

UNDERSTANDING ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY



CAREER POINT
UNIVERSITY

Huzarpur (Haryana) Pradhani



Acc No. 1450

Call No.

Editor
Dr Anupam Manhas

Copyright @ School of Legal Studies and Governance,
Career Point University, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without permission. Any person who does any unauthorised action in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

Disclaimer: The views expressed in the articles are those of the Authors/ contributors and not necessarily of the editors and publisher. Authors/contributors are themselves responsible for any kind of Plagiarism found in their articles and any related issues.

First Published, 2019

ISBN: 978-93-85618-97-0

Printed in India:



Shree Ram Law House

S.C.O. - 71-73, Sector 17C Chandigarh

Ph: 0172-2709277

Email: shreeramlaw@gmail.com

Website: www.onlinebooksbazaar.com



Published by: Shree Ram Law House

Design & Composed by: Him Advertising, Printed at : Savitar Press

I. Introduction

As foreseen by Gandhi in his seminal work, 'Hind Swaraj', the western developmental paradigm, based on centralized technologies and urbanization, has given rise to serious problems like increasing inequality (leading to crime and violence), and climate change due to rapid ecological degradation. To ameliorate these problems, it is necessary to promote development of rural areas in tune with Gandhian vision of self-sufficient 'village republics', based on local resources and using decentralized, eco-friendly technologies so that the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, health care, energy, livelihood, transportation, and education are locally met. This should be the vision of holistic development of villages. Presently, 70% of the population in India lives in rural areas engaged in agrarian economy with agriculture and allied sector employing 51% of the total work-force but accounting for only 17% of the country's GDP. There are huge developmental disconnects between the rural and urban sectors such as inequity in health, education, incomes and basic amenities as well as employment opportunities - all causing great discontent and large-scale migration to urban areas. The imperatives of sustainable development which are being felt more and more acutely all over the world also demand eco-friendly development of the villages and creation of appropriate employment opportunities locally. Increasing urbanization is neither sustainable nor desirable. So far, our professional higher education institutions have largely been oriented to cater to the mainstream industrial sector and, barring a few exceptions, have hardly contributed directly to the development of the rural sector. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a much needed and highly challenging initiative in this direction. Keeping in view the objective of the study (a) To study about Mission of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (b) to find out the role of Career Point University for Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (c) To find out some suggestions especially role of campaign on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Data was collected primarily as well as secondary sources.

II. The Mission of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) aims to keep country clean. Aim is to eradicate open defecation by October 2, 2019. The first cleanliness drive was on September 25th, 2014 started by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi earlier to its launch. This Campaign was officially launched by Honorable PM Narendra Modi on October 2, 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi. Mahatma Gandhi once said, "Sanitation is more important than Independence". He said that both cleanliness and sanitation are integral parts of healthy and peaceful living. Unfortunately, India still lacks cleanliness and sanitation even after 67 years of independence. It can be seen today also that only few percentage of total population has access to the toilets. Campaign is launched to fulfill the dream and vision of Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi. Father of the nation M.K Gandhi stated that "Sanitation is more important than Independence" and dreamt about clean India. Mission aims to be completed by 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi October 2, 2019 which is 5 years from the launch date. There are various implementation policies and mechanisms for the program including three important phases such as planning phase, implementation phase and sustainability phase. The mission has been implemented to cover all the rural and urban areas of the India under the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation accordingly. The mission contains two sub-missions: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ("Gramin" or rural), which operates under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Urban), which operates under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Mission has targeted to solve the sanitation problems as well as better waste management all over the India by creating sanitation facilities to all. The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.

III. The Role of University for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

The conceptualization of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan started with the initiative of a group of dedicated faculty members of Career Point University, Hamirpur (CPUH) working for long in the area of rural development and appropriate technology. The concept was nurtured through wide consultation with the representatives of a number of technical non-technical institutions, Rural Technology Action Group coordinators, voluntary organizations and government

* Assistant Professor School of Legal Studies and Governance Career Point University, Hamirpur HP
1 Alka Swachh Bharat Mission- Need, Objective and Impact. Int J Res Manag Pharm. 2017;6(5):24-8.
2 www.nuunatbharatabhiyan2.0

30. CRIMINAL TAMPER IN ENVIRONMENT LAW AND ITS EFFECTS Sanjeev Kumar and DrAnupamManhas	160
31. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Dr. Shashi Bhushan	166
32. POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION Abu Bakar Mokarim	172
33. EXPLORATION OF ECO-TOURISM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Ajay Sharma and Deepak Chandel	178
34. ECOTOURISM: A BOON OR A BURDEN FOR FAUNA AND FLORA Vivek Kumar	183
35. HIMALAYAN ECOSYSTEM: A STUDY OF GOVT. INITIATIVES FOR ITS PROTECTION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH Ravi Kant	188
36. IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON ENVIRONMENT Priyanka and Dr Anupam Manhas	193
37. GREEN COMPUTING AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT Gulshan Nadda	198
38. HOW HOTSPOTS MATTER....LOOKING BACK TO THINK AHEAD Dhriti Sharma	202
39. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN INDIA Dr. Sheetal Thakur	208
40. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: A THREAT TO MANKIND AND ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES Anupam Jaswal	213
41. SWATCHH BHARAT ABHIYAN: A STEP TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH Dr Shashi Punam	216
42. DESIGN, OPTIMIZATION AND EVALUATION OF A POLYHERBAL FORMULATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF ARTHRITIS Anjana Devi, Dr Himanshu Chaurasia and Dr Jitender Singh	219
43. SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENT IN INDIAN SOCIAL CLASSES DURING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT: A STUDY OF R.K. NARAYAN'S NOVELS Dr. Priyanka Kaushal	224
44. ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND ADVENTURE TOURISM IN HIMACHAL PRADESH Sandeep Sharma	228