

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
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MSW 3rd SEMESTER

MODEL ANSWER

MS-303: POPULATION, POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT

Paper Code: AU-6483

Max. Marks:75

Section- A

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS ANSWER:

10 x 2 = 20

- I. B- Physical Quality of Life Index
- II. C -1, 2 & 3
- III. A.- less than \$900, \$900-\$9,000 and more than \$9,000
- IV. A- unmet need of family planning
- V. A – 1988
- VI. True
- VII. D- 15-59 years
- VIII. A- information regarding population
- IX. B- longevity, education and living standard
- X. B- Dr. Vandana Shiva

Section- B

SHORT QUESTION ANSWER:

5 x 7 = 35

2. Write a note on waste disposal to avoid pollution.

Ans. Waste management is collection, transportation, and disposal of garbage, sewage and other waste products. Waste management is the process of treating solid wastes and offers variety of solutions for recycling items that don't belong to trash. It is about how garbage can be used as a valuable resource. Waste management is something that each and every household and business owner in the world needs. Waste management disposes of the products and substances that you have use in a safe and efficient manner.

“Waste management is the “generation, prevention, characterization, monitoring, treatment, handling, reuse and residual disposition of solid wastes”. There are various types of solid waste including municipal (residential, institutional, commercial), agricultural, and special (health care, household hazardous wastes, sewage sludge).”

Types of Waste Disposal

You will find there are eight major groups of waste management methods, each of them divided into numerous categories. Those groups include source reduction and reuse, animal feeding, recycling, composting, fermentation, landfills, incineration and land application. You can start using many techniques right at home, like reduction and reuse, which works to reduce the amount of disposable material used.

Methods of Waste Disposal

Landfill

The Landfill is the most popularly used method of waste disposal used today. This process of waste disposal focuses attention on burying the waste in the land. Landfills are found in all areas. There is a process used that eliminates the odors and dangers of waste before it is placed into the ground. While it is true this is the most popular form of waste disposal it is certainly far from the only procedure and one that may also bring with it an assortment of space.

This method is becoming less these days although, thanks to the lack of space available and the strong presence of methane and other landfill gases, both of which can cause numerous contamination problems. Many areas are reconsidering the use of landfills.

Incineration/Combustion

Incineration or combustion is a type disposal method in which municipal solid wastes are burned at high temperatures so as to convert them into residue and gaseous products. The biggest advantage of this type of method is that it can reduce the volume of solid waste to 20 to 30 percent of the original volume, decreases the space they take up and reduce the stress on landfills. This process is also known as thermal treatment where solid waste materials are converted by Incinerators into heat, gas, steam and ash. Incineration is something that is very in countries where landfill space is no longer available, which includes Japan.

Recovery and Recycling

Resource recovery is the process of taking useful discarded items for a specific next use. These discarded items are then processed to extract or recover materials and resources or convert them to energy in the form of useable heat, electricity or fuel.

Recycling is the process of converting waste products into new products to prevent energy usage and consumption of fresh raw materials. Recycling is the third component of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle waste hierarchy. The idea behind recycling is to reduce energy usage, reduce volume of landfills, reduce air and water pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and preserve natural resources for future use.

Plasma gasification

Plasma gasification is another form of waste management. Plasma is a primarily an electrically charged or a highly ionized gas. Lightning is one type of plasma which produces temperatures that exceed 12,600 °F. With this method of waste disposal, a vessel uses characteristic plasma torches operating at +10,000 °F which is creating a gasification zone till 3,000 °F for the conversion of solid or liquid wastes into a syngas.

Composting

Composting is a easy and natural bio-degradation process that takes organic wastes i.e. remains of plants and garden and kitchen waste and turns into nutrient rich food for your plants. Composting, normally used for organic farming, occurs by allowing organic materials to sit in one place for months until microbes decompose it. Composting is one of the best methods of waste disposal as it can turn unsafe organic products into safe compost. On the other side, it is slow process and takes lot of space and turns it to

Avoidance/Waste Minimization

The easier method of waste management is to reduce creation of waste materials thereby reducing the amount of waste going to landfills. Waste reduction can be done through recycling old materials like jar, bags, repairing broken items instead of buying new one, avoiding use of disposable products like plastic bags, reusing second hand items, and buying items that uses less designing.

