

Acid Rain

Acid rain was first recognized in 1872, approximately one hundred years after the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, when an English scientist, Robert Angus Smith (1817-1884), pointed out the problem. Acid rain is a serious problem with many disastrous effects. It can kill all life on earth if we didn't do something about it. For the last decade or so acid rain has caused destruction to natural ecosystems, man-made objects, lakes and streams as well as human health.

Acid rain occurs when polluting gasses become trapped in clouds that drift for hundreds, even thousands, of miles and are finally released as acidic precipitation. This type of pollution is a matter of great debate currently due to the potential of its causing environmental damages all across the world.

Modern society is becoming overwhelmed with great amounts of pollution from cars, factories and an overabundance of garbage. Acid Rain is a form of pollution that happens because of the harmful emissions released on the surface of the Earth due to human activities. Air Pollution ultimately leads to Acid Rain as the harmful gases, which are mixed in the air, also get combined with the moisture in the air and form acidic clouds, which lead to Acid Rain.

The oxides of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide are the two main sources of acid rain. Sulfur dioxide, which is a colorless gas, is given off as a by-product when fossil fuels that contain sulfur are burned. This gas is produced due to various industrial processes, like the processing of crude oil, utility factories, and iron and steel factories. On the whole, industrial combustion and vehicular transportation is responsible for sulphur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere.

Nitrogen oxide is the other chemical that acid rain is made up of. Nitrogen oxide is emitted by natural processes like lightning, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, and action of bacteria in the soil. Industrial processes like Utility plants and automobiles, chemical industries, such as in the production of fertilizers and vehicular transportation are also responsible for emitting nitrogen oxide.

Nitrogen oxide, which is a dangerous gas in itself, causes smog and is a contributory factor for the damage of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. When there is acid rain, the nitrogen oxide can be carried far away from the original location of the rain. Most of all, acid rain affects human health adversely. Acid rain results in toxic metals breaking loose from the chemical compounds they occur in naturally. While toxic metals may be dangerous, but as long as they exist in combination with other elements, they are not harmful. Once acid rain causes these toxic metals to be released they can infiltrate into the drinking water, and the animals or crops that humans use as sources of food. This contaminated food can damage the nerves in children, or result in severe brain damage, or even death.

Another adverse health effect of acid rain on humans is the respiratory problems it causes. The emissions of nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide cause respiratory problems like throat, nose and eye irritation; headache; asthma; and dry coughs. Acid rain is particularly harmful for those who have difficulty in breathing or suffer from asthma. In fact, even the lungs of healthy people can be damaged by the pollutants in acid air.

Acid rain is killing lakes and decreasing the number of inhabitants in these fresh water bodies. The high acid levels contained in lakes also cause a decrease in the number of fish dwelling in these lakes. Also acid produces chemical changes in the blood of the fish, and their basic body metabolism is altered and can cause deformities in these inhabitants. They have twisted and arched backbones, flattened heads and strangely curved tails. Affected fish are also in danger of becoming sterile, which would put the species at risk of becoming extinct. As with sulphur dioxide in rain, mercury is also discharged into the water. There is a direct connection between the mercury rich lakes as there is with those with high acidic levels. This metal becomes concentrated in the blood and tissues of fish. Acid rain causes traumatic effects in natural lakes and rivers.

Soil biology can be seriously damaged by acid rain. Acid Rain depletes minerals from the soil and then it stunts the growth of the plant. The ecosystem is slowly eroding due to the increased amounts of acid in the soil. Acid in the soil is causing the carbon dioxide respiration process to decelerate. In order for plants to go through photosynthesis, they need carbon dioxide. When acid in the soil causing this soil respiration to slow down, in turn it causes the photosynthesis process to slow down. Also, high acid levels in soil causes leaching, or removal, of other valuable minerals such as calcium, magnesium, and potassium. The acidic levels of the soil cause nutrients in the soils such as aluminum to break apart and the soil to erode. Soil erosion also causes a lower production of plants in the ecosystem.

Disruption in the life span of trees and plants is also another effect of acid rain. Although the acid rain itself does not kill the trees, it makes them more susceptible to other dangers and stresses. Acid rain can slow the growth of vulnerable forests and cause leaves and needles to turn brown and fall off. Plants and trees that are exposed to acid rain are less effective at photosynthesis and respiration.

