24-25 NOVEMBER 2012	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	88	3	
34.	MAHATMA GANDHI: THE POWER OF INFLUENCE	GANDHI AND HIS METHODOLOGY	11-12 MARCH 2016	DEPT. OF HISTORY, M.M.H. COLLEGE, GHAZIABAD	NATIONAL	89	3	
35.	ROLE OF INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT	INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS	12 MARCH 2016	DEPT. OF ENGLISH, R.G.(P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	90	3	
36.	DRUG ABUSE AMONG TEENS:	DRUG ADDICTION AMONG	13-14	DEPT. OF	NATIONAL	91	3	

	PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS	ADOLESCENTS	MARCH 2016	PSYCHOLOGY R.G. (P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT				
37.	WATER CONSERVATIONS AND ITS METHODS	WATER CONSERVATION	30-31 AUGUST 2016	GINNI DEVI MODI GIRLS' P.G. COLLEGE, MODINAGAR	NATIONAL	92	3	
38.	RESEARCH ADVANCEMENT OF GREEN TECHNOLOGIES	GREEN TECHNOLOGIES	9-11 SEPTEMBER 2016	S.R.M. UNI., MODINAGR, GHAZIABAD	INTERNATIONAL	93	5	
39.	ROLE OF G.I.S. AND REMOTE SENSING IN HISTORICAL TOURISM	OVERVIEW OF GEOINFORMATICS	23 FEBRUARY 2017	DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY, R.G. (P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	94	3	
40.	THE IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IN UTTAR PRADESH	G.S.T	28-29 OCTOBER 2017	R.G.(P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	95	3	
41.	GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRL CHILD	21 MARCH 2018	DEPT. OF POL. SCIENCE, SHRI KUND KUND JAIN, COLLEGE, KHATAULI	NATIONAL	96	3	
42.	GANDHI'S IDEALS OF SELF-SUFFICIENT VILLAGE ECONOMY	MAHATMA GANDHI	26-2 OCTOBER 2018	GANDHIAN STUDY CENTRE, ISMAIL (P.G) COLLEGE, MEERUT	NATIONAL	97	3	
43.	CONSEVATION OF BIODIVERSITY UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE	CLIMATE CHANGE	21 DECEMBER 2016	DEPT. OF BOTANY, R.G. (P.G.) COLLEGE, MEERUT	INTERNATIONAL	98	5	
44.	KASHMIR PROBLEM : HISTORICAL ANALYSIS	INDIA- PAKISTAN RELATIONS	17-18 MARCH 2019	DEPT. OF DEFENCE STUDIES, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT	INTERNATIONAL	99	5	

TOTAL SCORE FOR 3.5.2 (I) : 141

C.V.Of CO-Investigator

DR. NIVEDITA KUMARI,
Principal, Raghunath Girls Post Graduate College
Prof. Deptt. of Political Science,
Meerut

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CAREER OBJECTIVE

To enhance the academic & educational qualities with my best efforts, to work in challenging atmosphere so that I could be able to have professional satisfaction and career growth. This should also lead to continuous development of my skills and abilities besides providing a competitive environment which values performance especially in the domain of Political Science.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Currently working as Associate Professor at the of Head of the Deptt., Political Science in G.D.M.G. (P.G.) College, Modinagar, GZB since 18 sept. 2001. The academic, administrative, research-oriented & co-curricular activities have been performed successfully from last 20 years at college as well as university level.

ACADEMIC PROFILE

COURSE	YEAR	BOARD/UNIVERSITY	PERCENTAGE/ TOPIC
High School	1987	Board of school Education Haryana.	67.55%
Intermediate	1989	Board of school Education Haryana.	58.2%
B.A.	1992	Maharshi Dyanand University Rohtak ,	60%
M.A.	1994	C.C.S. University, Meerut.	56%
M. Phil	1997	Deptt. of Political Sci , C.C.S. University Campus, Meerut.	68.00 Rajnitik Jagrukata ke Vikas mi Kshetiya Smachar Ptron kee Bhumika
Ph.D.	2003	Deptt. of Political Sci , C.C.S. University Campus, Meerut.	Role of Regional Newspapers in the Development of Political Consciousness (A Study of Meerut City)
JRF & NET	1996	U.G.C. New Delhi	Quilified

ACADEMIC ACHIVEMENTS

► Research experience

- Three PDF has been completed under my guidance. (ICSSR, New Delhi).
- Four Ph.D. scholar are working under my supervision.
- M.A. Dissertation.

► Reference Book

- Dr. Nivedita Singh, Role Of Mass Media: The Development Of Political Consciousness, 2006 , Aayush Publication, New Delhi.

► Paper Published

- 14 Papers are published in various national Refereed Journals & Edited Books.

► As a Resource Person

- In 13 National Seminars Delivered the lectures as a Resource person & Chaired.

► Paper Presented

- In 30 National & International Seminars.

► Academic, administrative & Co- Curricular Activities

- Associate with Social Science Research & Environmental organizations.
- Works as a Subject Expert.
- Works as University Observer .
- Works as examination Observer in competitive Exams .
- Works as a IGNOU Faculty from 2012 at G.D.M.G. (P.G.) College.
- Co-ordinator, Remedial Coaching under U.G.C. XI Plan merged scheme, Ref. No.F1 5(6) 2007 (Merged/NRCB)
- Proctor at College.
- Worked as acting Principal.
- Active Participation in Research & other administrative Committees at college.

- Co-coordinator to organized a national seminar.
- Active Participation in Examination process at university Level.
- Worked as NSS Programe Officer for 4 Years.
- Actively involve to solve the student problems.
- HONOUR Prashasti- Ptra by Sanskritik Parishad of C.C.S.

University, Meerut .

STRENGTH

- ▶ Hard working.
- ▶ Positive Attitude.
- ▶ Punctuality.
- ▶ Writing on contemporary issues.
- ▶ Flexibility .

Prof. (Dr.) Nivedita Kumari