Recycling and composting are a couple of the best methods of waste management. Composting is so far only possible on a small scale, either by private individuals or in areas where waste can be mixed with farming soil or used for landscaping purposes. Recycling is widely used around the world, with plastic, paper and metal leading the list of the most recyclable items. Most material recycled is reused for its original purpose.

The Bottom Line

There are certain waste types that cannot be disposed of without special handling which will prevent contamination from occurring. Biomedical waste is one example of such. This is found in health care facilities and similar institutions. The special waste disposal system for this unit in place to dispose of this type of waste.

3. What is the relation between population and environment?

Ans. The relationship between human beings and their environment is very close. The important aspect of the interrelationship is the culture.

Man does not live only in the physical environment but also in the cultural environment which influences their action to greater extent. The kind of environmental resources that would be utilized by the people and the way on which it would be used is dependent on the cultural

environment. However, it is the potential, economic and religious factor that put constraints about the use of natural resources to a greater extent.

It is worth mentioning that amongst all living organisms, it is human beings who are capable of changing their environment. All over the world human beings have grouped together to carry out their activities. Such groups are called societies which have their own cultural environment and each individual is guided by the principles of culture they live in. In other words it is the combination of society and culture which form our social environment.

The cultural development and after acquirement of optimum knowledge, over exploitation of natural resources may occur which in fact results in ecological imbalances. Deforestation, replacement of natural forests by concrete jungles, destruction of wildlife etc. are good examples of culture of severely affecting the physical environment. It is true that the exploitation of natural resources is not possible without the acquirement of certain level of knowledge.

One of the most important aspects of our social environment is concerned with religion. Religious beliefs, ritual, and superstitious of the people are directly affected by their environment and economic activity. The objects which are rendered sacred are the objects which are of particular importance in that environment. Religious beliefs and practices can restrain exploitation of certain valuable resources for the new mode of production.

The future of mankind is closely linked with the future scenario of the environment. The modern man is today facing many problems of global concern, including environmental deterioration, population explosion, economic stagnation, industrialization, widespread malnutrition, depletion of natural resources and urbanization etc. the future course of human society depends on the speed and effectiveness with which the world population is actively consult with understanding these problems and also seeking their solution.

4. How growing population on India can be controlled? Suggest measures.

Ans. Population explosion is the main obstacle to the smooth development of the Indian economy. Since this problem is getting intense day by day, it is obvious to take appropriate measures to keep it under control by lowering the birth rate.

1. Rise in Per-capita Income: Demographic history of various advanced countries shows that there is an inverse relationship between per-capita income and a country's birth rate. When per-capita income increases, people don't desire more children in order supplement their income. In other words, with increase in per-capita income, people feel more secure and do not want to depend on their children. Dumont, a noted demographer has developed the "Social Capillarity Thesis" to explain this relationship between birthrate and per-capita income. Therefore, rapid economic development is very much essential to control the already high birth rate. However, this increase in per-capita income will have its positive impact on birth rate after a period after a period of time.

2. Urbanization and Industrialization: In the Indian society we have joint family system which encourages a high birth rate. Hence this joint family has to be replaced by nucleus family. A nucleus family is generally found in an urbanized and industrialized economy. Hence our efforts should be to industrialize and urbanize our economy to reduce the high birth rate.

3. Late Marriage: In India girls marry at an early age and a longer span of time to reduce children. Hence we have to rise the minimum age to marriage in our country in order to control the birth rate. A UN report has pointed out; there would be a significant decline of birth of seven per thousand, if the average age of marriage of females were to rise from 16 to 20 years.

4. Lowering Infant Mortality Rate: In India, infant mortality rate is very high and stands at 72 per thousand. Poor people, in order to ensure that some children do survive, reproduce more. Therefore, widespread vaccination and proper child and maternity care should be undertaken to reduce the infant mortality rate.