Acid may obtrude fertilization, stunt or kill the growth of seeds and make them sterile. Naturally the reduction of plants is causing the biological food chain to weaken. As smaller animals and insects feed on these plants lose their food supply, they may also ensue death. In effect the animals which feed off of these animals also ensue a decrease in their supply. In turn humans may become starved if the acid rain effects increase. Acid rain causes death of soil, plants and animals, affecting the ecosystem. Also the quality of air is depleting, increasing the amount of smog and pollution in our atmosphere. If these acid rain problems are not dealt with urgently, the natural world may in hazard of demise.

Apart from causing harm to natural ecosystems, acid rain also damages man-made structures and materials. For example, acid rain dissolves sandstone, limestone, and marble. It also corrodes ceramic, textiles, paints, and metals. Rubber and leather deteriorate if exposed to acid rain. Stone monuments and carvings begin losing their features when exposed to acid rain. Also, in some industrialized parts of Poland, trains cannot exceed 40 miles (65 km) per hour because the iron railway tracks have been weakened from acidic air pollution.

Acid rain is one of the biggest environmental hazards that we are facing today, and strong measure must be taken to prevent it, before it is too late.

New power plants and factories should be built with strict emissions standards. The amount of sulfur oxides emitted by a power plant can be reduced by burning coal with a very low percentage of sulfur present. As far as industrial power plants are concerned, the best solution is to attach devices known as 'scrubbers' in the chimneys of these plants. These scrubbers reduce the amount of sulfur produced in the smoke by 90 - 95%.

Industries must regularly inspect and clean all their emission equipment and chimneys and pipes. Vehicles and cars must be mandatorily required to comply with very tight and efficient emission standards. Fitting catalytic converters into the exhaust pipes of vehicles also reduces the amount of sulfur dioxide produced by the vehicles.

We should also use alternative energy sources. There are other sources of electricity besides fossil fuels. They include: nuclear power, hydropower, wind energy, geothermal energy, and solar energy.

We can make a lot of changes on a personal level as well, in order to combat acid rain. We should restrict the use of our cars and vehicles and utilize other modes of transportation on a more frequent basis. We should also remember to turn off all our lights and electrical devices in case we are not using them.

All these acid rain solutions will be pointless unless people are informed and educated about the ill-effects and harms of acid rain. A widespread and nationwide effort must be made to make people aware. Only after that is done will all the acid rain solutions actually make a difference.

Acid rain is very real and a very threatening problem. The major causes of acid rain are man made, and not natural, so it is our responsibility to come up with acid rain solutions as well. If we do not employ and enforce corrective acid rain solutions immediately, the damage could be irreversible.

Agrarian Crisis

December 23 -Farmers Day [Kisan Divas]

Agriculture in India is considered to be a primary occupation for a major segment of population in India. A vast majority of rural population depends upon agriculture as their primary occupation. However, agriculture in India is in doldrums and needs rejuvenation. "Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy"- said Mahatma Gandhi five decades ago. Even today, as we enter the new millennium, the situation is still the same, with almost the entire economy being sustained by agriculture, which is the mainstay of the villages. Not only the economy, but also every one of us looks up to agriculture for our sustenance too.

The agricultural sector in India is currently passing through a difficult phase. India is moving towards an agricultural emergency due to lack of attention, insufficient land reforms, defective land management, non-providing of fair prices to farmers for their crops, inadequate investment in irrigational and agricultural infrastructure in India, etc. India's food production and productivity is declining while its food consumption is increasing.

Indian agriculture is going through a major crisis such as crop failure and low productivity due to drought, disease, pest etc. Irrigation facilities are inadequate which result in farmers still being dependent on rainfall, specifically the Monsoon season.

Monsoons play a pivotal role in Indian agriculture, and the substantial year-to-year variability in rainfall, in both timing and quantity, introduces much uncertainty in the country's crop yield. A good monsoon results in a robust growth for the economy as a whole, while a poor monsoon leads to a sluggish growth.

Indian agriculture also suffers from controlled prices and produce that does not meet international standards.

