

23. Environmental Pollution in India

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Abstract

Environmental pollution is one the greatest challenges that the world is facing today. Environmental pollution has its own causes, effects and solutions. Environmental pollution consists of six basic types of pollution, i.e. air, water, land, soil, noise, and light. Air pollution, poor management of waste, growing water scarcity, falling groundwater tables, water pollution, preservation and quality of forests, biodiversity loss, and land/soil degradation are some of the major environmental issues India faces today. Air pollution is one of the worst scourges to have affected India. The increasingly perturbing heat waves in the past years are but an indication that global warming and climate change are real challenges that the country is facing now. The effects of environmental pollution on humans are mainly physical, but can also turn into neuro-affections in the long term. Environmental pollution mainly affects animal by causing harm to their living environment, making it toxic for them to live in. Solar power is an extraordinary solution. Solar radiation is at a climactic peak, we can reap power from the sun using solar panel systems. Wind

Impact of Climate Change on Biodiversity in India

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ABSTRACT:

Biological diversity has no customary definition. A plain definition of biodiversity defines it as the totality of genes, species, and ecosystems of a region. The term biodiversity refers to all of life's variation, expressed in genes, individuals, populations, species, communities and ecosystems. The biodiversity, diversity in life forms, experiences greater threat from degradation, habitat fragmentation; spreading of persistent species; pollution in marine environment and water flows. Natural resources serve about 40 per cent of the country's economy and nearly, 80 per cent of the needs of the people. India is a country of immense biodiversity. It has diverse biogeographical and environmental and climatic conditions, ranging from the cold and towering Himalayas in the north to the hot and humid peninsula in the south, and from the wet, green, north-eastern forest to the dry north-western desert. India is also a immense repository of customary knowledge associated with biological resources. India ranks among the top ten species-rich nations and explains high endemism. India has four worldwide biodiversity hot spots. The varied edaphic, climatic and topographic conditions and years of geological steadiness have resulted in a wide range of ecosystems and habitats in India. Unfortunately, Biodiversity in India is also threatened with devastation due to population pressures and ill-conceived developmental activities. The Government of India has become aware of the situation and has created wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and biosphere reserves for in-situ conservation of biodiversity and scientific organisations for ex-situ conservation. Biodiversity conservation modified to changing climatic conditions is not only needed to help species and habitats to adapt to change, but such action is also expected to mitigate climate change.

Keywords: Biodiversity in India, Conservation, Greenhouse Gases, Global Warming, Climate change.

I. Introduction

India is located north of the equator between 66°E to 98°E and 8°N to 36°N. It is surrounded by Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east; Bay of Bengal in the South East; China and Bhutan in the north; the Indian Ocean in the south; Pakistan in the north-west and the Arabian Sea in the west. The wide-ranging edaphic, climatic and topographic conditions have resulted in a broad range of ecosystems and habitats such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, coastal and marine ecosystems, and deserts. The hilly region covers an area close to 100 mha, arid and semi-arid zones are spread over 30 mha and the shoreline is about 8000 km long. India is a country of immeasurable biodiversity. It has different biogeographical and climatic conditions, varying from the cold and high Himalayas in the north to the warm and humid peninsula in the south, and from the wet, green, north-eastern forest to the dry north-western desert. Vegetation varies from the wet evergreen forest of the Western Ghats and the north-eastern hills to the dry appetizing forest of Central India and the thorny forest of the Thar Desert. About 61.5% of plants in India is endemic. There are about 3,000 widespread species in the Himalayas and the Khasi Hills of north-eastern India and 2,000 in the Deccan Peninsula in the south. The wealthiest area from the biodiversity point of view lies in the Silent Valley of Kerala in the Western Ghats and the north-eastern hills of Assam and Meghalaya. The climate of the subcontinent has also negatively affected the biological resources of the country along with that of the Himalayan region. The event for



Role of ICT in Open And Distance Mode in Teaching Learning Process

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Abstract:

Nowadays the use of ICT in teaching and learning process becomes very important. ICT in education and teaching learning process has changed the traditional system of learning to modern ICT based learning. Teaching- learning process is not now limited within the boundaries of classroom. ICT can enhance teaching and learning through its dynamic and interactive content and can provide real opportunities for individualized instruction. ICT used for making assignments, communicating, collecting data & documentation, and conducting research. Typically, ICT is used independently from the subject matter in Open and Distance mode of Education. ICT as a medium for teaching and learning in both Open and Distance education. Distance Education indicates informal education system; basically it is teaching learning methodology. The technological advancement also influenced the formal and informal education system through its various technical tools. The tools used by faculty during lockdown for teaching and learning through online modes are Zoom, Google Hangouts, Skype meet up, Google classrooms, LMS, ICT, YouTube, etc. Many institutions conducted Faculty development programs online to gear up the positivity among faculty during the crisis of COVID-19. The use of ICT tools in software and hardware for teaching learning process in both Open and Distance mode of education. ICT is plays an important role in student evaluation, both Open and Distance mode. ICTs have the capable to expand access for higher education ICTs enables distance education institutions to provide knowledge within reach of all. Usage of ICTs encourages interaction and collaboration between teachers and students, and among students in distance and Open mode of education.