5. Spread of Education: In India, 48 percent of total populations are illiterate. They regard children as the gift of God and are not conscious about the evils of population growth. To move illiteracy and blind belief, spread of education is very much essential. An educated man can rightly understand the benefit of a small family norm.

6. Women education and employment: In India, only 32.92 percent of women are literate and much less are employed. The Government, therefore, should take effective steps to spread women education and create employment opportunities for them so that they can understand the evils of population growth and control it by themselves.

7. Family Planning Facilities: In India, family planning facilities are available only in the urban centers and semi-urban areas. So poor people of rural areas don't get these facilities easily. Therefore, family planning centers with trained personnel should be set up in rural areas to provide this facility at their doorstep. This can very much help in lowering the birth rate.

8. Incentives: The Government should provide both monetary and real incentives to people for adopting family planning measures. The funds for the purpose should be properly utilized.

9. Publicity: The message of family planning should reach the people of rural areas. For this there should be widespread publicity in the new paper, radio and T.V. people should be convinced that no birth control device is harmful and small family is a happy family.

10. Legislation: Family planning is a voluntary measure. However, Government should enact laws for directly lowering the birth rate. The Government can make laws in this field of raising the minimum age of marriage, compulsory education up to high school level, termination of pregnancy and abolition of child labor. In fact, the Govt. of India has already enacted laws in these regards.

5. Explain the concept and types of poverty.

Ans. By poverty we generally mean a situation in which a person fails to earn income sufficient to purchase his bare means of subsistence. A poor man is one who does not have command over the basic needs of life like enough food, clothing, drinking water and shelter on the material level. On the nonmaterial level a poor man is deprived of basic social needs like health and education.

Three broad concepts of poverty can be identified. Poverty can be defined as subsistence, inequality and externality. But poverty is mainly viewed in two ways absolute and relative. In absolute sense, poverty relates to subsistence. It means absence of the minimum physical quantities of food required for an individual daily. People are considered poor if they fail to attain minimum standard of consumption and nutrition necessary for their bare existence.

Absolute poverty can be measured through income levels. Besides, progress in health and nutrition, literacy levels, consumption of essential goods and services etc. may indicate the level of absolute poverty also. Thus, it relates to the minimum standard of living. This may be expressed in terms of income or consumption expenditure.

Relative poverty means difference in the relative standard of living of the people. It stands for the large inequalities of income and wealth. In short, it relates to inequality in the level of living. It is due to mal distribution of national income. Some people are of high income group and some are of low income group. Hence the later are relatively poorer than the former. This relative poverty is found in all the countries, developing and developed more or less. In India, we are mostly concerned with absolute poverty. Absolute poverty has been expressed in terms of minimum calories intake or recommended nutritional requirements.

6. What is pollution? Explain different types of pollution.

Ans. By pollution we mean to destroy the purity of a thing. It is generally used for natural environment i.e. land, water, air. Pollution makes the environment unfit for living. It becomes a health hazard. It brings many diseases; hence it must be checked soon.

Overpopulation, industrialization and urbanization have resulted in depletion and destruction of natural resources. Deterioration in the natural quality of the environment caused by physical, chemical or biological factors is known as pollution. In other words, unfavorable alteration of our surroundings as a by-product of man's action is pollution. There are three main types of pollution.

These are:

1. Air pollution, 2. Water pollution 3. Soil pollution

To these, noise pollution, radioactive pollution, etc. can also be added.

All these types of pollution are caused by man or man's activities. The environment is becoming more and more polluted day by day. The following human activities have disturbed the balance of nature:

Deforestation

Large scale cutting done of the forests is called deforestation. The main reasons for deforestation are:

- (a) Rapid increase in the population of human beings and their livestock.
- (b) Urbanization and human settlements, railway tracks, road and highways, establishment of new industries, educational institutions, recreational centers, etc.
- (c) Cutting down of trees for obtaining fuel (firewood, charcoal) timber (construction of buildings, furniture's, boats, trucks, boxes), fodder for cattle, goats, sheep, industrial raw materials (plywood, paper, rubber) and other useful products (gum, resins, maple sugar, spices, cooking oils, medicinal plants, etc).
- (d) Mining of ores, coal, mica, manganese, etc.
- (e) Forest fires

Some natural forces like landslides, earthquakes have also damaged the forest vegetation. It has been estimated that during 1959 to 1969, nearly 1.69 million hectares of forests have disappeared. Felling of trees in the Himalayan regions of Himachal Pradesh, North Bengal has been taking place on a very large scale in recent years.