Farmers especially the youth are moving away from agriculture and looking for alternate sources of income. There is massive migration especially of the land less farm hands from villages to cities causing lot of disturbances in cities.

Depletion of our natural resources in agriculture because of chemical intensive farming, which is based on limited knowledge and outlook, is another cause of agrarian crisis.

Most of the suicides were committed by the small or marginal farmers. It is said that farmer is born into debt, lives in debt and dies in debt. Right from the beginning of the life, the poor farmers approach money lenders for investing into cultivation who levies very high rate of interest and who takes away the maximum amount of the share from the produce. When he could not repay the principal and interest due to serious crop failure or low prices for his produce, the private moneylender or the bank recovery officer seizes everything that belongs to the farmer. No law comes forward to protect him and the farmer lost his belief in the social security system. He is convinced that he

became a bankrupt and he will not be able to support his children he finds no other alternative but to commit suicide. Had there a mechanism to interfere miserable state of affairs of a farmer, he would not have committed suicide.

Illiteracy, general socio-economic backwardness, slow progress in implementing land reforms and inadequate or inefficient finance and marketing services for farm produce also limit the progress of our agricultural crisis.

Although the introduction of tractors and other industrial implements, of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, greatly increased the productivity of land and labor, it has not come without considerable burdens for the small farmer who is finding it very hard to compete with large and medium farmers.

Indian farmers work hard to produce and when he gets good production he fails in marketing due to lack of information. There is limited access to the market information, literacy level among the farmers is low, multiple channels of distribution that eats away the pockets of both farmers and consumers.

Despite large expenditures in rural development, a highly centralized bureaucracy with low accountability and inefficient use of public funds limit their impact on poverty.

Death toll of farmers across the country is increasing day by day. If we are to make hunger and farmer' suicides history, many urgent steps are needed. The well fed individuals in government bhavans should not view agriculture as a mere food producing machine, but should recognize it as the backbone of the livelihood security system for 70 crore of our population and a basic requisite for national sovereignty. They should not describe farmers as 'beneficiaries' of their often ill-conceived programmes, but as our hosts on this earth. We all live on this planet as guests of the sun and of the farmers who convert sunlight into food through green plants. We should recognize that small farmers and those engaged in mini-retail business constitute the majority of the self-employed.

The remedial measures include more out lays for irrigation, more than doubling of credit, special attention to horticulture, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, bamboo, livestock, poultry and fisheries, market reforms, better insurance coverage, and direct delivery of fertilizer subsidy to farmers. The agricultural research and extension systems need to be strengthened to improve access to productivity enhancing technologies.

Special attention needs to be paid to supporting innovative ideas for generating income and employment in rural areas through support to various types of agribusiness. We must begin a new chapter in our agricultural history where farm enterprises yield not only more food, but more productive jobs and higher income in rural areas.

Rising incomes are fueling demand for higher-value fresh and processed agricultural products in domestic markets and globally, which open new opportunities for agricultural diversification to higher value products (e.g. horticulture, livestock), agro-processing and related services. The government needs to shift its role from direct intervention and overregulation to creating the enabling environment for private sector participation and competition for agribusiness and more broadly, the rural non-farm sector growth.

Steps should be taken for improving the productivity and profitability of small farms, or for generating more income and employment opportunities through improved post-harvest technology.

Support should be given to those areas such as conservation farming, market support, credit and insurance, and support for attracting young people to take to farming. All this is considered essential support and not subsidy. The government should also modernize Irrigation and Drainage Departments to integrate the participation of farmers and other agencies in irrigation management.

The government should support the organised private sector in increasing its spending on extension and technology transfer. This would give farmers the knowledge of what to grow, and how to grow so that stringent quality norms are met.

The government should implement the Unified Food Law, and back it up with lowering the total tax burden on processed foods so that the sector picks up, and consequently demand for farm produce rises. We should also target foreign buyers of high-value ethnic Indian foods which can be a huge market.

The government should create a viable model of public-private partnership that allows private investors to invest in agriculture infrastructure in partnership with banks and financial institutions.

The government should provide loans to the farmer at low rate of interest so that they will be freed from the clutches of local moneylenders who squeeze them.