Keywords: COVID 19, Education, ICT Tools, Open and Distance mode, Teaching Learning Process.

I. Introduction

9. Impact of Covid - 19 on the Environment

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Abstract

COVID-19 is a disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 that can trigger what doctors call a respiratory tract infection. SARS-CoV-2 is one of seven types of coronavirus, including the ones that cause severe diseases like Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and sudden acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Many COVID-19 complications may be caused by a condition known as cytokine release syndrome or a cytokine storm. This is when an infection triggers your immune system to submerge our bloodstream with inflammatory proteins called cytokines. They can kill tissue and damage your organs. In China, lockdowns and other measures resulted in a 25 per cent reduction in carbon emissions and 50 percent reduction in nitrogen oxides emissions, which one Earth systems scientist estimated may have saved at least 77,000 lives over two months. Due to the coronavirus outbreak's impact on travel and industry, many regions and the planet as a whole experienced a drop in air pollution. Reducing air pollution can reduce both climate change and COVID-19 risks but it is not yet clear which types of air pollution are common risks to both climate change and COVID-19. The indirect impact of the virus on the environment has been analyzed. The reduction of air pollution levels may currently be saving a significant amount of lives, not only by reducing individuals' susceptibility to Covid-19, but also by preventing some of the world's seven million annual deaths due to air pollution exposure. During the last

24. Role of Yoga in Education and Physical Education

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Abstract

The word "yoga" comes from the Sanskrit origin yuj, which means "to join" or "to yoke". Yoga is a practical support, not a religion. Yoga is an antique art based on a balancing system of development for the body, mind, and spirit. A systematic reference of yoga is found in Patanjali's Yogadarshna. On 11 December 2014, the United Nations' General Assembly with 193 members approved the proposal to celebrate 'June 21' as the 'International Yoga Day'. Yoga can be approved as lifestyle for promoting our physical and mental health. Yoga helps in the growth of strength, stamina, patience and high energy at physical stage. The role of yoga in education from various angles, including the type of education that was being presented to children throughout the world as well as the different levels of stress that children face in the classroom environment. The education and physical education with Yoga sharpens reasons but hardens the heart. Yoga is recognized as one of the most effective ways to support focus and concentration,

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA: PREVENTION, MITIGATION & PREPAREDNESS

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ABSTRACT: India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been recurrent phenomena. According to the National Disaster Response Authority, 40 million hectares of land in India are flooded (12% of total area), 68% of the land is drought prone, landslides and avalanches, 58.6% of earthquakes are prone to earthquakes, tsunamis and cyclones are common in 5,700 km of coastline. Between 1970 and 2009, India experienced 371 natural disasters, resulting in 1.51,000 deaths and 1.86 billion people. Floods are the most frequent occurrence in India, with 52 per cent of them being catastrophic, followed by hurricanes (30 per cent), landslides (10 per cent), earthquakes (5 per cent) and droughts (2 per cent). It is only after a disaster strikes that the wheels of the government, both at the centre and at the states, move and that too slowly. Despite the need to build up capabilities to meet the challenges of disasters, the thrust has unfortunately been on mitigation and aid. The basic design of disaster management should consist of planned co-ordinated efforts in the important areas like Identification and prediction, Early warning system, Evacuation, Relief, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Compensation, Reconstruction and Preparedness have been discussed. Disaster Management has to be a multi-disciplinary and pro-active approach. Besides various measures for putting in place institutional and policy framework, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness enunciated in this paper and initiatives being taken by the Central and State Governments, the community, civil society organisations and media also have play key role in achieving our goal of moving together for better mitigation, towards a safer India.

KeyWords: Disaster Management, Early Warning System, Mitigation, Prevention, Disaster Preparedness.

1. DEFINITION OF DISASTER

By definition, "disaster" means a disaster, an accident, a disaster, or a serious accident that has occurred in an area, affecting lives and property. It may be from natural or man-made causes, accidentally or negligently. This outbreak could result in significant loss of life or even more suffering for humans and other lives. This includes excessive damage to the environment, damage, or damage to property or property. Disaster is the nature or magnitude of the community's ability to deal with the area. Dozens of disasters occur worldwide. It is important to understand the types of disasters, their causes, features and impacts.

2. EFFECTS OF MAJOR DISASTERS

In the history, disasters have had a significant impact on the numbers, health conditions, and lifestyle of people.

- Deaths
- Injuries are serious injuries and require extensive treatment
- Increased risk for communicable infection
- Damage to health conditions
- Damage to water systems
- Lack of food
- Movements Population movements are common health problems for all disasters
- Social reactions
- Infectious diseases
- Population displacement
- Weather Exposure
- Food and nutrition
- Distribute water supply and sanitation
- Mental Health
- Destruction of Health Infrastructure

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