Damage due to Deforestation:

Besides many economic uses, forests also maintain the natural water cycle. Forests maintain oxygen concentration in the environment and prevent soil erosion. Many adverse changes in the biosphere such as floods, famines, droughts, pollution are due to rapid deforestation. Forests also provide suitable habitat for many kinds of wildlife. It takes decades for a tree to grow to its full size, but just a few hours to cut it. Frequent droughts and floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are due to erratic rainfall caused due to deforestation and soil erosion.

Relentless Killing of Animals

For various needs man kills and reduces the number of animals and plants. If the population of any type of animals gets reduced, it will have far-reaching consequences. For example, if the population of snakes is reduced, the population of rats in the farms will increase which will cause greater destruction of food grains.

Overexploitation of Habitats

Domestic sewage, industrial wastes, fertilizers, detergents, silt is being dumped in aquatic bodies which have changed the water quality to a great extent. Our great rivers like the Ganga and Godavari are becoming so polluted that their water is no longer suitable even for bathing purposes. A number of diseases like cholera, typhoid, dysentery diarrhea, jaundice, etc, are caused due to consumption of polluted water. Consumption of fish containing mercury may lead to irreversible brain damage or even death in man.

The important sources of air pollution are smoke, exhaust gases from automobiles and industries, radioactive fall-out, biocides and pesticides photochemical smog etc. gases released from automobiles and factories contain carbon monoxide, oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, etc. these can cause respiratory problems, renal problems, high blood pressure, problems in nervous system etc. Many adverse effects like falling of leaves, degeneration of chlorophyll have been noticed in plants

The excessive use of natural resources like water, air, minerals has resulted in serious problems. There has already been a crisis of petroleum and its products. From 1860 to 1960, the carbon dioxide content of air has gone up by 14%. The carbon dioxide of the atmosphere keeps the earth warm, much like the glass which keeps a greenhouse warm. This effect is, therefore, called the greenhouse effect. The increase in carbon dioxide has intensified the greenhouse effect and has led to global warming, an increase in the average temperature of the earth. Excessive use of chemicals like CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) is reducing the ozone layer.

The ozone layer depletion will lead to severe damage to both plants and animals. The protective ozone layer prevents UV (ultraviolet) radiation from falling on the earth. Ultraviolet rays have harmful effects on human body. They cause skin cancer in human beings. Increase in the intensity of sound due to excessive use of automobiles, aircrafts, machine, etc. causes noise pollution's the effects of radioactive fallouts can pass on to several generation. Many habitats throughout the world have been rendered barren and inhospitable by man's excessive exploitation.

7. What are the measures for forest conservation?

Ans. To maintain a healthy environment and obtain a sustainable supply of a number of forest products, natural forests should be carefully managed and conserved. Conservation of forests should involve the following two aspects:

1. Prevention of deforestation.
2. Extension of our forest wealth.

(1) Prevention of Deforestation:

We have, so far, relied upon the natural regeneration capacity of the forests to obtain various products such as fuel-wood, timber, fodder etc. However, at many places and in most of the third world countries we have been extracting materials much more than the average productivity of the system. As a consequence our forests are shrinking and are gradually degenerating into useless waste lands. In order to prevent further degeneration of our forest wealth we should adopt rather strict measures which involve:

1. Controlling unregulated expansion of agriculture and cattle ranching at the expense of our natural forests.
2. Controlling unregulated grazing and destruction of green cover.
3. Controlling unregulated fuel wood collection and timber harvesting.