Generate a new distribution network that connects the farmers directly to the consumers to get maximum returns as the present channel of distribution involves multiple mediatory who take away the major portion of profits which otherwise the farmers is supposed to get.

There should be stringent action against black marketers and hoarders who buy the stocks from farmers at cheap prices and create artificial demand and then sell the stocks at higher prices.

It is essential to provide subsidized power supply and loans to the farmers as the expenses towards power consumption takes considerable amount of investments.

At the village level there should be counseling centers for farmers about the worth of their stocks so that they can get fair price. The crucial role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is needed in this context.

The government is already fulfilling the objective of providing reasonable prices for the basic food commodities through Public Distribution System that are monitored by state governments. And the same needs to be strengthened across the country.

Direct marketing of the agricultural produce is the need of the hour. Efforts may be made to provide facilities

for lifting the entire stock that farmers are willing to sell with incentive price. There should be provision for storing the stocks such as godowns and warehouses. It helps the farmers to hold the stocks till the prices are stabilized. Usually immediately just after the harvest the prices would be low and if the farmers are patient in holding the same for some time it would fetch better prices. The brokers play the games during the trading of the agricultural stocks which the farmers do not know and realize because of improper information about the market prices. The brokers without any investment and with their negotiation skills transfer stocks by buying at low prices and selling at higher prices to the other end. The farmers need to be educated in this regard.

The ultimate solution to all these problems is a solid political will along with a competent bureaucracy, as without them all proposed reforms remain only paper works. India must also act at the grassroot and ground level. For instance, panchayats should encourage cooperative farming, power and irrigational facilities must be provided to the farmers, easy and effective financial access must be provided to the farmers, direct marketing and sale must be adopted by farmers, public investment in agricultural infrastructure must be enhanced, a minimum support price for food grains must be set, etc. Finally, farmers in India must use Information and Information Technology (ICT) for agricultural purposes.

India's food production and productivity may be increased by an effective use of ICT for agricultural purposes. The developed nations are using laser technology instead of tractors to plough lands. This helps in optimising the use of various inputs such as water, seeds, fertilisers, etc. The problem is that Indian farmers cannot afford this technology and unless government comes in support for agricultural infrastructure, the same remains a dream only.

Agriculture is the most important living industry as well as the largest private sector enterprise in our country. Our package should be designed for launching an ever-green revolution leading to enhancement of productivity in perpetuity without associated ecological harm.

India is basically an agrarian society where sole dependence has been on agriculture since time immemorial. Agriculture is India's lifeline. We must work towards strengthening it. The Indian Farmers should live long and prosper. Their families shall flourish in all aspects of life. We should contribute our efforts and life experiences to bring out the best in them and improve their quality of life.

An Ideal Student

It is important that every student, whether in Elementary school or working on a Graduate degree be aware of the basics of being a good student.

To become a good student, you need to get motivated! Motivation can come from seeing the situation of many poor children around the world who are not lucky enough to get a proper education. Keep that in mind when you don't want to attend class or study at home. Another reason to get motivated to study is that you will enjoy a better quality of life as an educated person.

Let's ponder on these things: Are you devoted to studying? Are you just studying for your parents? Are you just cheating in exams for getting good grades and marks? You must not force yourself to study, as this will make learning a chore and you will not feel like even opening your books. You will have many academically good students in your courses. Try becoming friends with and you'll be immersed in an academic environment which will help you feel motivated! And if you stay motivated your mom and dad will be very proud of you so keep that in mind as well!

Acquiring academic skills is the most important quality of a good student. Ability to read comprehensively, to write effectively, to speak fluently, and to communicate clearly are the key areas in which a good student must be proficient. Having a good handle in all these areas will make a student to shine in a class.

Real education means overall development of the personality of the student. Therefore an ideal student is the person who takes interest in all the activities of his educational institution. Join clubs and extra-curricular activities such as the school sports teams, drama clubs and other things that might put on performances for the local community, or have competitions against other schools. However, it is proven that people with 3-5 extra-curricular activities do better in school, so try to active in some organization. You can choose organization that interesting and help your study in college.

You should keep calm and focused when you face examinations. Cheating will make you lose in the examinations. If your friends answer is wrong your answer is wrong too. If you cheat and you get full marks the real happiness will not touch your heart. A good student never thinks of using unfair means in an examination.

If someone looks upset, go and check on them. Invite them to hang out with you. If someone is sitting alone at lunch, invite them to sit with you, or go to sit with them. Perhaps they're very insecure, or have [no friends](#). Be civil

to teachers and other students as well. They'll help you more if you're nice to them. Say hello to your teachers and schoolmates when you see them, people will appreciate your friendliness and be friendly in return.

An ideal student does nothing which may bring disgrace to him, his parents, his school or his nation. He tries his best to become an ideal citizen.

There are three important things if you want to be successful in your field. First of all, you must have passion to do all of your work. You will face such boring situation in your daily routine such as; lecturing, assignments and so on. Don't let the laziness breakout all of your plans! It is hard to maintain the spirit, but don't give up. Keep fighting and struggling. Do [homework](#) consistently and methodically.

We must study hard. If we want to be a good student, we must do it. We can study not only from the book but also from other sources such as television, internet, radio, etc. They are important to improve our knowledge. We must remember that great works are performed not by strength but it is performed by perseverance.

An ideal student always places the interest of society and country before his own interest. He is ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of his country. He has an unquenchable thirst for knowledge and he is always keen on learning something new. An ideal student always devotes enough time to read books and the works of great men.

An ideal student is a modest person. He is never proud of his achievements. He is confident and brave. He can express his views frankly without fear and favour. He is steadfast in the struggle of life and faces all challenges boldly and cheerfully.

An ideal student is diligent. He always tries to excel others in class. He sets an example for others by his actions and achievements. All his teachers and friends hold him in high esteem for his good work and behaviour in the school and the college. He brings name and fame to his school. Discipline, respect for elders and good manners are his chief characteristics. He makes his mind, body and spirit strong to meet the challenges of his future life. Restraint and self control are the chief characteristics of an ideal student. He thinks twice before speaks or does a thing. He never uses impolite language. An ideal student today is the ideal citizen of tomorrow. He respects and obeys his parents and teachers.

An ideal student is not mad after fashions. He wears simple and clean clothes. He never wastes the money of his parents on new fashions of dress.

At home, study and do your homework in a place that doesn't make you sleep. It is advisable to have a dedicated study table or desk. Don't do your study work on the bed or in front of the TV, computer, radio, stereo, etc. Distractions during study time will make your studying less effective. Don't study or read in dim light. If you become bored on learning one subject, study something else that interests you a lot.

If you feel distracted, take a short break of 15 minutes or less; maybe try to read an unrelated story book. But don't start sticking to the book if the time limit is over. Book mark the page and then you can read it later on. You should also have a daily routine/timetable to guide you, but you must follow it through.

Discipline in managing the time is an important factor that every good student must possess. Often times, delaying the tasks, such as writing assignments, reading text books, etc, may negatively impact the ability of a student to achieve the goals.

We all know the saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". Yes, studying all night and not playing just stresses you on work and you'll forget everything the next morning. Play out for about 2 hours or so. It will be pleasant if you go out to play around in the evening, say 5 pm in the evening. This energizes you and gives you extra strength for everything you do.

Of all, try getting a good sleep. Children are supposed to get 8 - 10 hours sleep. If you don't get enough sleep, that will result in sleepy studying and nothing will get inside your head. Get yourself in a good habit of waking up a little earlier. This will allow you to have a good breakfast so you can learn better.

Use good manners in class. Raise your hand, don't interrupt if someone is speaking, and if you don't have a nice thing to say, then don't say anything at all. Participate in class discussions. When you have something to share, raise your hand.

Above all, try helping your friends in any situation and you'll be remembered as one of the best friends at school! Don't just do it for a good reputation, but for a good future and for yourself. You should also know that words from your mouth are enough to break relationships (or worse) so don't utter foul, discouraging, or insulting words. If someone is being rude, don't encourage them by laughing because that only makes them continue in their bad behavior.

In conclusion, a good student should have all qualities that mentioned above and even more other quality to be a good and complete student. A hard working student tells us his passion; an active student tells us his social responsibilities; and a well-prepared student tells us his abilities. Every student should have all of these qualities to be a good student.