(2) Extension of Our Forest Wealth:

To improve soil environment we shall have to reduce soil erosion, provide water and improve soil fertility by adding fertilizers wherever possible. A combination of soil conservation measures and techniques of growing and maintaining plant life are needed to carry out the reforestation drive. Active co-operation of local people in reforestation drive should be sought as without it all our efforts could end in utter failure.

As forests help in maintaining a healthy environment and provide a number of valuable products and benefits, they should also be treated like our agriculture which receives the top priority today. In order to promote better plant growth, our forests should be looked after properly. Wherever necessary adequate, soil conservation measures and proper inputs of water, fertilizers and other chemicals should be used to maintain and augment healthy growth of forests.

For the conservation of forests, following steps can be taken:

- (a) Conservation of forest is a national problem so it must be tackled with perfect coordination between forest department and other departments.
- (b) People's participation in the conservation of forests is of vital importance. So, we must get them involved in this national task.
- (c) The cutting of trees in the forests must be stopped at all costs.
- (d) Afforestation or special programs like Van Mahotsava should be launched on grand scale.
- (e) Celebrations of all functions, festivals should proceed with tree-plantation.
- (f) Cutting of timber and other forest produce should be restricted.
- (g) Grasslands should be regenerated.

(h) Forest conservation Act 1980 should be strictly implemented to check deforestation.

(i) Several centers of excellence have been setup and awards should be instituted.

8. Briefly describe current issues of environment.

Ans. Some significant current environmental issues, where human beings play an important role in its cause.

- Pollution
- Climate Change
- Global Warming
- Deforestation
- Overpopulation
- Industrial and household waste
- Acid rain
- Ozone layer deletion

III-LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS: (Attempt any Two)

10x2 = 20

1. Briefly describe poverty alleviation programs of India?

Ans. Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get minimum basic necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter for his/her sustenance. In order to alleviate poverty some poverty alleviation program have been undertaken. They are:

Govt. Policy Regarding Reduction of Poverty: The Govt, of India took certain measures to reduce poverty, inequality of income and wealth in its five year plan periods. Followings are some steps taken by the Govt, from time to time.

1. Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP):

Integrated Rural Development Program was initiated in 1976-77 in 20 selected districts and further in 1980 it was started in all blocks of the country. The objective of the program is to enable the selected families to cross the poverty line through a strategy of productive assets endowment. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 2.462 crore was provided for the program and the target was to cover 20 million beneficiaries.

2. National Rural Employment Program (NREP):

National Rural Employment Program was launched in October 1980. The basic objective of the program was to generate additional gainful employment in the rural areas to bring about a general improvement in the overall quality of life in rural areas.

3. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP):

The RLEGP was launched on 15 August 1983 to generate additional employment in rural areas. The basic objective of the program was to improve and expand employment opportunities to create productive and durable assets for strengthening rural infrastructure and to improve the overall quality of life in rural areas.

4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna: Jawahar Rozgar Yojna has been introduced in 1989-90 with a purpose of generating more employment in the country. To create 837 million man days of employment a sum of Rs. 2623 crores has been provided.

5. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment: TRYSEM was launched on August 15, 1979 with the sole aim of generating employment opportunities for the unemployed educated rural youth.

The main thrust of this scheme is on equipping rural young in the age group of 18-35 years with necessary skills and technology to take up vocations of self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied industrial activities.

6. Development of Women and Children: This programme was launched during the Sixth Plan on a pilot basis in 50 districts and was continued in the Seventh Plan. The object of the programme is to improve the lot of rural women through the creation of income generation activities in a district.

7. Drought Prone Area Program: DPAP was started in 1970-71 in the areas which are chronically affected by the drought. The main object of this program is to organize permanent works to obviate scarcity relief and to generate adequate employment through labor intensive schemes.

8. Desert Development Program: DDP was started in 1977 on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. The main objective of DDP was on controlling further diversification of desert areas and raising the productivity of local inhabitant.

9. Minimum Needs Program: Keeping in view the basic notion of 'Garibi Hatao' and growth with justice "minimum needs program" was introduced in Fifth Five Year Plan. The program aims at 100% employment in the age group of 16-24 by 1990.

10. Employment Exchanges: Government has set up about 890 employ exchanges offering information on the possible vocational avenues. These exchanges not provide employment directly but are of great assistance in directing the job-se to the possible areas of employment.

11. Employment Guarantee Scheme: This Scheme has been launched in states, such as, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Rajasthan etc. Under the schemes unemployed persons are given economic assistance.

12. Development of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture: In 1992-93, under Milk Development Plans of Operation Flood about 54 lakh persons were employment. Under agriculture extension training program, by 1994-9" employ opportunities to 16,000 persons were provided.

13. Employment Assurance Scheme: The Employment Assurance Scheme (was launched in 1994 in 1752 backward blocks in the country. The main objective to provide 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are s employment.

14. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY):This Yojana was implementing 1993 to give employment to more than 10 lakh people by setting up seven lakh m enterprises during Eighth Plan in industry, service and business. In 1995-96 it generated employment for 3.75 lakh people. It provided employment to 2.1 lakh proper day in 1999-2000.

15. Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PMIUPEP):

This programme has been implemented in 1995- 96. This programme at td provides employment to the urban poor. It will cover 50 lakh urban poor living 345 towns. The central government will incur an expenditure of Rs. 800 crores on this programme during a period of Five years. It provided employment to 2.85 lakh 1999-2000.

16. Self-Employment Programmes: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes as Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) have been restructured into a single self-employment programme called the Swarnajayanti Gramya Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from April 1999.

17. The Swaran Jayanti Rozgar Yojana: This plan began on December 1, 1997 whereas launching of this Yojana, previous program meant for providing employment to urban employed like Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Prime Minister Integra- Urban Poverty Eradication Program were merged into it. It aims at providing self-employment or wage employment to urban unemployed and underemployed persons.

It comprises of two plans: (i) Urban Self-Employment Program-(USEP) and (ii) Ur Wage Employment Program-(UWEP). Of the total expenditure on the Yojana, percent will be borne by the centre and 25 percent by the state governments. In year 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 125 crore was spent on this yojana.

18. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana: Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana with effect from April 1999. This Yojana has been formulated to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing the additional gainful employment.

19. Other Program: Govt, of India launched other employment and poverty alleviation programmes as under:

(i) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas).

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Rural Drinking Water Project.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(v) Autyodya Anna Yojana.

(vi) Jai Parkesh Rozgar Guarantee Yojana (JPRGY).

(vii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY).

2. Explain environment protection laws.

Ans. Environmental quality in India has deteriorated during past two decades. This is because of the gap between the intent of the policy and the actual achievement. India's environmental problems are mainly due to its high population and limited natural resources. Protection of the environment poses a fundamental challenge to the nations desire to industrialize faster. Various efforts are being made to control India's environmental problems

The government has recognized the need for planned land and water resource management and the protection of environmental resources is included in the constitution since 1976. The constitution, 42th amendment act of 1977 obligates the Government to protect and improve environment for the good of society as a whole. It also makes an environmental protection an obligation of the state and individual citizen and reads, "The state shall Endeavour to protect and improve the environmental and to safeguard forests and wildlife of the country."

Article 51-A (9) states "It shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."

India's first national law of environment was the Insecticidal Act enacted in 1968 for regulating the import manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides in order to reduce risk to human beings or animals.

The year 1972 was a land mark in the history of environmental management in India. India attempted the first national efforts to address environmental protection through the formation of National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination (NCEPC). The NCEPC was set up in 1972 to prepare a report on the state of environment in India for the Human Environment Conference at Stockholm in June 1972 it was set up to promote greater co-ordination and integration in environmental policies and program.

In the same year (1972) the wildlife protection act was enacted to provide for the protection of wild animals and birds. The act provided the constituent of a Wildlife Advisory Board for each state, regulation of the hunting of wild animals and birds, and specified procedures for declaring areas as Sanctuaries and National Parks. It has also provided for regulation of possession, acquisition and trade in wild animals and animal products. However, implementation of the act was far from being satisfactory. It failed to prevent hunting of rare animals and trade in the wildlife products.