Children's Day

The birthday of Shri. Jawaharlal Nehru is celebrated as the children's day. It falls on the 14th November. Jawaharlal Nehru was a great lover of children. As a tribute to his love for children, Nehruji's birthday is celebrated all over India as 'Children's day'.

The children's day is celebrated in all schools. There are interesting programmes in all schools on this day. In some schools games and sports are held for little children. Competitions are held in painting, singing and dancing. Special functions are held to honour children all over the country. Children's Day is a day for children to engage in fun and frolic. Schools celebrate this day by organizing cultural programmes. Various competitions like quizzes, fancy dress competitions, and elocutions are organized on this day. Children's Day is literally that it is the day when children all over the country are pampered with goodies.

Children feel happy on this day. They remember 'Chacha Nehru', who loved them through out his life. Nehruji's great love for roses as well as children is a well-known fact. In fact he often compared the two, saying that children were like the buds in a garden. They should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they were the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow. He felt that children are the real strength of a country and the very foundation of society. Most importantly he did not discriminate between the sexes and believed in giving equal opportunities to girls and boys. In fact his own little girl grew up to be the third prime minister of India.

Children are loved by one and all. They win over our hearts with their angelic eyes and innocent smiles. It makes one realize that maybe that's the way God wanted us to be. Children's day also teaches us to love all children. Children are the real strength of a country. We should thank Jawaharlal Nehru who has taught us to love all children of the world. Jawaharlal Nehru loved children because they stand for peace.

But amidst all this pomp and glory, we should not lose sight of Chacha Nehru's real message. That is providing our children with a safe and loving environment in which to grow as well as giving them ample and equal opportunities through which they can take great strides and contribute to the progress of the nation. This day serves as a reminder to each and every one of us, to renew our commitment to the welfare of children and teach them to live by their Chacha Nehru's standards and example.

Children's Day is not just a day to let the future generation have its say. It is a day to remember a leader who, in his quiet but determined way, laid the foundation to convert a nascent nation into a world power. Jawaharlal Nehru was a passionate advocate of education for India's children and youth, believing it essential for India's future progress.

Nehru also outlined as commitment in his five-year plans to guarantee free and compulsory primary education to all of India's children. For this purpose, Nehru oversaw the creation of mass village enrollment programmes and the construction of thousands of schools. Nehru also launched initiatives such as the provision of free milk and meals to children in order to fight malnutrition.

Children's day is marked with a lot of activities for children. But the fact remains that only a section of the country's children actually have an opportunity to celebrate their existence. Schools organize events and activities that their students thoroughly enjoy, but there is an entire populace of young ones that are left ignored on this special day – the downtrodden street children. One in three of the world's malnourished children live in India. An estimated two million children in India are orphans. More than two million Indian children die every year from diseases. Twenty lakh children work in hazardous environments like mines and factories. Five lakh children live on the streets of 10 big

cities.

Instead of celebrating it with pomposity in schools and clubs and hotels, why not bring a difference into the lives of children who are unprivileged. While celebrating being a child, the fortunate ones should be reminded about their good fortune to have all that they are endowed with, while there are others who can barely feed or clothe themselves.

Thus, while this day was globally instituted to provide children with basic Rights, may be one can make a difference to a child's life by doing something special. Parties and celebrations happen all the time, but how about taking the fortunate children to homes that shelter street children and have them befriend those kids, donating clothes, toys, stationery, books, etc.

Childhood is about innocence and playfulness. It is about joy and freedom. May be on this day you can make your own child sign up to sponsor the education of an unprivileged child, either through an NGO dedicated to educating and providing better living conditions for street children, or may be you could do so for your employee's child.

Children's day is also celebrated in other countries like Japan and China, though on a different context and on different days. However, the purpose is the same as in India – celebration of the spirit of childhood.

Advantages of living in a big city

It is fact that the world is becoming urbanized day by day. In almost every country in the world, the tendency is rapidly increasing to move from village to big cities or in urban area. Though India is mainly a land of villages, there are many cities as well in the country. The father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, once said that the villages were the heart of our country. But with the advent of globalization the pulse of our fast growing economy runs through the cities. In the early eighties and nineties, if you had asked a wayfarer the names of major Indian cities, his answer would have been: Delhi, Bombay, Madras & Calcutta. However with the turn of the millennium the answer has expanded to include new names. Living in a city centre offers any city dweller a spectrum of conveniences.