The first national law for pollution control was enacted in 1974. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) act of 1974 thus marked an important milestone in environmental

legislation in India. The act provides for the establishment of pollution control boards at the centre and states for the purpose of prevention, abatement and control of water pollution.

3. Write a note on following:

a. Tehri dam movement: Tehri dam is being constructed across the Bhagirathi (Ganga) below the confluence of its two main head tributaries, e.g., the Bhagirathi and the Bhilangana rivers in Tehri district of Uttaranchal. The major objectives of the project are to impound floodwaters of the Bhagirathi and the Bhilangana rivers into a large reservoir behind the dam, generation of hydroelectricity and irrigation of agricultural land in the western Uttar Pradesh.

The project was cleared by the Planning Commission of India in 1972 and the work was started by the Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh on April 5, 1978. Tehri Hydro-Dam Corporation (THDC) was constituted in 1989. The project is being implemented with Soviet (Russian), technical and economic aid.

The Tehri dam (260.5 m) is the highest rock-fill dam in the country. The Tehri reservoir will impound 345 million cubic meters of water of the Bhagirathi and Bhilangana rivers. The reservoir will submerge 467 square kilometers of area belonging to 172 villages and will displace 1, 25,000 people. Tehri town will also be submerged under the dam.

The project will provide irrigation to 2, 70,000 hectares of agricultural land in the western Uttar Pradesh and supply 300 cusecs of water to Delhi. The installed capacity of power generation is 2,400 mw. About 1,000 mw of hydroelectricity would be generated in an underground powerhouse constructed near the dam, while another 1,000 mw will be produced by 4 units (each unit of 250 mw) from the water pumped back to the reservoir during off-peak hours. The water released from Tehri dam during the generation of power will be again impounded by a concrete dam at Koteshwar, 22 km down-stream from Tehri dam site.

This balancing reservoir of Koteshwar Hydel Station will generate another 4 mw of hydroelectricity. The Tehri dam project estimated to cost Rs. 3,000 crores (1989 estimate) and the life of the dam would be 100 economic. The dam has been the object of intense protests from environmental groups and the people of this region. The issue of relocation of more than 1 lakh (100 thousand) people of the area has resulted in protracted legal battles and has delayed the project. Besides this, environmental concerns regarding the location of large dams in the fragile ecosystem of the Himalayan foothills, there are also concerns regarding the dam's safety

Serious objections have been raised environmentalists and men of public over mainly on three counts viz., (i) seismicity region and therefore safety problem of the environmental degradation and ecological, and (iii) displacement of local inhabit destruction of regional age-old culture, has given due credence to these objection.

b. Importance of family planning education: Family Planning refers to enlarging the size of the family up to a limit in accordance! With the size of income of a family. The small size will improve the standard of living' of the family. Thus, it implies to have children

by choice not by chance, by design and not by accident. In simple words, acceptance of small family norm and of less number of children is the thrust of family planning program.

Family planning program is beneficial not only to individual but also to the whole society. The main advantages of the program are as under:

1. Benefit to the Children:

The slow growth of population due to family planning program will be beneficial for the children. A fall in birth rate will reduce immediately! The number of children. This instrument reduces the number of dependents on the working people. This will create an environment where in children will be better looked after, better fed and better cared for.

2. Benefit to the Parents:

The family planning has favorable effect on the health of the parents. With less number of children, they will be able to raise the standard of living of the family. Thus Family Planning is necessary for better health, long, happy and prosperous life of the mother. The Family Planning will also result in better upkeep and education of the children.

3. Benefit to the Society:

The family planning is beneficial both for the individual and the society. Since the family planning will result in improving the standard of living of the citizens, the quality of human factor will improve and the society becomes better.

4. Benefit to the Nation:

The family planning is necessary for the welfare of the whole nation. The family planning will ultimately result in the economic development of the country. As a consequence of a reduction in the population growth, there will be rise in the per capita income.

The addition to the per capita income can be a source of additional saving and therefore of capital formation. Over a period of time, the reduction in the population growth will favorably affect the supply of labor, in the sense that the increase in the rate of labor supply will be cut down. In such a situation the phenomena of unemployment will automatically disappear.