The hustle and bustle of big cities attracts almost everybody towards it. Big cities are usually distinguished from villages and small towns by the huge buildings, luxury modes of transport, communication and great infrastructure. Living in the city brings to everybody a lot of advantages. Health, education, transportation are three major concerns that many consider. Cities provide ample medical facilities. In every city, there are good hospitals in which the poor get free medicines and treatment. Many well-qualified private doctors are also there to serve the sick and the suffering. For example if you get ill a hospital or a chemist's shop will be situated near your home in the city, and if you live in the country it will be hard to find any medical help very quickly.

In a big city, people can take the chances to study and work best. Schools are incomparable with those in a small towns and villages. There are many good Universities for you to choose in a big city. There you can express your ability to study what you like. The most important advantages of cities are the availability of avenues of employment. They are centres of trade and commerce. There are large number of companies, business organizations, nation and state offices and other institutions. The potentiality to get the jobs is to much higher in this area. Persons with every kind of qualification can easily find jobs to suit them. People who want to put a business could do better if they live in the city. Mega cities serve as magnets for not only skilled professionals from the other

States but the poor from the countryside. Thus cities have become the beacon of hope for the rich and the poor.

People try to live in cities because all necessary objects are situated near by. There are no expenditures in transportation costs and time wasted in travelling. Additionally, one can save money on dining costs as one can simply head back to home to eat during lunch breaks. Public transportation, by way of subways, busses and ferries, are cheap and easy ways of getting around a metropolis, whether going out to work, school, or for a night on the town. Some cities provide pedestrian paths that enable walkers and bicyclists to get around safely. It is really convenient that everything you need in daily life is situated near you.

Living in the city can be an exciting place to live because there is always something of excitement going on. The city is the place where all industrial cultural and educational centers are situated. In big cities you can find museums, theaters, clubs, swimming pools, tennis courts, restaurants, cinemas, big shops and hospitals, comfortable modern flats. Also in big cities you can find all sorts of entertainment such as cinemas clubs entertaining parks and so on. Many people like to spend their free time in them because it helps them to relax and bring them a lot of pleasure. Residents can also experience the unique cultures of the different ethnic groups and nationalities that often make up a large portion of a city's population.

There is a certain security in living in a city. If a child gets into trouble, there is often some source of help nearby, such as a police station or a public information desk. Such assistance is not readily available in the country, where one is relatively isolated and must rely on one's own resources when emergencies arise.

Also in big cities there is electricity therefore you can use electrical devices such as TV sets, computers, radio, microwave Oven, refrigerators and so on. One more thing, without which it would be impossible to live today, is the telephone and where there is a telephone there is also Internet. The connection has huge value in the life of people and we have got used to it to such extent, that if there is no telephone we feel uncomfortable and lonely. Of course technology in the city is fast and modern. If you want a life that is more comfortable and easier than city life is for you. You can have all the gadgets and appliances that are available in the market that makes life easier to handle and cope with. A majority of the households of the urban areas are blessed with this technological advancement.

If you are a trendy person, the city is your place where you could have all the shares of fashionable things as you wish. Life in the city is modern and a person who loves the modern lifestyle is better off living in the city in order to enjoy life.

Since cities contain large clusters of people in a relatively small area, there are more opportunities to meet people than in the suburbs. For a single person, this means that he or she could increase the chances of finding a spouse. People who are starting a business or looking for that one "big break" may have a better chance of making a valuable contact.

There are many other advantages of city life. City people are more cultured and refined. There we find opportunities to mix with people from every corner of the country as also from foreign countries. We meet people who have different nature, different ideas, and different ways of living and thinking. In this way, our outlook is broadened and our views enlarged.

A very distinguishing feature of town life is that here people are not orthodox. They believe in change. They are always willing to take up new things. They are not always sticky to the by-gone things. In towns people are changing their thinking or approach way fast. One more important thing about town life is that social attitude towards women is becoming positive. In families girls and boys are brought up equally, given equal educations and even equal career option.

In summary, living in a big city has many advantages. It is expected to be a best place where everyone can reach better living conditions.

